



# GRIFFITHS

## equipment

### Little Joe MINI Blister Ocean Splash

Griffiths Equipment Limited

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 5375-25

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: 30/10/2019

Print Date: 31/10/2019

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

### Product Identifier

|                               |                                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Product name                  | Little Joe MINI Blister Ocean Splash |
| Synonyms                      | LJMB007N                             |
| Other means of identification | Not Available                        |

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

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Air Freshener.<br>SDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels.<br>Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
|--------------------------|--|

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Griffiths Equipment Limited                             |
| Address                 | 19 Bell Ave, Mount Wellington Auckland 1060 New Zealand |
| Telephone               | +64 9 525 4575  |
| Fax                     | Not Available   |
| Website                 | www.griffithsequipment.co.nz                            |
| Email                   | sales@griffithsequipment.co.nz                          |

### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation        | NZ NATIONAL POISONS CENTRE    |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 0800 POISON or 0800 764-766   |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | International: +64 3 479-7227 |

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Classification [1]                              | Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 5, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4 |
| Legend:   | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI                               |
| Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria | 6.1E (inhalation), 6.1E (oral), 6.5B (contact), 9.1D   |

### Label elements

|                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |         |
| SIGNAL WORD         | WARNING |

### Hazard statement(s)

|      |                                      |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| H333 | May be harmful if inhaled.           |
| H303 | May be harmful if swallowed.         |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |

Continued...

Little Joe MINI Blister Ocean Splash

|      |   |
|------|---|
| H401 | Toxic to aquatic life.                                  |
| H413 | May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing dust/fumes.  |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment.  |
| P272 | Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.     |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| P321      | Specific treatment (see advice on this label).                                    |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.                                   |
| P304+P312 | IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell. |
| P333+P313 | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.                  |
| P362+P364 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.                          |

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|------|--|

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No        | %[weight] | Name                                       |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| 18479-58-8    | <4        | <u>dihydromyrcenol</u>                     |
| 115-95-7      | <2.5      | <u>linalyl acetate</u>                     |
| Not Available | >80       | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Description of first aid measures**

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul> |

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> </ul> |
|-----------------------------|---|

Continued...

## Little Joe MINI Blister Ocean Splash

- ▶ Avoid strong bases.

### Advice for firefighters

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> <li>▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> <li>▶ May emit acrid smoke.</li> <li>▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:<br/>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)<br/>nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)<br/>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>  |

## 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

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.</li> <li>▶ Trowel up/scrape up.</li> <li>▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.</li> <li>▶ Flush spill area with water.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Recover product wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ Put residues in labelled containers for disposal.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul> |

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>  |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | <p>Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>  |

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Little Joe MINI Blister Ocean Splash

**Control parameters**

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

| Ingredient                           | Material name | TEEL-1        | TEEL-2        | TEEL-3        |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Little Joe MINI Blister Ocean Splash | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient      | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| dihydromyrcenol | Not Available | Not Available |
| linalyl acetate | Not Available | Not Available |

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING**

| Ingredient      | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| dihydromyrcenol | E                                 | ≤ 0.1 ppm                        |
| linalyl acetate | E                                 | ≤ 0.1 ppm                        |

**Notes:** Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

**Exposure controls**

| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>   | <p>None required when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <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. 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>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Type of Contaminant:</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Lower end of the range</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable 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> <p>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 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters 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.</p> | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air) | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.) | direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of 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.) | Lower end of the range | Upper end of the range | 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents | 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity | 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use | 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood - local control only |
|---|---|----------------------|------------|---|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
|   | Type of Contaminant:  | Air Speed:           |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)   | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)  |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of 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.)  |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| Lower end of the range  | Upper end of the range  |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture   | 1: Disturbing room air currents   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only   | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity  |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| 3: Intermittent, low production.  | 3: High production, heavy use   |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion   | 4: Small hood - local control only  |                      |            |   |                             |   |                            |  |                           |  |                              |                        |                        |   |                                 |   |                                  |                                  |                               |   |                                    |

