



Chemeco Deodorant Tablets

Chemwatch: 28-2128
Version No: 2.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 27/06/2022
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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Deodorant Tablets
Chemical Name	1,4-dichlorobenzene
Synonyms	Toilet Tabs, Toilet Deodorant Blocks
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains 1,4-dichlorobenzene)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Air freshener, toilet freshener, moth, mildew and insect repellent.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Chemeco (Aust)
Address	17 Yale Drive Epping VIC 3076
Telephone	+61 3 9408 8699
Fax	+61 3 9408 8399
Website	www.chemeco.com.au
Email	info@chemeco.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
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.

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
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	WARNING
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Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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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
106-46-7	99.2	1,4-dichlorobenzene
Not Available	<1	perfume
Not Available	<0.1	dye

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash out immediately with fresh running water. 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. Seek medical attention without delay; 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	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. 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. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

Chlorobenzenes are readily adsorbed from the gastrointestinal tract; they are distributed into highly perfused tissues and accumulate in lipid tissues. Lipid accumulation is greatest for the more highly chlorinated chlorobenzene compounds. Chlorobenzenes are metabolised by microsomal oxidation to form arene oxide intermediates and then further to their corresponding chlorophenols which are excreted in the urine as mercapturic acids after conjugation with glutathione or as glucuronic acid or sulfate conjugates. A small percentage are eliminated unchanged in expired air or faeces.

The material may induce methaemoglobinaemia following exposure.

- Initial attention should be directed at oxygen delivery and assisted ventilation if necessary. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated substantial benefits.
- Hypotension should respond to Trendelenburg's position and intravenous fluids; otherwise dopamine may be needed.
- Symptomatic patients with methaemoglobin levels over 30% should receive methylene blue. (Cyanosis, alone, is not an indication for treatment). The usual dose is 1-2 mg/kg of a 1% solution (10 mg/ml) IV over 50 minutes; repeat, using the same dose, if symptoms of hypoxia fail to subside within 1 hour.
- Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails, is of utmost importance.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methaemoglobin in blood	1.5% of haemoglobin	During or end of shift	B, NS, SQ

Continued...

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B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ 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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO ₂), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

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	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. ▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product. ▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product.

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"> ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep dry. ▶ Store under cover. ▶ Store in a well ventilated area. ▶ Store away from sources of heat or ignition.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Carton.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contact with aluminium and its alloys (including storage containers). Formation of aluminium chloride may catalyse further self-accelerating attack on the metal (Friedel-Crafts reaction) leading to violent explosion. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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	1,4-dichlorobenzene	p-Dichlorobenzene	150 mg/m ³ / 25 ppm	300 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available


EMERGENCY LIMITS

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Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
1,4-dichlorobenzene	Dichlorobenzene, p-	10 ppm	10 ppm	1000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
1,4-dichlorobenzene	1,000 ppm	150 ppm
perfume	Not Available	Not Available
dye	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	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. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety glasses with side shields. 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. Barrier cream. Eyewash unit.
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:

NV Chemicals Refresher Tabs

Material	CPI
NEOPRENE	B
NITRILE	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)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

^ - Full-face

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	Coloured tablet block with perfumed aromatic odour. Sublimes (evaporates) at room temperature. Very slightly soluble in water.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.46
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	560
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	>55
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	53.1	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable

