

# Dentsply Lynal Liquid

Dentsply (Australia) Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 4645-08

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	Dentsply Lynal Liquid
Synonyms	Lynal Liquid, Part Number: 653006
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethanol)
Other means of identification	Not Available

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Dental conditioner and temporary reliner.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Dentsply (Australia) Pty Ltd
Address	11-21 Gilby Road Mount Waverley VIC 3149 Australia
Telephone	1300 55 29 29
Fax	+61 3 9538 8260
Website	www.dentsply.com.au
Email	clientservices@dentsply.com

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre (AUSTRALIA)
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26 - AUSTRALIA (24 hour service)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.


#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	2	4
Toxicity	1	2
Body Contact	1	2
Reactivity	1	2
Chronic	0	0

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>WARNING</b>
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### Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
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### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
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## Dentsply Lynal Liquid

P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
85-70-1	>90	<u>butoxycarbonylmethyl butyl phthalate</u>
64-17-5	<10	<u>ethanol</u>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

## Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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## Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>***</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.</li> <li>▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) formaldehyde</p>

## Dentsply Lynal Liquid

	other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	•3Y

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

## Environmental precautions

See section 12

## Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

## Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li><b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>Protect from light.</li> <li><b>DO NOT store above 50 deg. C.</b></li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> <li>For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</li> <li>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li> <li>For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> <li>acids</li> <li>peroxides</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1880 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethanol	Ethyl alcohol; (Ethanol)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
butoxycarbonylmethyl butyl phthalate	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	15,000 ppm	3,300 [LEL] ppm

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p>
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## Dentsply Lynal Liquid

	Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>Chemical goggles.</li> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>PVC Apron.</li> <li>PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>
Thermal hazards	Not Available

## Recommended material(s)

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVC	C

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3 P2
100+			Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, colourless flammable liquid with a characteristic odour; partly miscible in water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.0
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	30	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available

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## Dentsply Lynal Liquid

Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	1.6 (ethanol)	VOC g/L	1069.31

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
Ingestion	The toxicity of phthalates is not excessive due to slow oral absorption and metabolism. Absorption is affected by fat in the diet. Repeated doses can cause cumulative toxic effects, and symptoms include an enlarged liver which often reverses if exposure is maintained. Carbohydrate metabolism is disrupted, and cholesterol and triglyceride levels in the blood falls.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

Dentsply Lynal Liquid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
butoxycarbonylmethyl butyl phthalate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4hr <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: >1187-2769 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 400 mg (open)-mild

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. \* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

BUTOXYCARBONYLMETHYL BUTYL PHTHALATE	The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. Peroxisomes are single, membrane limited organelles in the cytoplasm that are found in the cells of animals, plants, fungi, and protozoa. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). Foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded.
ETHANOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Acute Toxicity	☐	Carcinogenicity	☐
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	☐	Reproductivity	☐
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	☐	STOT - Single Exposure	☐
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	☐	STOT - Repeated Exposure	☐
Mutagenicity	☐	Aspiration Hazard	☐

## Dentsply Lynal Liquid

**Legend:**

- - Data available but does not meet the criteria for classification
- - Data required to make classification available
- - Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
butoxycarbonylmethyl butyl phthalate	LC50	96	Fish	3.559mg/L	3
butoxycarbonylmethyl butyl phthalate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.307mg/L	3
ethanol	LC50	96	Fish	42mg/L	4
ethanol	EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
ethanol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	17.921mg/L	4
ethanol	EC50	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0129024mg/L	4
ethanol	NOEC	2016	Fish	0.000375mg/L	4

**Legend:**

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
butoxycarbonylmethyl butyl phthalate	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.07 days)
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
butoxycarbonylmethyl butyl phthalate	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.1506)
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
butoxycarbonylmethyl butyl phthalate	LOW (KOC = 14830)
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)


## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> <li>Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li> <li>Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	•3Y

## Land transport (ADG)

<b>UN number</b>	1993
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethanol)

Continued...

## Dentsply Lynal Liquid

Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	223 274
	Limited quantity	5 L

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1993	
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains ethanol)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1993	
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains ethanol)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E, S-E
	Special provisions	223 274 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

## Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

## BUTOXYCARBONYLMETHYL BUTYL PHTHALATE(85-70-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

## ETHANOL(64-17-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	N (butoxycarbonylmethyl butyl phthalate)
Canada - NDSL	N (ethanol)
China - IECSC	N (butoxycarbonylmethyl butyl phthalate)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (butoxycarbonylmethyl butyl phthalate)

Continued...

## Dentsply Lynal Liquid

USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION****Other information**

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net](http://www.chemwatch.net)

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

**Definitions and abbreviations**

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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