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <b>Personal protection</b> |  |
|----------------------------|--|

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Eye and face protection</b> | <p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ 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</li> </ul> |
|--------------------------------|---|

## Little Joe MINI Blister Ocean Splash

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
|                              | a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]   |
| <b>Skin protection</b>       | See Hand protection below   |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b> | Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.   |
| <b>Body protection</b>       | See Other protection below  |
| <b>Other protection</b>      | No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.<br><b>OTHERWISE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul> |

**Respiratory protection**

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

| Required minimum protection factor | Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume) | Half-face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| up to 10                           | 1000   | A-AUS / Class1 P2    | -                    |
| up to 50                           | 1000   | -                    | A-AUS / Class 1 P2   |
| up to 50                           | 5000   | Airline *            | -                    |
| up to 100                          | 5000   | -                    | A-2 P2               |
| up to 100                          | 10000  | -                    | A-3 P2               |
| 100+                               |  |                      | Airline**            |

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), 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**

|   |  |  |                |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Reflex Blue scented polymer pad with an ocean splash odour; does not mix with water. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Solid  | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available  | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available  | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available  |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | Not Applicable   | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not Available  | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available  |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | Not Available  | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | Not Applicable   | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available  | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Not Applicable   | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available  | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Applicable |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available  | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | Not Available  | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water</b>                          | Immiscible   | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                   | Not Applicable |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | Not Available  | <b>VOC g/L</b>                                 | Not Available  |

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | See section 7  |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | See section 7  |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | See section 7  |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | See section 7  |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | See section 5  |

**SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Information on toxicological effects**

## Little Joe MINI Blister Ocean Splash

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Inhaled</b>      | Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product<br>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | 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.   |
| <b>Eye</b>          | The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.  |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Sensitisation may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities.   |

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>Little Joe MINI Blister Ocean Splash</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b>   |
|   | Not Available  | Not Available   |
| <b>dihydromyrcenol</b>                      | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b>   |
|   | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>                                      |
|   | Oral (rat) LD50: 3600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild<br>Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
| <b>linalyl acetate</b>                      | <b>TOXICITY</b>  | <b>IRRITATION</b>   |
|   | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Skin (guinea pig): 100mg/24h-mod  |
|   | Oral (rat) LD50: 13934 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>  | Skin (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-SEVERE  |
| <b>Legend:</b>                              | 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 |   |

