

Resene Summit Roof Commercial Spray Satin

Resene Paints (Australia) Ltd

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 11/06/2024

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SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Resene Summit Roof Commercial Spray Satin
Synonyms	Incl. All bases and tones
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	11082, 11083, 11256, 11387, 11403, 11405, 11415, 11508, 11509
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints (Australia) Ltd	Resene Paints Ltd
Address	7 Production Avenue, Molendinar Queensland Australia	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+61 7 55126600	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+61 7 55126697	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.com.au	www.resene.co.nz
Email	Not Available	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE	NZ POISONS (24hr 7days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	131126	0800 764766	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

H401	Toxic to aquatic life.
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Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7632-00-0	0.1-0.3	<u>sodium nitrite</u>
84133-50-6	0.1-0.3	<u>alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated</u>
1336-21-6	0.1-0.3	<u>ammonium hydroxide</u>
25265-77-4	1-5	<u>2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate</u>
26635-92-7	0.1-0.3	<u>stearylamine ethoxylated</u>
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, 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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water, alcohol stable foam, dry agent

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.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. <p>Burning release: carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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	Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth or inert material.
Major Spills	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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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"> ▶ Avoid unnecessary personal contact. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Strong oxidisers

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium nitrite	6.4 mg/m ³	71 mg/m ³	240 mg/m ³
ammonium hydroxide	61 ppm	330 ppm	2,300 ppm
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	13 mg/m ³	140 mg/m ³	840 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium nitrite	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
ammonium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available	Not Available
stearylamine ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding


Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
sodium nitrite	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
ammonium hydroxide	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
stearylamine ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

MATERIAL DATA

for exposure to ammonia gas/ vapours:
 Odour Threshold Value: Variously reported as 0.019 ppm and 55 ppm; AIHA Value 16.7 ppm (detection)
 NOTE: Detector tubes for ammonia, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. CARE: Explosive vapour air mixtures may be present on opening vessels which have contained liquid ammonia.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. NOTE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.
Body protection	Overalls

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Respiratory protection	Not required for properly ventilated areas. Where the concentration of vapours in the breathing zone approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standards" respiratory protection is required. Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.
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SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Dispersion		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.17-1.20
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	8-9	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	900-1100
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	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)	61-64
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	<60

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Stable
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 adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). The highly irritant properties of ammonia vapour result as the gas dissolves in mucous fluids and forms irritant, even corrosive solutions.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. Human metabolism allows detoxification of ammonia, however toxic effects appear if this mechanism is overwhelmed by other than small doses.
Skin Contact	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. Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Mild irritation is produced on moist skin when vapour concentrations of ammonia exceed 10000 ppm.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

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	Prolonged or repeated minor exposure to ammonia gas/vapour may cause long-term irritation to the eyes, nose and upper respiratory tract.	
Resene Summit Roof Commercial Spray Satin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
sodium nitrite	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.006 mg/L4h ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 180 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
ammonium hydroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 2000 ppm4h ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s SEVERE
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (Guinea Pig) LD50: >19 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >3200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eyes - Moderate irritant *
		Skin - Slight irritant *
		Skin (rabbit): mild ***
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
stearylamine ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >20000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 1850 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

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

Resene Summit Roof Commercial Spray Satin	Generally, linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body.
SODIUM NITRITE	Tumorigenic - Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria. Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects.
ALCOHOLS C12-14 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products. Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units: EO < 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes) EO > 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41 EO > 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41 >20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000) Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin). AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats. For high boiling ethylene glycol ethers (typically triethylene- and tetraethylene glycol ethers): Skin absorption: Available skin absorption data for triethylene glycol ether (TGBE), triethylene glycol methyl ether (TGME), and triethylene glycol ethylene ether (TGEE) suggest that the rate of absorption in skin of these three glycol ethers is 22 to 34 micrograms/cm ² /hr, with the methyl ether having the highest permeation constant and the butyl ether having the lowest.
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.
2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE	Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) *** Ames Test: negative *** Micronucleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** No effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat *** * [SWIFT] ** [Eastman] *** [Perstop]
STEARYLAMINE ETHOXYLATED	* Enthone OMI SDS Polyoxyethylene Stearylamine ** Akzo Nobel SDS Ethomeen 18/12 Alkyl amine polyalkoxylates are not acutely toxic by the oral and dermal routes of exposure, or via inhalation under normal use conditions. For Fatty Nitrogen-Derived ether amines and Fatty Nitrogen-derived amines (FND ether amines and FND amines): FND ether amines and FND amines are very similar in structure and function. Most undiluted cationic surfactants satisfy the criteria for classification as Harmful (Xn) with R22 and as Irritant (Xi) for skin and eyes with R38 and R41. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation.
Resene Summit Roof Commercial Spray Satin & STEARYLAMINE ETHOXYLATED	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
SODIUM NITRITE & 2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.

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MONOISOBUTYRATE & STEARYLAMINE ETHOXYLATED			
ALCOHOLS C12-14 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED & STEARYLAMINE ETHOXYLATED	Polyethers, for example, ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols, are highly susceptible towards air oxidation as the ether oxygens will stabilize intermediary radicals involved.		
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE & STEARYLAMINE ETHOXYLATED	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.		
2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE & STEARYLAMINE ETHOXYLATED	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).		
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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✔ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Resene Summit Roof Commercial Spray Satin	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium nitrite	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	672h	Fish	0.01mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1600mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	ca.12.51mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	<0.001mg/L	4	
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ammonium hydroxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	33.3mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Crustacea	0.83mg/L	5
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	15mg/l	Not Available
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.28mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	16mg/l	Not Available
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>19mg/l	2	
stearylamine ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.09mg/L	4
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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				

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

For Ammonia:

Atmospheric Fate: Ammonia reacts rapidly with available acids (mainly sulfuric, nitric, and sometimes hydrochloric acid) to form the corresponding salts.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium nitrite	LOW	LOW
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW	LOW

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Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium nitrite	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0564)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.9966)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium nitrite	LOW (Log KOC = 23.74)
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	LOW (Log KOC = 22.28)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
sodium nitrite	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available
ammonium hydroxide	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available
stearylamine ethoxylated	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
sodium nitrite	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available
ammonium hydroxide	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available
stearylamine ethoxylated	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

sodium nitrite 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 2
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

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

ammonium hydroxide 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 6
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

stearylamine ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (sodium nitrite; alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated; ammonium hydroxide; 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate; stearylamine ethoxylated)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated; stearylamine ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (stearylamine ethoxylated)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated; stearylamine ethoxylated)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	11/06/2024
Initial Date	10/06/2024

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.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

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
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ 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
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

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- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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