1. Identification of Substance & Company

Product

Product name	Caskade Coolsan
Product code	NA
HSNO approval	HSR001144
Approval description	NA
UN number	1170
Proper Shipping Name	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
DG class	NA
Packaging group	II
Hazchem code	2YE
Uses	Sanitiser.

Company Details

Company	Integra Industries Ltd
Address	21A Grosvenor St , South Dunedin
Telephone	0800 667 843
Website	www.integraindustries.co.nz

Emergency Telephone Number: 0800 764 766

2. Hazard Identification

Approval

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.
Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Hazard Categories	Hazard Statement/s
Flammable Liquids Category 2	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2	H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

SYMBOLS

DANGER

Other Classifications

There are no other classifications that are known to apply

Precautionary Statements

Prevention
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.

Response
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].
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with

water [or shower].

Storage P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

Component	CAS/ Identification	%[Weight]
ethanol	64-17-5	70

Legend: 1. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

4. First Aid

Description of First Aid Measures

Ingestion

IF SWALLOWED:
- 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.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Eye Contact

IF IN EYES:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact

IF ON SKIN (OR HAIR):
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation

IF INHALED:
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:
- Acute ingestion in non-tolerant patients usually responds to supportive care with special attention to prevention of aspiration, replacement of fluid and correction of nutritional deficiencies (magnesium, thiamine pyridoxine, Vitamins C and K).
- Give 50% dextrose (50-100 ml) IV to obtunded patients following blood draw for glucose determination.

- Comatose patients should be treated with initial attention to airway, breathing, circulation and drugs of immediate importance (glucose, thiamine).
- Decontamination is probably unnecessary more than 1 hour after a single observed ingestion. Cathartics and charcoal may be given but are probably not effective in single ingestions.
- Fructose administration is contra-indicated due to side effects.

5. Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media:
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical:
Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Special firefighting instructions:
- 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.

Fire/ Explosion Hazard
- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

Combustion products include:
carbon dioxide (CO_2)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
See section 8.

Environmental Precautions
See section 12.

Clean-up method

MINOR SPILLS:
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS:
Moderate Hazard
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

7. Storage and Handling

Storage

SUITABLE CONTAINER
- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)

- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.

Storage Incompatibility

- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- Avoid strong bases.

Handling

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- 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.

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depression, basement or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

Occupational exposure limit values

Ingredient Data

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethanol	Ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	200 ppm / 280 mg/m3	1520 mg/m3 / 800 ppm	Not Available	oto - Ototoxin

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethanol	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure/biological Limits

No biological limits allocated.

Engineering Measures

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.

Individual Protection Measures, Such As Personal Protective Equipment

Eye and Face Protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- 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.

Skin Protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet Protection

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
- NOTE:
- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
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.
Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

Body Protection

See Other protection below

Other Protection

- Overalls.
- P.V.C apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

RECOMMENDED MATERIALS

Glove Selection Index

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the
computer-generated selection:

Cleaner Geller Handy Jan All Purpose 5L

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	A
NITRILE+PVC	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVC	B
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A

A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

Respiratory Protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

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

*- Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
^ - Full-face
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)
Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
*Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Ansell Glove Selection

Glove — *In order of recommendation*
AlphaTec 02-100
MICROFLEX® 63-864
MICROFLEX® Diamond Grip® MF-300
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185
AlphaTec® 38-612
AlphaTec® 58-008
AlphaTec® 79-700
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675
TouchNTuff® 83-500
DermaShield™ 73-711

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.

The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	Clear colourless highly flammable water-thin liquid with slight ether like odour; mixes with water.
Form	Liquid
Odour	Not Available
Colour	Blue
pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Relative density (Water=1)	0.853
Melting point / freesing point	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	78
Flashpoint	13
Evaporation rate	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	19
Low Explosive Limit (%)	3.3
Boiling/freezing point	Not Available
Solubility	Miscible
Flammability	Highly Flammable

10. Stability & Reactivity

Chemical Stability	• Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. • Product is considered stable. • Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Conditions to be avoided	See section 7
Reactivity	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition	See section 5

Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7

11. Toxicological Information

Summary

Information on toxicological effects

Supporting Data

Acute Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow. Both the oesophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow.