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>DIHYDROMYRCENOL</b> | <p>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.</p> <p>Current opinion holds that there are no safety concerns regarding the branched chain unsaturated non-cyclic alcohols, as fragrance ingredients, at current declared levels of use and exposure; however, use of these materials at higher maximum levels of skin or whole-body exposure requires re-evaluation.</p> <p>At current declared levels of use, there was no evidence or only minimal evidence of skin irritation in humans. Sensitising hydroperoxides may be formed by contact with air. It should be ensured that oxidation reactions are prevented in the end product. The use of these materials under the declared levels of use and exposure will not induce sensitization. These compounds generally have low acute toxicity. The branched chain, unsaturated alcohols tested had low whole-body toxicity after repeated application. In animals, repeated exposure at high doses caused liver changes and kidney damage.</p> <p>There was little or no evidence of adverse effects on fertility or development. Data on cancer-causing potential is not available, but they are not of primary concern.</p> <p>Alkyl alcohols of chain length C6-13 are absorbed from skin, when inhaled or swallowed but show evidence of little harm. They are broken down and rapidly excreted by the body.</p>  |
| <b>LINALYL ACETATE</b> | <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>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. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>Cross-reactivity is also expected between ester derivatives and their parent alcohols, as the esters will be broken down by esterases in the skin. Esters of important contact allergens that can be activated by hydrolysis in the skin are isoeugenol acetate, eugenyl acetate and geranyl acetate all of which are known to be used as fragrance ingredients.</p> <p>Inhalational exposure of mice and man to linalool caused slight sedative effects but a dose dependent response characteristic could not be determined. It may irritate the digestive tract, skin, nose and the eyes but is not considered to be a sensitizer. It is equally shown to cause kidneys and liver damage but no genetic or reproductive defect was observed.</p> <p>Opinion holds that there are no safety concerns for linalool and the linalyl esters, as fragrance ingredients, under the present declared levels of use and exposure for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Linalool and the linalyl esters have a low order of acute toxicity.</li> <li>· No significant toxicity was observed in subchronic tests; it is concluded that these materials have dermal and oral NOAELs of 50 mg/kg/day or greater.</li> <li>· Based on a critical review of all available mutagenicity and genotoxicity studies, it has been determined that these materials are negative in short-term tests and therefore would have no significant potential to produce genotoxic effects.</li> <li>· The metabolic fate of linalool and the linalyl esters is either known or assumed from analogies with structurally related substances that indicate no production of toxic or persistent metabolites and the structural analogies indicate no concern.</li> <li>· Human dermatological studies show that these materials are not irritating, phototoxic or sensitizing.</li> <li>· These materials are used at low levels of exposure relative to doses that elicit adverse effects. The estimate for maximum systemic exposure by humans using cosmetic products is 0.3 mg/kg/ day for linalool and linalyl acetate and 0.1 mg/ kg/day or lower for the other linalyl esters. Using the NOAELs (50 mg/kg/day or greater) and the maximum exposure estimates and assuming 100% absorption, a margin of safety for the exposure of humans to linalool and the linalyl esters may conservatively be calculated as 167 times the maximum daily exposure for linalool and linalyl acetate (50 mg/kg/day 0.3 mg/kg/day for linalool or linalyl acetate=167) and</li> </ul> |

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500 times the maximum daily exposure for the other individual linalyl esters (50 mg/kg/day / 0.1 mg/kg/day for the other individual linalyl esters=500).

In general, linalool esters are hydrolyzed to their corresponding alcohol (linalool) and carboxylic acid. Hydrolysis is catalyzed by carboxylesterases or esterases. Tertiary alcohols such as linalool are metabolized primarily through conjugation with glucuronic acid and are excreted in the urine and to a lesser extent faeces. Alkyl or alkenyl substituents may undergo oxidation to form polar metabolites that may also be excreted free or in the conjugated form. Oxidation is mediated by cytochrome P-450 dependant mono-oxygenases. The carboxylic acids formed by hydrolysis of the linalyl esters included in this summary are all known to be easily and rapidly metabolized. The linear saturated carboxylic acids are metabolized normally as fatty acids that undergo beta-oxidation. The branched-chain carboxylic acids from linalyl isovalerate and isobutyrate are similarly oxidized, but the end product is acetone. The carboxylic acids from linalyl benzoate and phenylacetate are conjugated and excreted. The cinnamic acid from linalyl cinnamate is conjugated and excreted, or metabolized to benzoic acid.

No sensitization was observed with linalool in guinea pig sensitization studies at concentrations up to 20%. With linalyl acetate at a concentration of 10%, weak to moderate sensitization effects were observed in guinea pig sensitization studies. Linalyl acetate was non-sensitizing when tested at 5% in these same guinea pig sensitization studies. No sensitization reactions were observed with linalyl isobutyrate and linalyl propionate (data were not available for the other linalyl esters)

when tested at 8% in open epicutaneous tests in guinea pigs

The Research Institute for Fragrance Materials (RIFM) Expert Panel

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.

A member or analogue of a group of aliphatic and alicyclic terpenoid tertiary alcohols and structurally related substances generally regarded as safe.

Animal testing suggests that the acute toxicity of tertiary alcohols and related esters is extremely low.

Genetic toxicity: Tests on bacterial and animal cells showed no evidence of genetic toxicity or potential to cause mutations.

