

RESENE THINNER No. 7A

Resene Paints (Australia) Ltd

Version No: 3.5  
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 31/12/2024  
Print Date: 28/01/2025  
L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE THINNER No. 7A
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	6444
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints (Australia) Ltd	Resene Paints Ltd
Address	7 Production Avenue, Molendinar Queensland Australia	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+61 7 55126600	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+61 7 55126697	+64 4 5773327
Website	<a href="http://www.resene.com.au">www.resene.com.au</a>	<a href="http://www.resene.co.nz">www.resene.co.nz</a>
Email	Not Available	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE	NZ POISONS (24hr 7days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	131126	0800 764766	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H360D	May damage the unborn child.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

RESENE THINNER No. 7A

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
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.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
108-65-6	>99	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<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>
Skin Contact	<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>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li></ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If swallowed do <b>NOT</b> induce vomiting.</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>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li><li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li><li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li></ul>

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
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RESENE THINNER No. 7A

Fire/Explosion Hazard	<div>▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.</div> <div>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</div>
HAZCHEM	•3Y

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable container for disposal. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.
Major Spills	<div>Chemical Class: ester and ethers</div> <div>Remove all ignition sources. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non- combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non- sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authority.</div>

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<div>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</div> <div>▶ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation.</div> <div>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></div>
Other information	▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<div>▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</div> <div>▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.</div>
Storage incompatibility	▶ Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)





INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	1-Methoxy-2-propanol acetate	50 ppm / 274 mg/m3	548 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH			
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available		Not Available			

MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	<div></div>
Eye and face protection	▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<div>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</div> <div>For esters: ▶ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials.</div> <div>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.</div>
Body protection	Overalls
Other protection	

RESENE THINNER No. 7A

► Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection required in insufficiently ventilated working areas and during spraying. An approved respirator with a replaceable vapour/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 1715 Standard, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716 Standard, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.  
Recommended filter type: Type A filter (organic vapour).

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear colourless liquid with ether odour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.965
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	333
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-66	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	146	Molecular weight (g/mol)	132.2
Flash point (°C)	45.5	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.0	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.5	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.3	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	4.6	VOC g/L	965
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	► stable
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

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. The main effects of simple aliphatic esters are narcosis and irritation and anaesthesia at higher concentrations.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

RESENE THINNER No. 7A

Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.							
	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. 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.							
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.							
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity, generally on the basis of: - clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Studies with some glycol ethers (principally the monoethylene glycols) and their esters indicate reproductive changes, testicular atrophy, infertility and kidney function changes.							
RESENE THINNER No. 7A	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Not Available</td><td>Not Available</td></tr></table>		TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available		
TOXICITY	IRRITATION							
Not Available	Not Available							
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>dermal (rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></td><td>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></td></tr><tr><td>Oral (Rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg<sup>[2]</sup></td><td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></td></tr></table>		TOXICITY	IRRITATION	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
TOXICITY	IRRITATION							
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>							
Oral (Rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>							
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							

RESENE THINNER No. 7A	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.		
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER	A BASF report (in ECETOC ) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. *Shin-Etsu SDS		
RESENE THINNER No. 7A & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER	for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. Generally,linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body.		
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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity					
RESENE THINNER No. 7A	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Fish	47.5mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	373mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	100-180mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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				

For Propylene Glycol Ethers: log Kow's range from 0.309 for TPM to 1.523 for DPnB.  
For Glycol Ethers:  
Environmental Fate: Several glycol ethers have been shown to biodegrade however; biodegradation slows as molecular weight increases.  
**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

RESENE THINNER No. 7A

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.56)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.838)


SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<div>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</div> <div>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.</div> <div>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</div> <div>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</div>
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3Y

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1263		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3	
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	III		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	163 223 367	
	Limited quantity	5 L	

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1263		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3	
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	
	ERG Code	3L	
14.4. Packing group	III		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A72 A192	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L	

RESENE THINNER No. 7A

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1263		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3	
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	III		
14.5 Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E	
	Special provisions	163 223 367 955	
	Limited Quantities	5 L	

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer is found on the following regulatory lists

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

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	31/12/2024
Initial Date	29/02/2016

SDS Version Summary

RESENE THINNER No. 7A

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.5	30/12/2024	Toxicological information - Acute Health (eye), Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Disposal considerations - Disposal, Exposure controls / personal protection - Exposure Standard, First Aid measures - First Aid (inhaled), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (Respirator), Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier Information, Transport 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.  
The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

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
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
  
- 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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