SAFETY DATA SHEET

SOLV SEALER GOLD

APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTYLTD

Catalogue number: **AP176.05**
Version No: **2.2**
Issue date: **30/07/2021**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier

Product name	SOLV SEALER GOLD
Product code	AP176.05
Pack size	5L
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains n-butyl acetate)

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

Relevant identified uses	Solvent sealer for the protection of fine stone

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
Address	11 Gamma Close, Beresfield 2322 NSW Australia
Telephone	(02) 4966 5516
Website	www.actichem.com.au
Email	info@actichem.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 1126
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	5
GHS Classification	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Flammable Liquid Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Aspiration Hazard Category 1
	Classification drawn from HCIS and ECHA C&L Inventory.

Label elements

Hazard pictogram	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No s m o k i n g .
P233	Keep container tightly closed
P240	Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical / ventilating / lighting / intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P280	Wear protective gloves and eye protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338+P337+P313	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice / attention.
P303+P361+P353+P352+P332 +P313	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower and soap. If skin irritation occurs, get medicaladvice / attention.
P301+P310+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P405+P233	Store locked up, in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P410+P235	Protect from sunlight. Keep cool.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local government regulations

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures.

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-48-9	30-60	naphtha petroleum, hydrotreated heavy
Trade secret	30-60	proprietary silane
123-86-4	10-<30	n-butyl acetate
78-93-3	<10	methyl ethyl ketone
Trade secret	<10	proprietary fluoropolymer
108-65-6	<10	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water for 10 to 15 minutes. 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. If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR ifnecessary. Obtain medical advice / attention without delay. If necessary, transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	Seek medical advice/attention without delay. If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media	Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture.

Fire incompatibility	Avoid strong oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, pool chlorine, chlorine bleach, etc. as ignition or explosion may occur

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. **Do not** approach containers suspected to be hot.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2), silicon dioxide (SiO_2) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	3Y

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	Remove all ignition sources.**NO SMOKING.** Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
Major Spills	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. NO SMOKING, naked lights or ignition sources. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite or similar absorbent material. Place into labelled drums and dispose of according to local government regulations. Immediately notify emergency services (Police or Fire Brigade) if the spill is too large for you to safely and effectively handle.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. **Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.** When handling **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
Other information	Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. **No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.** **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. Keep containers securely sealed. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry and well ventilated area. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Suitable container	Packaging as supplied by the manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if they are approved for containing flammable liquids. Check that containers are properly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid caustics, strong acids oxidising agents and nitrates. Dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings.

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	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	713 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	950 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	445 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	890 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	1-Methoxy-2-propanol acetate	274 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	548 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Sk

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar H-rev 2)	171 ppm	171 ppm	570 ppm
n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetate, n-	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	Butanone, 2-; (Methyl ethyl ketone; MEK)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	10,000 ppm	1,700 [LEL] ppm
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000 ppm	3,000 [Unch] ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. If ventilation is poor, then the use of a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with side shields OR Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear chemical protective gloves. PE/EVAL/PE, Teflon or PVA are recommended for this application.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls. PVC Apron. Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear water white liquid

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.85
Odour	Mild solvent odour	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	80	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	>25	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY 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)**	463g (320g being Ethanol)
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material and inhalation into the airways, may be fatal.
Skin Contact	The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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	There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Toxicological effects of ingredients