Blood concentration	Effects
<1.5 g/L	Mild: impaired vision, co-ordination and reaction time; emotional instability
1.5-3.0 g/L	Moderate: Slurred speech, confusion, inco-ordination, emotional instability, disturbances in perception and senses, possible blackouts, and impaired objective performance in standardized tests. Possible double vision, flushing, fast heart rate, sweating and incontinence. Slow breathing may occur rarely and fast breathing may develop in cases of metabolic acidosis, low blood sugar and low blood potassium.

Inhaled

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.
Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Animal testing shows that the most common signs of inhalation overdose is inco-ordination and drowsiness.
Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Eye

The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

Skin

Direct contact of the eye with ethanol (alcohol) may cause an immediate stinging and burning sensation, with reflex closure of the lid, and a temporary, tearing injury to the cornea together with redness of the conjunctiva. Discomfort

may last 2 days but usually the injury heals without treatment.
There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.

Chronic — Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
Prolonged exposure to ethanol may cause damage to the liver and cause scarring. It may also worsen damage caused by other agents.

Chronic

Sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Skin Irritation/Corosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Serious Eye Damage/ Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive / Developmental	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
STOT – Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
STOT – Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Cleaner Sanitiser Medicsan Spray Alcohol 5 Litre

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

Ethanol

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/4S - Moderate
Oral (Rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Moderate
	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe
	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Skin (Human): 70%/2D
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 400mg - Mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

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*

ETHANOL
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.

12. Ecological Data

Summary

BRIEFLY SUMMARISE ECOTOXICITY. In all cases prevent run-off to drains, sewers and waterways.

Supporting Data

Toxicity

CLEANER SANITISER GELLER MEDICSAN SPRAY GELLER 5 LITRE

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

ETHANOL

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	42mg/L	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4

***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*

Bioaccumulation potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)

Persistence and Degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)

Environmental impact

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

13. Disposal Considerations

Wate treatment methods

Product / Packaging Disposal method

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers.

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.

14. Transport Information

UN number:	1170	**Proper shipping name:**	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
Class(es)	3	**Packing group:**	II
Special Precautions for user:	Special provisions: 144 Limited quantity: 1L	**Hazchem code:**	2YE

IMDG

UN number:	1170	**Proper shipping name:**	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
Class(es)	3	**Packing group:**	II
Special Precautions for user:	Special provisions: 144 Limited quantity: 1L 1170	**EmS:**	F-E, S-D

IATA

UN number:	1760	**Proper shipping name:**	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains monoethanolamine)
Class(es)	8	**Packing group:**	II
Special Precautions for user:	Special provisions: *[details below]*	**ERG Guide**	3L

Special provisions	A3 A58 A180
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

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
HSR001144	Not Applicable

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

Ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
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 Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

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

Hazard Class	Quantity (Compliance Certificate)	Quantity (Compliance Certificate - Farms >4 ha)
3.1B	100 L in containers more than 5 L	50 L
3.1B	250 L in containers up to and including 5 L	50 L

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

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles
Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
3.1B				1 L

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (ethanol)
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.*

16. Other Information

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
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

Review

Date	Reason for review
1 April 2025	Phone number updated

Disclaimer

This SDS was prepared by INTEGRA INDUSTRIES LTD and is based on our current state of knowledge, including information obtained from suppliers. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties (as summarised in the SDS) AND HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS USED. While guidelines are given for personal protective equipment, such precautions must be relevant to the use. The likely GHS 7 classifications for this SDS have been estimated based on general information from the supplier (e.g., hazard, toxicological). This SDS is copyright INTEGRA INDUSTRIES LTD and must not be copied, edited or used for other than intended purpose. To contact the SDS author, email sales@integraindustries.co.nz or phone: +64 3 455 6805.