

Bulk Blendz Spray Sanitiser Bulkwholesale Australia Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 28-2129 Version No: 5.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 20/08/2021 Print Date: 09/05/2022 S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Bulk Blendz Spray Sanitiser
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	hand sanitiser H2NO
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains isopropanol)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses Hand sanitiser.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Bulkwholesale Australia Pty Ltd	
Address	2/7 Commercial Court, Tullamarine VIC 3043 Australia	
Telephone	1300 096 435	
Fax		
Website	https://www.bulkwholesale.com.au	
Email	orders@bulkwholesale.com.au	

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	N.V.Chemicals(Aust) P/L	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	0411 387 097	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 2 9186 1132

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial ${\bf 01}$

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3
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)





Signal word

Warning

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Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.	
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.	
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.	

Precautionary statement(s) Response

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.	
P305+P351+P338	F IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.	
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.	

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.

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-63-0	30-60	isopropanol
56-81-5	1-9	glycerol
Not Available	non hazardous ingredients including	
7732-18-5	30-60	water
Legend:	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

escription of first aid measures		
Eye Contact	 If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. 	
Skin Contact	Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel. Seek medical attention if swelling/redness/blistering or irritation occurs.	
Inhalation	 If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor. 	
Ingestion	 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.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to isopropanol:

• Rapid onset respiratory depression and hypotension indicates serious ingestions that require careful cardiac and respiratory monitoring together with immediate intravenous access.

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- Rapid absorption precludes the usefulness of emesis or lavage 2 hours post-ingestion. Activated charcoal and cathartics are not clinically useful. Ipecac is most useful when given 30 mins. post-ingestion.
- There are no antidotes.
- ▶ Management is supportive. Treat hypotension with fluids followed by vasopressors.
- Watch closely, within the first few hours for respiratory depression; follow arterial blood gases and tidal volumes.
- Ice water lavage and serial haemoglobin levels are indicated for those patients with evidence of gastrointestinal bleeding.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

The state of the s		
Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. 	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. 	
HAZCHEM	•3YE	

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	Slippery when spilt. Premove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	Slippery when spilt. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

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Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m3	1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	glycerol	Glycerin mist	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
isopropanol	400 ppm	2000* ppm	12000** ppm
glycerol	45 mg/m3	180 mg/m3	1,100 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
isopropanol	2,000 ppm	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Personal protection









No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE:

Eye and face protection

Safety glasses with side shields

• Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Body protection

See Other protection below

• Overalls.

Other protection

- ► PVC Apron
- ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- ► Eyewash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer-generated* selection:

NV Spray Sanitiser

Material	СРІ
BUTYL	С
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	С
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE	С
NITRILE	С
NITRILE+PVC	С
PE/EVAL/PE	С
PVA	С
PVC	С
VITON	С

^{*} CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - 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)

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

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 * Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Not Available

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless flammable fragrant gel; mixes with water.					
Physical state	Gel	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.92-0.93			
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available			
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available			
pH (as supplied)	6-7	Decomposition temperature	Not Available			
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	18500 @ 25C			
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable			
Flash point (°C)	12	Taste	Not Available			
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available			
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available			
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available			
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available			
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available			
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Available			

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Vapour density (Air = 1)

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

VOC g/L

Not Available

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Inf

nformation on toxicological ef	fects					
Inhaled	Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Aliphatic alcohols with more than 3-carbons cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness and delirium, central depression, coma, seizures and behavioural changes. Secondary respiratory depression and failure, as well as low blood pressure and irregular heart rhythms, may follow.					
Ingestion	ccidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. wallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated. The adult single lethal dose is oproximately 250 millilitres. Isopropanol is twice as poisonous as ethanol, and the effects caused are similar, except that isopropanol does not ause an initial feeling of well-being. Swallowing may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea; vomiting and stomach inflammation is more cominent with isopropanol than with ethanol.					
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Not considered an irritant through normal use. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.					
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.					
Chronic	Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordinating Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, in effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in adult animals	co-ordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental				
NV Spray Sanitiser	TOXICITY	IRRITATION				
NV Spray Samuser	Not Available Not Available					
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION				
isopropanol	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate				

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	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 53 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE			
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3600 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate			
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild			
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION			
glycerol	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: 58500 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available			
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 4090 mg/kg ^[2]				
	тохісіту	IRRITATION			
water	Oral (Rat) LD50; >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available			
Legend:	Nalue obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute to: specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemic				
ISOPROPANOL	the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irrita	ure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of			
GLYCEROL	At very high concentrations, evidence predicts that glycerol may cause tr is of low toxicity. There is no significant evidence to suggest that it cause				
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.				
ISOPROPANOL & GLYCEROL	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.				

Carcinogenicity **Acute Toxicity** Skin Irritation/Corrosion Reproductivity × ~ Serious Eye Damage/Irritation STOT - Single Exposure Respiratory or Skin × × STOT - Repeated Exposure sensitisation 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

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NV Spray Sanitiser	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	4200mg/l	4
isopropanol	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
glycerol	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	>500mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	885mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
water	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Available Extracted from Ecotox databa	IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe EC	Not Available HA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Inform Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) -	Available ation - Aquatic Toxicity 4.	Ava

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
glycerol	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)	
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)	

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)
glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

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

Labels Required



Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1993		
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains isopropanol)		
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3 Subrisk Not Applicable		
Packing group			
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 274 Limited quantity 1 L		

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1993			
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s.	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains isopropanol)		
	ICAO/IATA Class	3		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable		
	ERG Code	3H		
Packing group				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
Special precautions for user	Special provisions		A3	
	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	

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Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

	1		
UN number	1993		
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains isopropanol)		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 3 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable		
Packing group	II		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number Special provisions Limited Quantities		

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
isopropanol	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available
water	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
isopropanol	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

${\bf Safety, \, health \, and \, environmental \, regulations \, / \, legislation \, specific \, for \, the \, substance \, or \, mixture}$

isopropanol is found on the following regulatory lists

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

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

glycerol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status		
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes		
Canada - DSL	Yes		
Canada - NDSL	No (isopropanol; glycerol; water)		
China - IECSC	Yes		
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes		
Japan - ENCS	Yes		
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

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SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated	
4.1	13/03/2020	First Aid (skin), Handling Procedure	
5.1	20/08/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.	

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. 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

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

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

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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