Trade Essentials V-Lite Foamed Panels

Laminex Group Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **3**

Chemwatch: **4853-04**
Version No: **3.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **07/07/2016**
Print Date: **02/08/2017**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Trade Essentials V-Lite Foamed Panels
Synonyms	V-Lite, V-Lite PVC Panels
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. Locker carcasses, kitchen carcasses, exhibition display units and POS displays.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Laminex Group Pty Ltd
Address	90-94 Tram Road Doncaster VIC 3108 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9848 4811
Fax	+61 3 9840 6513
Website	www.laminexaustralia.com.au
Email	Not Available

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability	1		
Toxicity	0		
Body Contact	0		
Reactivity	1		
Chronic	3		

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

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

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H350	May cause cancer.

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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
9002-86-2	70	polyvinyl chloride
1317-65-3	10	limestone
Not avail.	8	acrylic polymer
13463-67-7	5	titanium dioxide
9002-88-4	2	polyethylene
9003-01-4	2	acrylic acid homopolymer
123-77-3	1.5	azodicarbonamide
57583-35-4	not spec	dimethyltin bis(2-ethylhexyl thioglycolate)

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	▸ Generally not applicable.
Skin Contact	▸ Generally not applicable.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ Generally not applicable.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- 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	▸ 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. Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: , carbon monoxide (CO) , carbon dioxide (CO2) , hydrogen chloride , phosgene

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	, nitrogen oxides (NOx) , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. **NOTE:** Burns with intense heat. Produces melting, flowing, burning liquid and dense acrid black smoke. May emit poisonous fumes. Does not burn without an external flame.
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	▸ 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	▸ 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	▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	▸ Store away from incompatible materials.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	▸ 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	limestone	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
polyvinyl chloride	Polyvinyl chloride	3 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
limestone	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	45 mg/m3	500 mg/m3	3,000 mg/m3
limestone	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
polyethylene	Polyethylene	28 mg/m3	310 mg/m3	1,000 mg/m3
azodicarbonamide	Azodicarbamide; (Azodicarbonamide)	2.6 mg/m3	29 mg/m3	170 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
polyvinyl chloride	Not Available	Not Available
limestone	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic polymer	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	5,000 mg/m3
polyethylene	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic acid homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available

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azodicarbonamide	Not Available	Not Available
dimethyltin bis(2-ethylhexyl thioglycolate)	Unknown mg/m3 / Unknown ppm	25 mg/m3

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: ▸ 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 general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities **OTHERWISE:** ▸ Overalls ▸ Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Type A 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 10 x ES	A-AUS	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2	A-PAPR-2 ^

^ - 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 odourless architectural sheeting in a range of thicknesses; not miscible with water.

Physical state	Manufactured	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.55-0.9
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable

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Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	**VOC g/L**	24.75

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and 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	Not considered an irritant through normal use. ▸ Hazard relates to dust released by cutting, grinding, trimming or other shaping operations. Avoid breathing generated dust when cutting, finishing. If risk of dust inhalation exists wear dust mask/ respirator.
Ingestion	Not considered an irritant through normal use.
Skin Contact	Not considered an irritant through normal use.
Eye	Not considered an irritant through normal use.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Trade Essentials V-Lite Foamed Panels	Not Available	Not Available
polyvinyl chloride	Not Available	Not Available
limestone	Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kge[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
acrylic polymer	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l/4hr[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.56 mg/l/4hr[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >6.82 mg/l/4hr[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
polyethylene	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2] Oral (rat) LD50: >3000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
acrylic acid homopolymer	Oral (rat) LD50: 2500 mg/kgd[2]	Not Available
azodicarbonamide	dermal (rat) LD50: >500 mg/kg[2] Oral (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg*t[2]	Eye (rabbit): None [* = Manuf BAY] Skin (rabbit): Slight
dimethyltin bis(2-ethylhexyl thioglycolate)	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1050 mg/kg[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 1150 mg/kg[1]	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*

LIMESTONE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Eye (rabbit) 0.75: mg/24h - No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.

