



SAFTEY DATA SHEET

NORTHERN CHEMICALS PTY LTD
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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name BATHROOM EZE
Synonym(s) BE1L, BE5L, BE10L, BE20L, BE200L

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Use(s) All purpose bathroom cleaner
Dilution Recommended dilution rate 1:10 with water.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier Name Northern Chemicals Pty Ltd
Address 157 Hartley St, Cairns, QLD, 4870, Australia
Telephone (07) 4035 4622
Fax (07) 4035 4932
Email enquiries@northernchemicals.com.au
Website www.northernchemicals.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

Emergency (07) 4035 4622

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia
Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and

GHS classification(s) Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1
Corrosive to Metals: Category 1

2.2 Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Pictogram(s)



Hazard statement(s)

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
May be corrosive to metals.

Prevention statement(s)

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response statement(s)

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
 P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Storage statement(s)

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal statement(s)

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	CONTENT
WATER	7732-18-5	>60%
PHOSPHORIC ACID	7664-38-2	10-30%

Other ingredients classified as non hazardous at the concentrations used according to the criteria of Safework Australia

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

First Aid Measures For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg. Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0 800 764766) or a doctor.

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. For all but the most minor symptoms arrange for patient to be seen by a doctor as soon as possible, either on site or at the nearest medical facility.

Skin If spilt on large areas of skin or hair, immediately drench with running water and remove clothing. Continue to wash skin and hair with plenty of water (and soap if material is insoluble) until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Ingestion Immediately rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically. Can cause corneal burns. Can cause skin burns. Material is strongly alkaline and corrosive.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas. Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances. In such an event consider: foam. dry chemical powder. carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

N/A

5.3 Advice for firefighters

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 fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Non combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. May emit acrid smoke.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: phosphorus oxides (POx). May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

5.4 Hazchem code

N/A

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2 Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

MINOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

6.4 Reference to other sections

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. Plastic pail. Polyliner drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) and its acetate: May form unstable peroxides in storage. Is incompatible with oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide, nitrates, strong acids, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid.

Phosphoric acid: Is a medium-strong acid which produces violent reaction with bases. May produce violent react when water is added to the concentrated form. Reacts violently with solutions containing ammonia or bleach, azo compounds, epoxides and other polymerisable compounds. Reacts, possibly violently with amines, aldehydes, alkanolamines, alcohols, alkylene oxides, amides, ammonia, ammonia hydroxide, calcium oxide, cyanides, epichlorohydrin, esters, halogenated organics, isocyanates, ketones, oleum, organic anhydrides, sodium tetraborate, sulfides, sulfuric acid, strong oxidisers, vinyl acetate. Forms explosive mixtures with nitromethane. At elevated

temperatures attacks many metals producing hydrogen gas. At room temperature does not attack stainless steel, copper or its alloys. Attacks glass, ceramics, and some plastics, rubber and coatings. Inorganic acids are generally soluble in water with the release of hydrogen ions. The resulting solutions have pH's of less than 7.0. Inorganic acids neutralise chemical bases (for example: amines and inorganic hydroxides) to form salts - neutralisation can generate dangerously large amounts of heat in small spaces. The dissolution of inorganic acids in water or the dilution of their concentrated solutions with additional water may generate significant heat. The addition of water to inorganic acids often generates sufficient heat in the small region of mixing to cause some of the water to boil explosively. The resulting "bumping" can spatter the acid. Inorganic acids react with active metals, including such structural metals as aluminium and iron, to release hydrogen, a flammable gas. Inorganic acids can initiate the polymerisation of certain classes of organic compounds. Inorganic acids react with cyanide compounds to release gaseous hydrogen cyanide. Inorganic acids generate flammable and/or toxic gases in contact with dithiocarbamates, isocyanates, mercaptans, nitrides, nitriles, sulfides, and strong reducing agents. Additional gas-generating reactions occur with sulfites, nitrites, thiosulfates (to give H₂S and SO₃), dithionites (SO₂), and even carbonates. Acids often catalyse (increase the rate of) chemical reactions. Reacts vigorously with alkalis. Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air. Phosphates are incompatible with oxidising and reducing agents. Phosphates are susceptible to formation of highly toxic and flammable phosphine gas in the presence of strong

7.3 Specific end use(s)

N/A

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

Ingredient Data

Source	Ingredient	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
SWA (AUS)	phosphoric acid	1 mg/m ³	3 mg/m ³	N/A	N/A
SWA (AUS)	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	96.9 mg/m ³ / 20 ppm	242 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm	N/A	Sk

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material Name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
phosphoric acid	phosphoric acid	N/A	N/A	N/A
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Butoxyethanol, 2-; (Glycol ether EB)	60 ppm	120 ppm	700 ppm
benzalkonium chloride	Alkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride;	0.91 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	60 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
phosphoric acid	10,000 mg/m ³	1,000 mg/m ³
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	700 [Unch] ppm
benzalkonium chloride	N/A	N/A

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering Controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee

Personal Protective Equipment



Eye / Face

Chemical goggles. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Hands / Feet

Elbow length PVC gloves When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

Body

Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.