naphtha petroleum, hydrotreated heavy	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) >5000 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rabbit) >5000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat) >5000 mg/m3 (8hr)
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Eye damage/irritation	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not expected to be a respiratory or skin sensitiser. (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Carcinogenicity	Not expected to cause cancer (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Reproductive toxicity	Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	STOT (single exposure)	Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. Vapour/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects including death.
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure (Based on test data for structurally similar materials). Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis
	Aspiration toxicity	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways (Based on physicochemical properties of the material). Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.
proprietary silane	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) >5000 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rat) >2000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat) 5.88 mg/l / 4h Aerosol
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Irritating (rabbit)
	Eye damage/irritation	Not irritating (rabbit)
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	No data available
	Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available
	Carcinogenicity	No evidence that cancer may be caused
	Reproductive toxicity	Animal model trials have produced no evidence of fertility damage.
	STOT (single exposure)	Not classified
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Not classified
	Aspiration toxicity	Not classified
n-butyl acetate	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) 10760 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rabbit) 14112 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat) >21.0 mg/l 4h
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Not classified based on available data
	Eye damage/irritation	Not classified based on available data
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not classified based on available data
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified based on available data
	Carcinogenicity	Not classified based on available data
	Reproductive toxicity	Not classified based on available data In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals
	STOT (single exposure)	High concentration may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness, and nausea.
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Not classified based on available data.
	Aspiration toxicity	Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.
methyl ethyl ketone	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) >2000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat) >20 mg/L/4hrs
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Mild irritation
	Eye damage/irritation	Irritating
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis
	Germ cell mutagenicity	No available data
	Carcinogenicity	No available data
	Reproductive toxicity	No available data
	STOT (single exposure)	No available data
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No available data
	Aspiration toxicity	This material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.
proprietary fluoropolymer	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) >6400 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rabbit) >5000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat) >21.1 mg/l 4h
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Not classified based on available data
	Eye damage/irritation	Irritating to the eyes
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not classified based on available data
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified based on available data
	Carcinogenicity	Not classified based on available data
	Reproductive toxicity	Not classified based on available data In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals
	STOT (single exposure)	High concentration may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness, and nausea.
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Not classified based on available data.
	Aspiration toxicity	Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	Acute toxicity	Oral ATE >2000 mg/kg Dermal ATE >2000 mg/kg Inhalation ATE >20 mg/L
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Not irritating
	Eye damage/irritation	Not irritating
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	not a respiratory sensitiser. / not a skin sensitiser
	Germ cell mutagenicity	This material has been classified as non-hazardous
	Carcinogenicity	This material has been classified as non-hazardous
	Reproductive toxicity	This material has been classified as non-hazardous
	STOT (single exposure)	No data available
	STOT (repeated exposure)	This material has been classified as non-hazardous
	Aspiration toxicity	This material has been classified as non-hazardous

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	Endpoint	Duration (Hr.)	Species	Value
naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy	EC50(ECx)	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l
proprietary silane	LC50	96	Fish	85 mg/l
	EC50	48	Daphnia	>49.1 mg/l
	NOEC	72	Algae	>36 mg/l
	EC50	17 days	Terrestrial plants	>100 mg/kg
n-Butyl acetate	EC50	48	Daphnia	44 mg/l
	EC50	72	Algae	648 mg/l
	LC50	96 (dynamic)	Fish	18 mg/l
methyl ethyl ketone	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	1.18mg/L
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1972mg/l
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	308mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)

Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
n-butyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 14)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
n-butyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 20.86)
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / packaging disposal	Recycle containers whenever possible. Product residues and containers should be disposed of in accordance with local government regulations.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3Y

Land transport (ADG) – Not applicable – NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS WHEN IN PACK SIZES OF 5L OR LESS

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

N-BUTYL ACETATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

METHYL ETHYL KETONE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Schedule

Revision Date	30/07/2021
Initial Date	08/12/2016

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1	27/04/2021	Sections 2, 3, 11, 12, 15, 16 have been updated or corrected
2.2	30/07/2021	

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources such as the ECHA C&L Chemical Inventory, HSNO (CCID) New Zealand, AICIS and HCIS Australia

DISCLAIMER: While the information in this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is believed to be true and accurate based on the current level of knowledge available to us, the author makes no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond the control of APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD and therefore the users are responsible to verify this data under their own particular conditions of use, applications and regulations to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purpose and they assume all risks of their use, handling, disposal, reliance upon, publication or use of the information contained herein. This information applies only to the product designated above and does not necessarily apply to its use in combination with other materials, products, chemical compounds, structures, or processes.