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Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	174	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	67	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	16	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	2.5	Volatile Component (%vol)	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	1.33 @ 54.8 C.	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	5.08	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	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. Intoxication, depression of the central nervous system and death can occur at high concentrations. Individuals exposed to higher concentrations may show anaemia, weakness, dizziness, weight loss, vomiting, liver and kidney damage. Long term inhalational exposure causes lung damage and painful irritation of the nose and eyes at higher doses. There may be tremors, eye cataracts and distortion of smell.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to haemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methaemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia). Symptoms include cyanosis (a bluish discolouration skin and mucous membranes) and breathing difficulties. Symptoms may not be evident until several hours after exposure. Inhalation and oral exposure to dichlorobenzene causes increase in liver weight at low levels and severe liver degeneration, tremors, central nervous system depression and death at higher levels. It is readily absorbed through the gut and airways. Absorption through the skin is unknown. Repeated and long term use may cause blurred vision, kidney damage, poor development of the bone marrow, damage to the lining of the nose and small bowel, as well as deposits in the heart and skeletal muscle.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. 1,2-dichlorobenzene (DCB) can be irritating when applied to the skin. Skin inflammation has been noted after a follow-up patch test. Skin lesions may be characterised by a burning sensation and diffuse redness of the treated area which progresses to a darker red colour and blisters within 24 hours and a brown pigment after 3 months. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Undiluted 1,2-dichlorobenzene (DCB) applied to the eye may cause pain and slight eye irritation which may clear within 5 days without residual injury. Vapours from heated 1,4-DCB may cause mild corneal damage. Solid particles in the eye are reported to be very painful. However, a workplace study showed no evidence of adverse effects in workers with particular reference to eye lesions including cataracts though painful irritation of eyes and nose were recorded.
Chronic	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Long term inhalation of dichlorobenzenes may cause cancerous changes to liver, kidney, thyroid gland and blood. Some evidence suggests a link between exposure and blood cancer (leukaemia). Workers exposed to the vapour experienced nose and eye irritation. The liver, nervous system and blood are systemic targets.

NV Chemicals Refresher Tabs	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
1,4-dichlorobenzene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 80 ppm
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5 mg/L/4hr ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg ^[2]	

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

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1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	<p>Chlorobenzenes produce several clinical symptoms including eye and airway irritation, blood disorders, abnormal skin changes and foetal defects at levels toxic to the mother. They are well absorbed in the stomach, gut and airways, and well metabolised and excreted in the urine. Lethal doses may produce breathing failure and damage to the liver, kidneys, adrenal glands, mucous membranes, and brain.</p> <p>1,2-DCB is quickly and extensively absorbed through both the gastrointestinal tract and the respiratory tract. Dermal absorption is believed to be very low. Following absorption, it is distributed throughout the body. Greatest levels have been found in the fat, kidney, and liver.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p> <p>Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen</p> <p>[National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]</p> <p>Eye effects, respiratory tract changes, diarrhoea, specific developmental effects (cardiovascular system) recorded.</p>
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Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	⊖	Reproductivity	⊖
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	⊖
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊖	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊖
Mutagenicity	⊖	Aspiration Hazard	⊖

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill 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
1,4-dichlorobenzene	BCF	48	Fish	0.1381mg/L	4
1,4-dichlorobenzene	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0007mg/L	4
1,4-dichlorobenzene	EC50	96	Fish	0.0011mg/L	4
1,4-dichlorobenzene	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.6mg/L	4
1,4-dichlorobenzene	LC50	96	Fish	0.88mg/L	4
1,4-dichlorobenzene	NOEC	1440	Fish	0.1mg/L	2

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

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
1,4-dichlorobenzene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 83.58 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
1,4-dichlorobenzene	LOW (BCF = 190)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
1,4-dichlorobenzene	LOW (KOC = 434)


SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Bury residue in an authorised landfill. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
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Chemeco Deodorant Tablets

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	2Z

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3077
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains 1,4-dichlorobenzene)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 9 Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 274 331 335 375 AU01 Limited quantity 5 kg

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;

(a) packagings;

(b) IBCs; or

(c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).

- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3077
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. * (contains 1,4-dichlorobenzene)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 9 ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable ERG Code 9L
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions A97 A158 A179 A197 Cargo Only Packing Instructions 956 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack 400 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions 956 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack 400 kg Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions Y956 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack 30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3077
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains 1,4-dichlorobenzene)
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 9 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant
Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-A, S-F Special provisions 274 335 966 967 969 Limited Quantities 5 kg

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

1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE(106-46-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

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Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (1,4-dichlorobenzene)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	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

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