Respiratory

N/A

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear Dark Blue Liquid	Relative density	1.15 - 1.2
Physical state	Liquid	Partition coefficient	N/A
Odour	Lemon	Auto-ignition temperature	N/A
pH	1 - 2	Decomposition temperature	N/A
Melting point	N/A	Viscosity	N/A
Boiling point	N/A	Molecular weight	N/A
Flash point	N/A	Taste	N/A
Evaporation rate	N/A	Explosive properties	N/A
Flammability	Non Flammable	Oxidising properties	N/A
Upper Explosive Limit	N/A	Surface Tension	N/A
Lower Explosive Limit	N/A	Volatile Component	N/A
Vapour pressure	N/A	Gas group	N/A
Solubility in water	Miscible		
Vapour density	N/A		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

See section 7

10.2 Chemical stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

10.4 Conditions to avoid

See section 7

10.5 Incompatible materials

See section 7

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile

Ingestion

The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of large quantity of phosphoric acid may cause severe abdominal pains, thirst, acidaemia, difficult breathing, convulsions, collapse, shock and death. Although less hazardous than nitric and sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid has equal corrosive action upon ingestion. Death of an individual 19 days after ingestion of phosphoric acid was due to recurrent internal haemorrhage. Necrosis of the upper and lower digestive tract and pancreas was evident at autopsy. Severe acute exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, by ingestion, may cause kidney damage,

Skin Contact

The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. 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. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether penetrates the skin easily and will cause more harm on skin contact than through inhalation. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Eye

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. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether may cause pain, redness and damage to the eyes.

Chronic

Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

BATHROOM EZE	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	N/A	N/A

Phosphoric Acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1260 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 119 mg - SEVERE
Phosphoric Acid	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.0255 mg/L/4hr	Skin (rabbit):595 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1.7 ml	

benzyl C12-16- alkyldimethylamm onium chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 426 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 25 mg SEVERE

Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 450 ppm/4hr	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild

PHOSPHORIC ACID

for acid mists, aerosols, vapours. Data from assays for genotoxic activity in vitro suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airways from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists, just as mucous plays an important role in protecting the gastric epithelium from its auto-secreted hydrochloric acid. In considering whether pH itself induces genotoxic events in vivo in the respiratory system, comparison should be made with the human stomach, in which gastric juice may be at pH 1-2 under fasting or nocturnal conditions, and with the human urinary bladder, in which the pH of urine can range from <5 to > 7 and normally averages 6.2. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to

irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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

Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether

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.

For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs):

Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates.

EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyses the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). Further, rapid conversion of the aldehydes by aldehyde dehydrogenase produces alkoxyacetic acids, which are the predominant urinary metabolites of mono substituted glycol ethers.

Acute Toxicity: Oral LD50 values in rats for all category members range from 739 (EGHE) to 3089 mg/kg bw (EGPE), with values increasing with decreasing

Exposure of pregnant rats to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) at 100 ppm or rabbits at 200 ppm during organogenesis resulted in maternal toxicity and embryotoxicity including a decreased number of viable implantations per litter. Slight foetotoxicity in the form of poorly ossified or unossified skeletal elements was also apparent in rats. Teratogenic effects were not observed in other species. At least one researcher has stated that the reproductive effects were less than that of other monoalkyl ethers of ethylene glycol.

For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the respiratory tract; dermal absorption is apparently slow.

Following absorption, ethylene glycol is distributed throughout the body according to total body water. In most mammalian species, including humans, ethylene glycol is initially metabolised by alcohol. NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes. **

Acute Toxicity	NO	Carcinogenicity	NO
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	YES	Reproductivity	NO
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	YES	STOT - Single Exposure	NO
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	NO	STOT - Repeated Exposure	NO
Mutagenicity	NO	Aspiration Hazard	NO

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value
phosphoric acid	LC50	96	Fish	75.1mg/L
phosphoric acid	EC50	48	Crustacea	>376mg/L
phosphoric acid	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	77.9mg/L
phosphoric acid	EC50	24	Crustacea	>376mg/L
phosphoric acid	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<7.5mg/L
benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium	LC50	96	Fish	0.28mg/L
benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0059mg/L
benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.67mg/L
benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium	BCF	1440	Fish	0.25mg/L
benzyl C12-16-alkyldimethylammonium	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.037mg/L
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LC50	96	Fish	222.042mg/L
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L
Ethylene glycol monobutyl	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic	1081.644mg/L

ether	EC50	384	plants	1001.074mg/L
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	EC50	384	Crustacea	51.539mg/L
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	NOEC	96	Crustacea	1000mg/L

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
phosphoric acid	HIGH	HIGH
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
phosphoric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)

12.4 Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
phosphoric acid	HIGH (KOC = 1)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)

12.5 Other adverse effects

N/A

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

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. Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with soda-ash or soda-lime followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). Decontaminate empty containers with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide or soda ash, followed by water. Observe all label safeguards until containers are

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1760	1760	1760
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	Corrosive liquids, n.o.s.	Corrosive liquids, n.o.s.	Corrosive liquids, n.o.s.
14.3 Transport hazard class	8	8	8
14.4 Packing Group	III	III	III
14.5 Subsidiary risk(s)	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
14.6 Environmental Hazard	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
14.7 Hazchem Code	2X	2X	2X

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**PHOSPHORIC ACID(7664-38-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

BENZYL C12-16-ALKYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE(68424-85-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER(111-76-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

16. OTHER INFORMATION**16.1 Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

phosphoric acid	7664-38-2, 16271-20-8
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16.2 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