

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## UVEX LENS CLEANING FLUID 9992

Infosafe No.: HYB6S  
ISSUED Date : 20/05/2021  
ISSUED by: UVEX SAFETY AUSTRALIA  
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

### 1. Identification

**GHS Product Identifier**

UVEX LENS CLEANING FLUID 9992

**Product Code**

1009/1007

**Company name**

UVEX SAFETY AUSTRALIA LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

**Address**

Unit 3 River Road West Parramatta  
NSW 2150 AUSTRALIA

**Telephone/Fax Number**

Tel: +61 2 9891 1700

Fax: +61 2 9891 1700

**Emergency phone number**

+61 2 9891 1700

**E-mail Address**

info@uvex.com.au

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

Relevant identified uses: Cleaning lenses of eye and face protectors.

**Other Names**

Name	Product Code
UVEX LENS CLEANING FLUID 9992	1015/1012
UVEX LENS CLEANING FLUID 9992	1016

**Additional Information**

Emergency telephone number:

Association / Organisation: Uvex Safety Australia Limited Partnership

Emergency telephone numbers: +61 2 9891 1700

Other emergency telephone numbers: Not Available

### 2. Hazard Identification

**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A

**Signal Word (s)**

WARNING

**Hazard Statement (s)**

AUH018 In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

**Precautionary statement – General**

Not Applicable

**Pictogram (s)**

Exclamation mark

**Precautionary statement – Prevention**

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Precautionary statement – Response**

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

**Precautionary statement – Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement – Disposal**

Not Applicable

**Other Information**

Legend:

1. Classified by; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 -Annex VI

**3. Composition/information on ingredients****Ingredients**

Name	CAS	Proportion
ISOPROPANOL	67-63-0	<20 %weight
Surfactant blend	Not available	<5 %weight
Water	7732-18-5	balance

**Other Information**

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**4. First-aid measures****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 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.

If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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### Skin

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.

### 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.

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

Any malarial aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols (up to C7):

Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.

It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.

Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.

Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml. M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.

To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.

Haemodialysis if coma is deep and persistent [GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, Ed 5]

### BASIC TREATMENT

Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.

Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.

Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.

Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.

Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.

Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.

DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

Give activated charcoal.

### ADVANCED TREATMENT

Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.

Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.

Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.

Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.

If the patient is hypoglycaemic (decreased or loss of consciousness, tachycardia, pallor, dilated pupils, diaphoresis and/or dextrose strip or glucometer readings below 50 mg), give 50% dextrose.

Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.

Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.

Treat seizures with diazepam.

Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

### EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.

Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.

Acidosis may respond to hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy.

Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with severe intoxication.

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Consult a toxicologist as necessary. BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, RL EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For C8 alcohols and above.

Symptomatic and supportive therapy is advised in managing patients.

### 5. Fire-fighting measures

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#### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

foam.

dry chemical powder.

carbon dioxide.

#### **Specific Methods**

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.

DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

#### **Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical**

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

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

WARNING: In use may term flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures.

Combustible.

Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

May emit acrid smoke.

Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

#### **Hazchem Code**

Not Applicable

#### **Decomposition Temperature**

Not Available

### 6. Accidental release measures

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#### **Personal Precautions**

See section 8(Exposure Controls/Personal Protection)

#### **Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages**

Remove 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.

Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

Wipe up.

#### **Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages**

Moderate hazard.

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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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.  
No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

### Environmental Precautions

See section 12(Ecological Information)

### Other Information

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8(Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) of the SDS.

## 7. Handling and storage

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### Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe handling:

Limit all unnecessary personal contact.  
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.  
Use in a well-ventilated area.  
When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.  
Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.  
Avoid physical damage to containers.  
Remove all ignition sources.

Other Information:

Store in original containers.  
Keep containers securely sealed.  
No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.  
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.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

Metal can or drum  
Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.  
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility:

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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### Occupational exposure limit values

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: isopropanol

Material name: Isopropyl alcohol

TWA: 983 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 400 ppm

STEL: 1230 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 500 ppm

Peak: Not Available

Notes: Not Available

### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient: isopropanol

Material name: Isopropyl alcohol

TEEL-1: 400 ppm

TEEL-2: 2000\* ppm

TEEL-3: 12000\*\* ppm

Ingredient: isopropanol

Original IDLH: 2,000 ppm

Revised IDLH: Not Available

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Ingredient: water

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

### **Appropriate engineering controls**

None required when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

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. 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.

### **Respiratory Protection**

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

### **Eye 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. 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.

### **Hand Protection**

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

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

### **Personal Protective Equipment**

Other protection:

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

Overalls.

Barrier cream.