For terpenoid tertiary alcohols and their related esters:

These substances are metabolised in the liver and excreted primarily in the urine and faeces. A portion is also excreted unchanged. They have low short term toxicity when ingested or applied on the skin. However, repeated and long term use may cause dose dependent harm to both the foetus and mother.

Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact dermatitis occurs. Contact allergy is a lifelong condition, so symptoms may occur on re-exposure. Allergic contact dermatitis can be severe and widespread, with significant impairment of quality of life and potential consequences for fitness for work.

If the perfume contains a sensitizing component, intolerance to perfumes by inhalation may occur. Symptoms may include general unwellness, coughing, phlegm, wheezing, chest tightness, headache, shortness of breath with exertion, acute respiratory illness, hayfever, asthma and other respiratory diseases. Perfumes can induce excess reactivity of the airway without producing allergy or airway obstruction. Breathing through a carbon filter mask had no protective effect.

Occupational asthma caused by perfume substances, such as isoamyl acetate, limonene, cinnamaldehyde and benzaldehyde, tend to give persistent symptoms, even though the exposure is below occupational exposure limits. Prevention of contact sensitization to fragrances is an important objective of public health risk management.

Hands: Contact sensitization may be the primary cause of hand eczema or a complication of irritant or atopic hand eczema. However hand eczema is a disease involving many factors, and the clinical significance of fragrance contact allergy in severe, chronic hand eczema may not be clear.

Underarm: Skin inflammation of the armpits may be caused by perfume in deodorants and, if the reaction is severe, it may spread down the arms and to other areas of the body. In individuals who consulted a skin specialist, a history of such first-time symptoms was significantly related to the later diagnosis of perfume allergy.

Face: An important manifestation of fragrance allergy from the use of cosmetic products is eczema of the face. In men, after-shave products can cause eczema around the beard area and the adjacent part of the neck. Men using wet shaving as opposed to dry have been shown to have an increased risk of allergic to fragrances.

Irritant reactions: Some individual fragrance ingredients, such as citral, are known to be irritant. Fragrances may cause a dose-related contact urticaria (hives) which is not allergic; cinnamal, cinnamic alcohol and Myroxylon pereirae are known to cause hives, but others, including menthol, vanillin and benzaldehyde have also been reported.

Pigmentary anomalies: Type IV allergy is responsible for "pigmented cosmetic dermatitis", referring to increased pigmentation on the face and neck. Testing showed a number of fragrance ingredients were associated, including jasmine absolute, ylang-ylang oil, cananga oil, benzyl salicylate, hydroxycitronellal, sandalwood oil, geraniol and geranium oil.

Light reactions: Musk ambrette produced a number of allergic reactions mediated by light and was later banned from use in Europe.

Furocoumarins (psoralens) in some plant-derived fragrances have caused phototoxic reactions, with redness. There are now limits for the amount of furocoumarins in fragrances. Phototoxic reactions still occur, but are rare.

General/respiratory: Fragrances are volatile, and therefore, in addition to skin exposure, a perfume also exposes the eyes and the nose / airway. It is estimated that 2-4% of the adult population is affected by respiratory or eye symptoms by such an exposure. It is known that exposure to fragrances may exacerbate pre-existing asthma. Asthma-like symptoms can be provoked by sensory mechanisms. A significant association was found between respiratory complaints related to fragrances and contact allergy to fragrance ingredients and hand eczema.

Fragrance allergens act as haptens, which are small molecules that cause an immune reaction only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but some require previous activation. A prohaptens is a chemical that itself causes little or no sensitization, but it is transformed into a hapten outside the skin by a chemical reaction (oxidation in air or reaction with light) without the requirement of an enzyme.

For prohaptens, it is possible to prevent activation outside the body to a certain extent by different measures, for example, prevention of air exposure during handling and storage of the ingredients and the final product, and by the addition of suitable antioxidants. When antioxidants are used, care should be taken that they will not be activated themselves, and thereby form new sensitizers.

