Resene Alloy Super Silver

Resene Automotive & Light Industrial Limited

Version No: **1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: **24/06/2024**
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SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Resene Alloy Super Silver
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound); PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Resene Automotive & Light Industrial Limited**
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Naenae Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	64 4 5770500
Fax	64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency telephone numbers	**0800 764766**	**+64 800 700 112**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**0800 737636**	**+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

Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to Terrestrial Vertebrates
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1B, 6.1D (dermal), 6.1D (inhalation), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.7B, 6.8B, 6.9B, 9.3C

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

Page 1 continued...

H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H371	May cause damage to organs. (Oral, Dermal, Inhalation)
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Oral, Dermal, Inhalation)
H433	Hazardous to terrestrial vertebrates.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
141-78-6	5-10	ethyl acetate
7429-90-5	1-3	aluminium powder uncoated
123-86-4	30-60	n-butyl acetate
1330-20-7	10-20	xylene
100-41-4	5-10	ethylbenzene
108-65-6	5-10	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers
123-92-2	1-5	iso-amyl acetate
78-83-1	1-5	isobutanol
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 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	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.

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	▸ 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	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 aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop seek medical attention. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
Ingestion	▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. ▸ 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. ▸ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

▸ Alcohol stable foam.

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	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) metal oxides 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	Remove all ignition sources. Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.
Major Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible, contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non- combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non- sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authority.

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. The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. ▸ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▸ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.

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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	n-Butyl acetate: ‣ reacts with water on standing to form acetic acid and n-butyl alcohol ‣ reacts violently with strong oxidisers and potassium tert-butoxide ‣ is incompatible with caustics, strong acids and nitrates ‣ dissolves rubber, many plastics, resins and some coatings Xylenes: ‣ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride ‣ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings ‣ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity. ‣ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. For alkyl aromatics: The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. ‣ Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids. ‣ Glycol ethers may form peroxides under certain conditions; the potential for peroxide formation is enhanced when these substances are used in processes such as distillation where they are concentrated or even evaporated to near-dryness or dryness; storage under a nitrogen atmosphere is recommended to minimise the possible formation of highly reactive peroxides ‣ Nitrogen blanketing is recommended if transported in containers at temperatures within 15 deg C of the flash-point and at or above the flash-point - large containers may first need to be purged and inerted with nitrogen prior to loading ‣ In the presence of strong bases or the salts of strong bases, at elevated temperatures, the potential exists for runaway reactions. Propylene glycol monomethyl ether (PGME): · reacts violently with strong oxidisers, alkalis · is incompatible with aliphatic amines, boranes, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid, caustics, isocyanates ‣ Avoid strong acids, bases.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethyl acetate	Ethyl acetate	200 ppm / 720 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	aluminium powder uncoated	Aluminium metal and insoluble aluminium compounds (including pyro powder, aluminium oxide, and aluminium welding fumes), as Al respirable dust	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	aluminium powder uncoated	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	aluminium powder uncoated	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	150 ppm / 713 mg/m3	950 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene	Dimethylbenzene	50 ppm / 217 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	20 ppm / 88 mg/m3	176 mg/m3 / 40 ppm	Not Available	(skin) - Skin absorption oto - Ototoxin
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	100 ppm / 369 mg/m3	553 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	iso-amyl acetate	Isoamyl acetate	100 ppm / 532 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	isobutanol	Isobutyl alcohol	50 ppm / 152 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethyl acetate	1,200 ppm	1,700 ppm	10000** ppm
n-butyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	100 ppm	160 ppm	660 ppm
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
iso-amyl acetate	100 ppm	500 ppm	3000* ppm

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Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
isobutanol	150 ppm	1,300 ppm	8000* ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium powder uncoated	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	1,700 ppm	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Not Available	Not Available
iso-amyl acetate	1,000 ppm	Not Available
isobutanol	1,600 ppm	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Fragrance substance lacking human data, with respect to contact allergenicity in humans and used in high volumes according to industry information.
IFRA Prohibited Fragrance Substance
The International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards form the basis for the globally accepted and recognized risk management system for the safe use of fragrance ingredients and are part of the IFRA Code of Practice.
For ethyl acetate:
Odour Threshold Value: 6.4-50 ppm (detection), 13.3-75 ppm (recognition)
The TLV-TWA provides a significant margin of safety from the standpoint of adverse health effects.
For isoamyl acetate:
Odour Threshold Value: 0.0034-209.0 ppm (detection)
The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against respiratory irritation.
For aluminium oxide and pyrophoric grades of aluminium:
Twenty seven year experience with aluminium oxide dust (particle size 96% 1,2 um) without adverse effects either systemically or on the lung, and at a calculated concentration equivalent to 2 mg/m3 over an 8-hour shift has lead to the current recommendation of the TLV-TWA.
For aluminium oxide:
The experimental and clinical data indicate that aluminium oxide acts as an 'inert' material when inhaled and seems to have little effect on the lungs nor does it produce significant organic disease or toxic effects when exposures are kept under reasonable control.
These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits.