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 Government Industrial Hygienists
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL:	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH:	Immediate Danger to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF:	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL:	No Observed Effects Level
TLV:	Threshold Limit Value
LOD:	Limit Of Detection
OTV:	Odour Threshold Value
BCF:	Bio Concentration Factors
BEI:	Biological Exposure Index

End of SDS

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SOLV SEALER GOLD

APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTYLTD

Catalogue number: **AP176.15**
Version No: **2.2**
Issue date: **30/07/2021**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier

Product name	SOLV SEALER GOLD
Product code	AP176.15
Pack size	15L
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains n-butyl acetate)

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

Relevant identified uses	Solvent sealer for the protection of fine stone

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
Address	11 Gamma Close, Beresfield 2322 NSW Australia
Telephone	(02) 4966 5516
Website	www.actichem.com.au
Email	info@actichem.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 1126
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Classification of the substance or mixture

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

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GHS Classification	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Flammable Liquid Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Aspiration Hazard Category 1
	Classification drawn from HCIS and ECHA C&L Inventory.

Label elements

Hazard pictogram	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No s m o k i n g .
P233	Keep container tightly closed
P240	Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical / ventilating / lighting / intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P280	Wear protective gloves and eye protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338+P337+P313	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice / attention.
P303+P361+P353+P352+P332 +P313	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower and soap. If skin irritation occurs, get medicaladvice / attention.
P301+P310+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P405+P233	Store locked up, in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P410+P235	Protect from sunlight. Keep cool.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local government regulations

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures.

Mixtures

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78-93-3	<10	methyl ethyl ketone
Trade secret	<10	proprietary fluoropolymer
108-65-6	<10	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water for 10 to 15 minutes. 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. If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR ifnecessary. Obtain medical advice / attention without delay. If necessary, transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	Seek medical advice/attention without delay. If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media	Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture.

Fire incompatibility	Avoid strong oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, pool chlorine, chlorine bleach, etc. as ignition or explosion may occur

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. **Do not** approach containers suspected to be hot.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2), silicon dioxide (SiO_2) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	3Y

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	Remove all ignition sources.**NO SMOKING.** Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
Major Spills	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. NO SMOKING, naked lights or ignition sources. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite or similar absorbent material. Place into labelled drums and dispose of according to local government regulations. Immediately notify emergency services (Police or Fire Brigade) if the spill is too large for you to safely and effectively handle.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. **Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.** When handling **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
Other information	Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. **No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.** **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. Keep containers securely sealed. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry and well ventilated area. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Suitable container	Packaging as supplied by the manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if they are approved for containing flammable liquids. Check that containers are properly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid caustics, strong acids oxidising agents and nitrates. Dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings.

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	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	713 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	950 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	445 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	890 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	1-Methoxy-2-propanol acetate	274 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	548 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Sk

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar H-rev 2)	171 ppm	171 ppm	570 ppm
n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetate, n-	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	Butanone, 2-; (Methyl ethyl ketone; MEK)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	10,000 ppm	1,700 [LEL] ppm
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000 ppm	3,000 [Unch] ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. If ventilation is poor, then the use of a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with side shields OR Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear chemical protective gloves. PE/EVAL/PE, Teflon or PVA are recommended for this application.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls. PVC Apron. Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear water white liquid

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.85
Odour	Mild solvent odour	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	80	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	>25	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY 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)**	463g (320g being Ethanol)
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material and inhalation into the airways, may be fatal.
Skin Contact	The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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	There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. Discomfort may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Toxicological effects of ingredients