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TITANIUM DIOXIDE	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. It penetrated only the outermost layer of the skin, suggesting that healthy skin may be an effective barrier. **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. * IUCLID
POLYETHYLENE	polyethylene pyrolyzate
DIMETHYLTIN BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL THIOGLYCOLATE)	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. Ammonium and glyceryl thioglycolate and thioglycolic acid are used mainly in cosmetic permanent waving lotions. At concentrations used, these cosmetic ingredients are only slightly toxic in acute exposures by mouth and skin contact. In repeated skin tests for extended periods of exposure, these ingredients were toxic. Commercial permanent wave products caused temporary redness of the conjunctiva in both rinsed and unrinsed eyes.
Trade Essentials V-Lite Foamed Panels & POLYVINYL CHLORIDE & ACRYLIC POLYMER & DIMETHYLTIN BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL THIOGLYCOLATE)	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
Trade Essentials V-Lite Foamed Panels & AZODICARBONAMIDE	Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins.
Trade Essentials V-Lite Foamed Panels & AZODICARBONAMIDE	Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema.
Trade Essentials V-Lite Foamed Panels & AZODICARBONAMIDE	Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.
Trade Essentials V-Lite Foamed Panels & POLYVINYL CHLORIDE & ACRYLIC ACID HOMOPOLYMER	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE & POLYETHYLENE & ACRYLIC ACID HOMOPOLYMER	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.
LIMESTONE & TITANIUM DIOXIDE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

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

Legend: ✘ *– Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ *– Data available to make classification*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Trade Essentials V-Lite Foamed Panels

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

polyvinyl chloride

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

limestone

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2

acrylic polymer

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

titanium dioxide

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	155mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	>10mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.83mg/L	4
EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.81mg/L	4
NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4

polyethylene

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

acrylic acid homopolymer

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

azodicarbonamide

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	>15.0mg/L	6
EC50	48	Crustacea	11mg/L	1
NOEC	504	Crustacea	2.89mg/L	2

dimethyltin bis(2-ethylhexyl thioglycolate)

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
polyvinyl chloride	LOW	LOW
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
polyethylene	LOW	LOW
acrylic acid homopolymer	LOW	LOW
azodicarbonamide	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
polyvinyl chloride	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6233)
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
polyethylene	LOW (LogKOW = 1.2658)
acrylic acid homopolymer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.4415)
azodicarbonamide	LOW (BCF = 16)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
polyvinyl chloride	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
polyethylene	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
acrylic acid homopolymer	HIGH (KOC = 1.201)
azodicarbonamide	LOW (KOC = 33.4)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Continued...

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

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

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE(9002-86-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

LIMESTONE(1317-65-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ACRYLIC POLYMER(NOT AVAIL.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

TITANIUM DIOXIDE(13463-67-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

POLYETHYLENE(9002-88-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

ACRYLIC ACID HOMOPOLYMER(9003-01-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

AZODICARBONAMIDE(123-77-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

DIMETHYLTIN BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL THIOGLYCOLATE)(57583-35-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (acrylic polymer)
Canada - DSL	N (acrylic polymer)
Canada - NDSL	N (dimethyltin bis(2-ethylhexyl thioglycolate); acrylic polymer; polyethylene; acrylic acid homopolymer; polyvinyl chloride; azodicarbonamide)
China - IECSC	N (acrylic polymer)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (acrylic polymer; polyethylene; acrylic acid homopolymer; polyvinyl chloride)
Japan - ENCS	N (dimethyltin bis(2-ethylhexyl thioglycolate); acrylic polymer; acrylic acid homopolymer)
Korea - KECI	N (acrylic polymer)
New Zealand - NZIoC	N (acrylic polymer)
Philippines - PICCS	N (acrylic polymer)
USA - TSCA	N (acrylic polymer)
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

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7, 1317-70-0, 1317-80-2, 12188-41-9, 1309-63-3, 100292-32-8, 101239-53-6, 116788-85-3, 12000-59-8, 12701-76-7, 12767-65-6, 12789-63-8, 1344-29-2, 185323-71-1, 185828-91-5, 188357-76-8, 188357-79-1, 195740-11-5, 221548-98-7, 224963-00-2, 246178-32-5, 252962-41-7, 37230-92-5, 37230-94-7, 37230-95-8, 37230-96-9, 39320-58-6, 39360-64-0, 39379-02-7, 416845-43-7, 494848-07-6, 494848-23-6, 494851-77-3, 494851-98-8, 55068-84-3, 55068-85-4, 552316-51-5, 62338-64-1, 767341-00-4, 97929-50-5, 98084-96-9

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

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available literature references.

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