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.
For n-butyl acetate
Odour Threshold Value: 0.0063 ppm (detection), 0.038-12 ppm (recognition)
Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to prevent significant irritation of the eyes and respiratory passages as well as narcotic effects.
for propylene glycol monomethyl ether (PGME)
Odour Threshold: 10 ppm.
for xylenes:
IDLH Level: 900 ppm
Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)
NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially.
for ethyl benzene:
Odour Threshold Value: 0.46-0.60 ppm
NOTE: Detector tubes for ethylbenzene, measuring in excess of 30 ppm, are commercially available.
For isobutanol:
Odour Threshold Value: 0.66-40 ppm (detection), 1.8-53 ppm (recognition) Although there do not appear to be reports of isobutyl alcohol causing auditory impairment or vestibular damage in humans (as with n-butanol) the recommended TLV-TWA recognises the slightly greater acute toxic potential of isobutanol versus n-butanol.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. For esters: ‣ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. 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	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Overalls. ‣ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning

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properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Metallic pigmented dispersion with aromatic solvent odour

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.8-1.0
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	>300
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	>650
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	110-130	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	<23	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.5	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.9	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.96	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	This product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage, and transport.
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	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. The main effects of simple aliphatic esters are narcosis and irritation and anaesthesia at higher concentrations. Mild eye, nose and throat irritation occurs at 400 ppm ethyl acetate with unacclimated persons. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Isobutanol appears to be more toxic than n-butyl alcohol. The odour of for propylene glycol monomethyl ether (PGME) becomes objectionable at 100 ppm and intolerable with anaesthetic effects at 1000 ppm. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant. Prolonged exposure may cause headache, nausea and ultimately loss of consciousness.

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Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. Following a single dose of isobutanol in rats, deaths were delayed for several days and hepatic degeneration was evident. Acute intoxication by ethyl acetate causes impaired coordination, exhilaration, slurred speech, vertigo, flushed face, nausea, vomiting, and may progress to stupor, coma and death may result from respiratory or circulation failure. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Contact with aluminas (aluminium oxides) may produce a form of irritant dermatitis accompanied by pruritus. Application of isobutanol to human skin produced slight erythema and hyperaemia. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Toxic amounts of for propylene glycol monomethyl ether (PGME) may be absorbed through the skin following extensive prolonged contact ; this may result in drowsiness. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption
Eye	Instillation of isobutanol into a rabbit's eye caused moderate to severe irritation but no permanent injury to the cornea. Two drops of the ethylbenzene in to the conjunctival sac produced only slight irritation of the conjunctival membrane but no corneal injury. Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.
Chronic	On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking. Industrial workers exposed to 14 parts per million ethylbenzene experienced headaches, irritability and rapid fatigue. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes.

Resene Alloy Super Silver

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

ethyl acetate

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >18000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 400 ppm
Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; >18 mg/l4h[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Mouse) LD50; 4100 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

aluminium powder uncoated

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.3 mg/l4h[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

n-butyl acetate

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 300 mg * [PPG]
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.74 mg/l4h[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE
Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 3200 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

xylene

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 5000 ppm4h[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

ethylbenzene

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17800 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE

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	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 17.2 mg/l4h[2]	Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg[2]	

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit) 230 mg mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h. - mild
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin (rabbit) 500 mg open - mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

iso-amyl acetate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 16600 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

isobutanol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 2 20 mg/24h-moderate
	Inhalation(Rabbit) LC50; 2.63 mg/L4h[2]	Eye (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2460 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin (rabbit): mg (open)-SEVERE
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

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 Alloy Super Silver	Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues.
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
ETHYLBENZENE	Liver changes, utheral tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded. **NOTE:** Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS	NOTE: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
Resene Alloy Super Silver & ETHYL ACETATE & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS & ISOBUTANOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.
Resene Alloy Super Silver & N-BUTYL ACETATE	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.
Resene Alloy Super Silver & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS	for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series.
Resene Alloy Super Silver & ETHYLBENZENE	Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed following inhalation, oral, and dermal exposures, distributed throughout the body, and excreted primarily through urine.
ALUMINIUM POWDER UNCOATED & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
N-BUTYL ACETATE & XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE & ISOBUTANOL	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.
N-BUTYL ACETATE & XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS & ISOBUTANOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

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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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Resene Alloy Super Silver

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

ethyl acetate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	>75.6mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1800-3200mg/L	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	164mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2500mg/L	4

aluminium powder uncoated

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	1
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.017mg/L	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.005mg/L	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.736mg/L	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.078-0.108mg/l	2

n-butyl acetate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	17-19mg/L	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	246mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	32mg/l	1
EC50(ECx)	96h	Fish	18mg/l	2

xylene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2

ethylbenzene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.4-9.8mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	3.381-4.075mg/L	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.37-4.4mg/l	4
EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.02-938mg/L	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.7-7.6mg/L	4

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	100-180mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	373mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	336h	Fish	47.5mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2

iso-amyl acetate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	11.1mg/l	2

Continued...

