SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS product identifier : Phoslock Granules / Powder
Other means of identification : Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses : Used to remove prescribed oxyanions in a variety of natural environments such as lakes, rivers, estuaries, dams, ornamental ponds and natural wetlands. Also in artificial environments including waste effluents such as sewage and industrial effluents and as a barrier within containment cells for leachable wastes.

Supplier’s details : SePRO Corporation
11550 North Meridian Street, Suite 600
Carmel, IN 46032
Tel: 317-580-8282, Toll free: 1-800-419-7779
Fax: 317-580-8290
Monday - Friday, 8am to 5pm EST
www.sepro.com

Emergency telephone number : INFOTRAC - 24-hour service 1-800-535-5053

The following recommendations for exposure controls and personal protection are intended for the manufacture, formulation and packaging of this product. For applications and/or use, consult the product label. The label directions supersede the text of this Safety Data Sheet for application and/or use.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme
Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

GHS Classification: Not Applicable

Label Elements

GHS Label Elements: Not Applicable

Signal Word: Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s): Not Applicable

Precautionary Statement(s)

Prevention If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use.

Response: Not Applicable

Storage: Not Applicable

Disposal: Not Applicable

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances See section below of composition of Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Ingredients determined not to be hazardous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4. 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.
• See medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
• Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact If skin or hair contact occurs:

• Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
• Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation

• If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
• Other measures are usually unnecessary.
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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility: Not known.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting: 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 firefighting 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. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire/Explosion Hazard: Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills: Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with substance, by using protective equipment. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills: Moderate Hazard.

CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Recover product wherever possible.

IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal.

IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.
ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Service.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for 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. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Other Information: Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. 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.

For major quantities: Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams). Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container: Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage Incompatibility: Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents. Protect from light.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

Ingredient Data: Not Available

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material Name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phoslock Granules / Powder</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ingredients determined not to be hazardous</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exposure Controls

PHOSLOCK®
Phosphorus Locking Technology
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. 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.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction. If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.

Such protection might consist of:

(a) particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
(b) filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
(c) fresh-air hoods or masks.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:  
| Direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyor loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone or rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) |
| Grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion) | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min) |

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower end of the range</th>
<th>Upper end of the range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture.</td>
<td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td>
<td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td>
<td>3: High production, heavy use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion.</td>
<td>4: Small hood-local control only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Personal protection:
Eye and face protection:

- 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. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection:

See Hand protection below.

Hands/feet protection:

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 cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

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.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness and dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present: polychloroprene; nitrile rubber; butyl rubber; fluorocaoutchouc; polyvinyl chloride.

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.
Body protection: See other protection below.

Other protection:
- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

Thermal hazards: Not available.

Respiratory protection Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>TWA (respirable fraction)</th>
<th>TWA (total dust)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>0.025 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not established</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAS 14808-60-7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium dioxide</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>15 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAS 13463-67-7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key to abbreviations
- ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygiene
- OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- TWA = Time Weighted Averages are based on 8h/day, 40h/week exposures

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Light brown granules; insoluble in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Divided solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</td>
<td>&gt;1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density (Water = 1)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity (cSt)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight (g/mol)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taste</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising properties</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/l)</td>
<td>Immiscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density (Air = 1)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
See section 7

Chemical stability
- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization 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
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.
- If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

Ingestion
- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

Skin Contact
- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Eye
- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
- Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

Chronic
- Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.
- Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.
Phoslock Granules / Powder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Irritation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dermal (Rabbit) LD50: None PDII/4hr[2]</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation (Rat) LC50: &gt;5000 mg/L/4h[2]</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

**Acute Toxicity**
- Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

**Skin Irritation/Corrosion**
- Data not available to make classification

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation**
- Data not available to make classification

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitization**
- Data not available to make classification

**Mutagenicity**
- Data not available to make classification

**Carcinogenicity**
- Data not available to make classification

**Reproductivity**
- Data not available to make classification

**STOT – Single Exposure**
- Data not available to make classification

**STOT – Repeated Exposure**
- Data not available to make classification

**Aspiration Hazard**
- Data not available to make classification

### SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (hr)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend**
- Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data
- 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances – Ecotoxicological Information – Aquatic Toxicity
- 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 – 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No data available for all ingredients</td>
<td>No data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bioaccumulative potential**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mobility in soil**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product / Packaging Disposal Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.

- **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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorized landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant: No

Land transport (DOT): 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

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

PHOSLOCK® Phosphorus Locking Technology
Immediate (acute) health hazard NO  
Delayed (chronic) health hazard NO  
Fire Hazard NO  
Pressure Hazard NO  
Reactivity hazard NO

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4): None Reported

State Regulations

US California Proposition 65

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe-EINEC/ELINCS/NLP</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea - KECI</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand – NZIoC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - PICCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA – TSCA</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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  
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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
www.chemwatch.net

The (M)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: Odor Safety Factor
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odor Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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