naphtha petroleum, hydrotreated heavy	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) >5000 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rabbit) >5000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat) >5000 mg/m3 (8hr)
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Eye damage/irritation	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not expected to be a respiratory or skin sensitiser. (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Carcinogenicity	Not expected to cause cancer (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	Reproductive toxicity	Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant (Based on test data for structurally similar materials)
	STOT (single exposure)	Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. Vapour/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects including death.
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure (Based on test data for structurally similar materials). Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis
	Aspiration toxicity	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways (Based on physicochemical properties of the material). Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.
proprietary silane	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) >5000 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rat) >2000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat) 5.88 mg/l / 4h Aerosol
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Irritating (rabbit)
	Eye damage/irritation	Not irritating (rabbit)
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	No data available
	Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available
	Carcinogenicity	No evidence that cancer may be caused
	Reproductive toxicity	Animal model trials have produced no evidence of fertility damage.
	STOT (single exposure)	Not classified
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Not classified
	Aspiration toxicity	Not classified
n-butyl acetate	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) 10760 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rabbit) 14112 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat) >21.0 mg/l 4h
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Not classified based on available data
	Eye damage/irritation	Not classified based on available data
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not classified based on available data
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified based on available data
	Carcinogenicity	Not classified based on available data
	Reproductive toxicity	Not classified based on available data In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals
	STOT (single exposure)	High concentration may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness, and nausea.
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Not classified based on available data.
	Aspiration toxicity	Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.
methyl ethyl ketone	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) >2000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat) >20 mg/L/4hrs
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Mild irritation
	Eye damage/irritation	Irritating
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis
	Germ cell mutagenicity	No available data
	Carcinogenicity	No available data
	Reproductive toxicity	No available data
	STOT (single exposure)	No available data
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No available data
	Aspiration toxicity	This material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.
proprietary fluoropolymer	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) >6400 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rabbit) >5000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat) >21.1 mg/l 4h
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Not classified based on available data
	Eye damage/irritation	Irritating to the eyes
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not classified based on available data
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified based on available data
	Carcinogenicity	Not classified based on available data
	Reproductive toxicity	Not classified based on available data In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals
	STOT (single exposure)	High concentration may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness, and nausea.
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Not classified based on available data.
	Aspiration toxicity	Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	Acute toxicity	Oral ATE >2000 mg/kg Dermal ATE >2000 mg/kg Inhalation ATE >20 mg/L
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Not irritating
	Eye damage/irritation	Not irritating
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	not a respiratory sensitiser. / not a skin sensitiser
	Germ cell mutagenicity	This material has been classified as non-hazardous
	Carcinogenicity	This material has been classified as non-hazardous
	Reproductive toxicity	This material has been classified as non-hazardous
	STOT (single exposure)	No data available
	STOT (repeated exposure)	This material has been classified as non-hazardous
	Aspiration toxicity	This material has been classified as non-hazardous

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	Endpoint	Duration (Hr.)	Species	Value
naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy	EC50(ECx)	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l
proprietary silane	LC50	96	Fish	85 mg/l
	EC50	48	Daphnia	>49.1 mg/l
	NOEC	72	Algae	>36 mg/l
	EC50	17 days	Terrestrial plants	>100 mg/kg
n-Butyl acetate	EC50	48	Daphnia	44 mg/l
	EC50	72	Algae	648 mg/l
	LC50	96 (dynamic)	Fish	18 mg/l
methyl ethyl ketone	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	1.18mg/L
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1972mg/l
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	308mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)

Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
n-butyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 14)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
n-butyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 20.86)
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / packaging disposal	Recycle containers whenever possible. Product residues and containers should be disposed of in accordance with local government regulations.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3Y

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1993
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains n-butyl acetate)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class	Class: 3 Sub risk: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: 223 274 Limited quantity: 5 L

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

N-BUTYL ACETATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

METHYL ETHYL KETONE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Schedule

Revision Date	30/07/2021
Initial Date	08/12/2016

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1	27/04/2021	Sections 2, 3, 11, 12, 15, 16 have been updated or corrected
2.2	30/07/2021	

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources such as the ECHA C&L Chemical Inventory, HSNO (CCID) New Zealand, AICIS and HCIS Australia

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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 Government Industrial Hygienists
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL:	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH:	Immediate Danger to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF:	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL:	No Observed Effects Level
TLV:	Threshold Limit Value
LOD:	Limit Of Detection
OTV:	Odour Threshold Value
BCF:	Bio Concentration Factors
BEI:	Biological Exposure Index

End of SDS