	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	156mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	26.3mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	3.77mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	235mg/l	2

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
isobutanol	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	4mg/L	5
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	593mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	ca.600mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	901-1000mg/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*

Very 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 Propylene Glycol Ethers: log Kow's range from 0.309 for TPM to 1.523 for DPnB.
For Aromatic Substances Series:
Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.
For Xylenes:
log Koc : 2.05-3.08; Koc : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m3 /mol : 637-879; Henry's atm m3 /mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 : BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.
For Glycol Ethers:
Environmental Fate: Several glycol ethers have been shown to biodegrade however; biodegradation slows as molecular weight increases.
For ethylbenzene:
log Kow, 3.15
log Koc : 1.98-3.04
Koc : 164
log Kom : 1.73-3.23
Vapour Pressure, 1270 Pa (1.27 kPa)
Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-85.6
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 5-240
Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 144-5472
Half-life (hr) soil : 72-240
Henry's Pa m3 /mol: 748-887
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 8.44E-03
ThOD : 3.17
BCF : 3.15-146
log BCF : 1.19-2.67
Environmental fate:
Ethylbenzene partitions to air from water and soil, and is degraded in air.
For n-Butyl Acetate:
Koc: ~200;
log Kow: 1.78;
Half-life (hr) air: 144;
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 178 - 27156;
Henry's atm: m3 /mol: 3.20E-04
BOD 5 if unstated: 0.15-1.02,7%;
COD: 78%;
ThOD: 2.207;
BCF : 4-14.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethyl acetate	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 14.71 days)
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
ethylbenzene	HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.7 days)
iso-amyl acetate	LOW	LOW
isobutanol	LOW (Half-life = 14.42 days)	LOW (Half-life = 4.15 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethyl acetate	HIGH (BCF = 3300)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 14)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
ethylbenzene	LOW (BCF = 79.43)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	LOW (BCF = 2)
iso-amyl acetate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.264)

Continued...

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
isobutanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.76)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethyl acetate	LOW (Log KOC = 6.131)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (Log KOC = 20.86)
ethylbenzene	LOW (Log KOC = 517.8)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
iso-amyl acetate	LOW (Log KOC = 32.24)
isobutanol	MEDIUM (Log KOC = 2.048)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ 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. Consult manufacturer for recycling option.

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package.
Do not allow product or wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains or watercourses. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible.
Disposal of this product should comply with Hazard Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 (EPA Consolidation 30 April 2021) and local regulations.
Flammable substance can be disposed of if the substance is treated by using a method that changes the characteristics or composition of the substance so that the substance is no longer a hazardous substance, or exporting the substance from New Zealand as waste.
For treating and discharging processes contact your local authority.

The treating may include burning the substance if the burning is managed to ensure that no person, or place where a person may legally be present.

The substance may be discharged into the environment as waste or disposed into a landfill if the substance will not come into contact with oxidising substances and where is no ignition source which is capable to ignite the substance.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3YE

Land transport (UN)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	1263
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound); PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 3 Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	II
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: 163; 367 Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	1263
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds); Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

Continued...

14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
14.4. **Packing group**	II
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: A3 A72 A192 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 364 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 353 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y341 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **UN number**	1263
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound); PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	II
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-E , S-E Special provisions: 163 367 Limited Quantities: 5 L

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
ethyl acetate	Not Available
aluminium powder uncoated	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Not Available
iso-amyl acetate	Not Available
isobutanol	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
ethyl acetate	Not Available
aluminium powder uncoated	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Not Available
iso-amyl acetate	Not Available
isobutanol	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard

Continued...

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002669	Surface Coatings and Colourants Flammable, Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

ethyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

aluminium powder uncoated is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

n-butyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

ethylbenzene is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
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 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

iso-amyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

isobutanol is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
3.1B	100 L in containers more than 5 L	50 L
3.1B	250 L in containers up to and including 5 L	50 L

Continued...

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
3.1B				1 L

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (ethyl acetate; aluminium powder uncoated; n-butyl acetate; xylene; ethylbenzene; iso-amyl acetate; isobutanol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (aluminium powder uncoated)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
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	24/06/2024
Initial Date	13/08/2019

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

Continued...

- 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
- 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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end of SDS