Prehaptens: Most terpenes with oxidisable allylic positions can be expected to self-oxidise on air exposure. Depending on the stability of the oxidation products that are formed, the oxidized products will have differing levels of sensitization potential. Tests shows that air exposure of lavender oil increased the potential for sensitization.

Prohaptens: Compounds that are bioactivated in the skin and thereby form haptens are referred to prohaptens. The possibility of a prohaptens being activated cannot be avoided by outside measures. Activation processes increase the risk for cross-reactivity between fragrance substances. Various enzymes play roles in both activating and deactivating prohaptens. Skin-sensitizing prohaptens can be recognized and grouped into chemical classes based on knowledge of xenobiotic bioactivation reactions, clinical observations and/or studies of sensitization.

QSAR prediction: Prediction of sensitization activity of these substances is complex, especially for those substances that can act both as pre- and prohaptens.

## DIHYDROMYRCENOL &amp; LINALYL ACETATE

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity                    | ✓ | Carcinogenicity          | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion         | ✗ | Reproductivity           | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation     | ✗ | STOT - Single Exposure   | ✗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✓ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity                      | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard        | ✗ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

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**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity**

| Little Joe MINI Blister Ocean Splash | ENDPOINT  | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                      | Not Available   | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| dihydromyrcenol                      | ENDPOINT  | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|                                      | LC50  | 96                 | Fish                          | 27.8mg/L      | 2             |
|                                      | EC50  | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 38mg/L        | 2             |
|                                      | EC50  | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 65mg/L        | 2             |
|                                      | NOEC  | 96                 | Fish                          | <3.5mg/L      | 2             |
| linalyl acetate                      | ENDPOINT  | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|                                      | LC50  | 96                 | Fish                          | 1.564mg/L     | 3             |
|                                      | EC50  | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 15mg/L        | 2             |
|                                      | EC50  | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.136mg/L     | 3             |
|                                      | EC0   | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 10mg/L        | 2             |
|                                      | NOEC  | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 9.6mg/L       | 2             |
| <b>Legend:</b>                       | 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 |                    |                               |               |               |

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

**Persistence and degradability**

| Ingredient      | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| dihydromyrcenol | HIGH                    | HIGH             |
| linalyl acetate | HIGH                    | HIGH             |

**Bioaccumulative potential**

| Ingredient      | Bioaccumulation        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| dihydromyrcenol | LOW (LogKOW = 3.4666)  |
| linalyl acetate | MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.93) |

**Mobility in soil**

| Ingredient      | Mobility          |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| dihydromyrcenol | LOW (KOC = 54.78) |
| linalyl acetate | LOW (KOC = 517.9) |

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------|---|

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

**Disposal Requirements**

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.  
The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous. Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance.  
Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO             |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>          | Not Applicable |



Little Joe MINI Blister Ocean Splash

**Land transport (UN): 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**

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

| HSR Number | Group Standard   |
|------------|--|
| HSR002578  | Food Additives and Fragrance Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017 |

**DIHYDROMYRCENOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**LINALYL ACETATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits

New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 3 Segregation requirements for dangerous goods

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

**Hazardous Substance Location**

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

| Hazard Class   | Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers | Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers |
|----------------|--|--|
| Not Applicable | Not Applicable   | Not Applicable   |

**Certified Handler**

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

| Class of substance | Quantities     |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Not Applicable     | Not Applicable |

Refer Group Standards for further information

**Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

| National Inventory            | Status                                |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Australia - AICS              | Yes                                   |
| Canada - DSL                  | Yes                                   |
| Canada - NDSL                 | No (dihydromyrcenol; linalyl acetate) |
| 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 - ARIPS                | 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)

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 30/10/2019 |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | 29/10/2019 |

Continued...

**SDS Version Summary**

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated   |
|---------|------------|--|
| 3.1.1.1 | 30/10/2019 | Chronic Health, Classification, Environmental, Ingredients |

**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  
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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