

Monster Makers Foam Latex (RD-407 Mask Making Latex)

Barnes Products P/L

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 73-2586

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Monster Makers Foam Latex (RD-407 Mask Making Latex)
Synonyms	Latex compound, Monster makers foam latex
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.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Barnes Products P/L
Address	5 Greenhills Avenue Moorebank NSW 2170 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9793 7555
Fax	+61 2 9793 7091
Website	http://www.barnes.com.au/
Email	sales@barnes.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9793 7555 Business Hours
Other emergency telephone numbers	Poisons Information Centre 13 1126 after hours

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification	Not Applicable

Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Applicable
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SIGNAL WORD **NOT APPLICABLE**

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1314-13-2	NotSpec.	<u>zinc oxide</u>
1310-58-3	NotSpec.	<u>potassium hydroxide</u>
1336-21-6	NotSpec.	<u>ammonium hydroxide</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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 irritant gas exposures:

- ▶ the presence of the agent when it is inhaled is evanescent (of short duration) and therefore, cannot be washed away or otherwise removed
- ▶ arterial blood gases are of primary importance to aid in determination of the extent of damage. Never discharge a patient significantly exposed to an irritant gas without obtaining an arterial blood sample.
- ▶ supportive measures include suctioning (intubation may be required), volume cycle ventilator support (positive and expiratory pressure (PEEP), steroids and antibiotics, after a culture is taken
- ▶ If the eyes are involved, an ophthalmologic consultation is recommended

Occupational Medicine: Third Edition; Zenz, Dickerson, Horvath 1994 Pub: Mosby

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ammonia and its solutions:

- ▶ Mild to moderate inhalation exposures produce headache, cough, bronchospasm, nausea, vomiting, pharyngeal and retrosternal pain and conjunctivitis. Severe inhalation produces laryngospasm, signs of upper airway obstruction (stridor, hoarseness, difficulty in speaking) and, in excessively, high doses, pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Warm humidified air may soothe bronchial irritation.
- ▶ Test all patients with conjunctival irritation for corneal abrasion (fluorescein stain, slit lamp exam)
- ▶ Dyspneic patients should receive a chest X-ray and arterial blood gases to detect pulmonary oedema.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Non combustible.▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Clean up all spills immediately.▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.▶ Wipe up.▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.▶ 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 course.▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.▶ Avoid contact with moisture.▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Store in original containers.▶ Keep containers securely sealed.▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

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	zinc oxide	Zinc oxide (dust) / Zinc oxide (fume)	10 mg/m3 / 5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	potassium hydroxide	Potassium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ammonium hydroxide	Ammonia	17 mg/m3 / 25 ppm	24 mg/m3 / 35 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
zinc oxide	Zinc oxide	10 mg/m3	15 mg/m3	2,500 mg/m3
potassium hydroxide	Potassium hydroxide	0.18 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	54 mg/m3
ammonium hydroxide	Ammonium hydroxide	61 ppm	330 ppm	2,300 ppm
ammonium hydroxide	Ammonia	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
zinc oxide	2,500 mg/m3	500 mg/m3
potassium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available
ammonium hydroxide	500 ppm	300 ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>CARE: Explosive vapour air mixtures may be present on opening vessels which have contained liquid ammonia. Fatalities have occurred</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>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. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the

Respiratory protection

Type K 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

computer-generated selection:

Monster Makers Foam Latex (RD-407 Mask Making Latex)

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
HYPALON	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVC	C
##ammonium	hydroxide

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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

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

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

protection is required.

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

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

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Natural colour liquid with mild ammonia odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.02
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	>7	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	0	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	<1 Water=1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	27.94 (relative to n-butyl acetate)
Vapour pressure (kPa)	*1.6 @20C (ammonium hydroxide)	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7

Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Monster Makers Foam Latex (RD-407 Mask Making Latex)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
zinc oxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h - mild Skin (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 h- mild
potassium hydroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 273 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):1mg/24h rinse-moderate Skin (human): 50 mg/24h SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 50 mg/24h SEVERE
ammonium hydroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s SEVERE
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	

ZINC OXIDE	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.
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE & AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

Acute Toxicity		Carcinogenicity	
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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

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
zinc oxide	LC50	96	Fish	0.439mg/L	2
zinc oxide	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.105mg/L	2
zinc oxide	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.042mg/L	4
zinc oxide	BCF	336	Fish	4376.673mg/L	4
zinc oxide	EC20	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.023mg/L	4
zinc oxide	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0049mg/L	2
potassium hydroxide	LC50	96	Fish	80mg/L	4
potassium hydroxide	NOEC	96	Fish	56mg/L	2
ammonium hydroxide	LC50	96	Fish	15mg/L	4
ammonium hydroxide	NOEC	72	Fish	3.5mg/L	4

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
ammonium hydroxide	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
zinc oxide	LOW (BCF = 217)
ammonium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = 0.229)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ammonium hydroxide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

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

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

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

ZINC OXIDE(1314-13-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE(1310-58-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE(1336-21-6) 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	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (potassium hydroxide; ammonium hydroxide)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	<i>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)</i>

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
zinc oxide	1314-13-2, 175449-32-8

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

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

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