Eyewash unit.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Water white clear liquid with a characteristic isopropanol odour; mixes with water.
Odour	Not Available	Decomposition Temperature	Not Available
Boiling Point	83°C - 100°C	Solubility in Water	Miscible
pH	~ 7 (as supplied) Not Available as a solution (1%)	Vapour Pressure	Not Available
Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
Odour Threshold	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Volatile Component	Not Available	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not Available
Surface Tension	Not Available	Flammability	Not Applicable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not Applicable	Explosion Limit - Upper	Not Applicable
Explosion Limit - Lower	Not Applicable	Explosion Properties	Not Available
Molecular Weight	Not Applicable	Oxidising Properties	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	83-100 °C	Relative density	0.98 (Water = 1)
Melting/Freezing Point	Not Available		

### Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

## 10. Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

See section 7(Handling and Storage)

### Chemical Stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

### Conditions to Avoid

See section 7(Handling and Storage)

### Incompatible materials

See section 7(Handling and Storage)

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5(Fire Fighting Measures)

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7(Handling and Storage)

## 11. Toxicological Information

### Toxicology Information

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UVEX Lam Cleaning Fluid 9992

TOXICITY

Not Available

IRRITATION

Not Available

Isopropanol

TOXICITY

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12792 mg/kg[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 27.2 mg/L/4hr[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: 66.7 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild

Water

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION

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

### ISOPROPANOL

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. 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. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled. Intentional swallowing is common particularly among alcoholics or suicide victims and also leads to fainting, breathing difficulty, nausea, vomiting and headache. In the absence of unconsciousness, recovery usually occurred.

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.

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.

UVEX Lens Cleaning Fluid 9992 & WATER

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity: Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

### Ingestion

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

### Inhalation

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.



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Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

### **Skin**

Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

Open, cut, 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**

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

### **Serious eye damage/irritation**

Data available to make classification

### **Mutagenicity**

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

### **Respiratory sensitisation**

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

### **Skin Sensitisation**

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

### **Carcinogenicity**

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

### **Reproductive Toxicity**

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

### **STOT-single exposure**

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

### **STOT-repeated exposure**

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

### **Aspiration Hazard**

Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

### **Chronic Effects**

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Long term or repeated ingestion exposure of isopropanol may produce incoordination. Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause incoordination and tiredness.

Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, incoordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in adult animals. Isopropanol does not cause genetic damage.

There are inconclusive reports of human sensitisation from skin contacts with isopropanol. Chronic alcoholics are more tolerant of the whole-body effects of isopropanol.

## 12. Ecological information

### Ecotoxicity

UVEX Lens Cleaning Fluid 9992

Endpoint / Test Duration (hr) / Species / Value / Source

Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

isopropanol

Endpoint / Test Duration (hr) / Species / Value / Source

EC50 (ECx) 24h Algae or other aquatic plants 0.011mg/L 4

EC50 96h Algae or other aquatic plants >1000mg/l 1

EC50 72h Algae or other aquatic plants >1000mg/l 1

LC50 96h Fish 4200mg/l 4

EC50 48h Crustacea 7550 mg/l 4

water

Endpoint / Test Duration (hr) / Species / Value / Source

Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

Legend:

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

For Isopropanol (IPA):

log Kow: -0.16- 0.28;

Half-life (hr) air: 33-84;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 130;

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 8.07E-06;

BODS: 1.19,60%;

COD: 1.61-2.30,97%;

ThOD: 2.4;

BOD 20: >70%.

Environmental Fate: IPA is expected to partition primarily to the aquatic compartment (77.7%) with the remainder to the air (22.3%). Overall, IPA presents a low potential hazard to aquatic or terrestrial biota.

Aquatic Fate: IPA has been shown to biodegrade rapidly in aerobic, aqueous biodegradation tests and therefore, would not be expected to persist in aquatic habitats. IPA is expected to volatilize slowly from water. The calculated half-life for the volatilization from surface water (1 meter depth) is predicted to range from 4 days (from a river) to 31 days (from a lake).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient: isopropanol

Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW (Half-life = 14 days)

Persistence: Air: LOW (Half-life = 3 days)

Ingredient: water

Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW

Persistence: Air: LOW

### Mobility

Ingredient: isopropanol

Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1.06)

### Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient: isopropanol

Bioaccumulation: LOW (Log KOW = 0.05)

## 13. Disposal considerations

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### Waste Disposal

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.

## 14. Transport information

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### U.N. Number

None Allocated

### UN proper shipping name

None Allocated

### Transport hazard class(es)

None Allocated

### Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

### UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)

NCAD

### IATA/ICAO Proper Shipping Name

Not dangerous for conveyance under IATA code

### IMDG UN No

NCAD

### IMDG Proper Shipping Name

Not dangerous for conveyance under IMO/IMDG code

### Other 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

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

Product name / Group

isopropanol / Not Available

water / Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name / Ship Type

isopropanol / Not Available

water / Not Available

## 15. Regulatory information

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### Regulatory information

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

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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 Monographs

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; 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 and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

### Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

## 16. Other Information

### User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	00526949
Wis Numbers	00526983
Wis Numbers	00986058
Wis Numbers	01208792
Wis Numbers	01208809

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### Other Information

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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