

One Coat 7.0 Activator

Coltène/Whaledent AG

Version No: 2.2

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

Issue Date: 16/08/2023

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L.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Product name | One Coat 7.0 Activator |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | ETHANOL with more than 24% ethanol, by volume; ETHANOL SOLUTION with more than 24% ethanol, by volume; ETHYL ALCOHOL with more than 24% ethanol, by volume; or ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION with more than 24% ethanol, by volume |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Medical device, for dental use only Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
|---------------------------------|--|

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Coltène/Whaledent AG |
| Address | Feldwiesenstrasse 20 Altstätten CH-9450 Switzerland |
| Telephone | +41 (71) 75 75 300 |
| Fax | +41 (71) 75 75 301 |
| Website | www.coltene.com |
| Email | msds@coltene.com |

Emergency phone number

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7) |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +1 867 670 2867 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +61 3 9573 3188 |

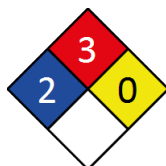
Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

Une fois connecté et si le message n'est pas dans votre langue préférée alors s'il vous plaît cadran 07

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



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

One Coat 7.0 Activator



| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Classification | Flammable Liquids Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A |
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Label elements

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | |
|----------------------------|--|

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Signal word | Danger |
|--------------------|---------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |

Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 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. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray. |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |
| P272 | Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P333+P313 | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P362+P364 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. |
| P303+P361+P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower]. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

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

Continued...

One Coat 7.0 Activator

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|------------|-----------|--|
| 64-17-5 | 75-95 | <u>ethanol</u> |
| 3077-12-1* | <=1 | <u>N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine</u> |

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

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"> ▸ 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 | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethanol:

- 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.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Alcohol stable 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

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | ▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▸ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▸ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. ▸ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▸ 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. |
|----------------------|---|

Continued...

One Coat 7.0 Activator

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|------------------------------|--|
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> , carbon dioxide (CO₂) , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. |
|------------------------------|--|

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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. |

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ 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. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity. ▶ Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product. ▶ Use spark-free tools when handling. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. |
|----------------------|--|

Continued...

One Coat 7.0 Activator

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|--------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>Recommended storage temperature: 4 - 8 °C</p> |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates. ▶ Avoid strong bases. <p>*</p> |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances | ethanol | Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol) | 1,000 ppm / 1,900 mg/m3 | 1,900 mg/m3 / 1,000 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits | ethanol | Ethanol | 1000 ppm | 1250 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits | ethanol | Not Available | Not Available | 1000 ppm | Not Available | TLV® Basis: URT irr |
| Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits | ethanol | Ethanol | Not Available | 1000 ppm | Not Available | TLV® Basis: URT irr |
| Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits | ethanol | Ethanol | Not Available | 1000 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits | ethanol | Ethanol | Not Available | 1000 ppm | Not Available | TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract irritation |
| Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits | ethanol | Ethanol (Ethyl alcohol) | 1000 ppm / 1880 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits | ethanol | Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol) | 1000 ppm / 1880 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits | ethanol | Ethanol | 1000 ppm | 1250 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants | ethanol | Ethyl alcohol | Not Available | 1000 ppm | Not Available | C3: carcinogenic effect detected in animals |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| ethanol | Not Available | Not Available | 15000* ppm |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | |

One Coat 7.0 Activator

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| ethanol | 3,300 ppm | Not Available |
| N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine | Not Available | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m ³ |
| Notes: | <i>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.</i> | |

MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

For ethanol:

Odour Threshold Value: 49-716 ppm (detection), 101 ppm (recognition)

Eye and respiratory tract irritation do not appear to occur at exposure levels of less than 5000 ppm and the TLV-TWA is thought to provide an adequate margin of safety against such effects. Experiments in man show that inhalation of 1000 ppm caused slight symptoms of poisoning and 5000 ppm caused strong stupor and morbid sleepiness. Subjects exposed to 5000 ppm to 10000 ppm experienced smarting of the eyes and nose and coughing. Symptoms disappeared within minutes. Inhalation also causes local irritating effects to the eyes and upper respiratory tract, headaches, sensation of heat intraocular tension, stupor, fatigue and a need to sleep. At 15000 ppm there was continuous lachrymation and coughing.

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive

American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996)

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm


Classification into classes follows:

| Class | OSF | Description |
|-------|--------|--|
| A | 550 | Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities |
| B | 26-550 | As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted |
| C | 1-26 | As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted |
| D | 0.18-1 | 10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached |
| E | <0.18 | As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested |

Exposure controls

Continued...

One Coat 7.0 Activator

| <p>Appropriate engineering controls</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.</p> <p>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. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.</p> <p>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" data-bbox="384 555 1485 891"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>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> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 936 1203 1122"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Adequate ventilation is typically taken to be that which limits the average concentration to no more than 25% of the LEL within the building, room or enclosure containing the dangerous substance. · Ventilation for plant and machinery is normally considered adequate if it limits the average concentration of any dangerous substance that might potentially be present to no more than 25% of the LEL. However, an increase up to a maximum 50% LEL can be acceptable where additional safeguards are provided to prevent the formation of a hazardous explosive atmosphere. For example, gas detectors linked to emergency shutdown of the process might be used together with maintaining or increasing the exhaust ventilation on solvent evaporating ovens and gas turbine enclosures. · Temporary exhaust ventilation systems may be provided for non-routine higher-risk activities, such as cleaning, repair or maintenance in tanks or other confined spaces or in an emergency after a release. The work procedures for such activities should be carefully considered.. The atmosphere should be continuously monitored to ensure that ventilation is adequate and the area remains safe. Where workers will enter the space, the ventilation should ensure that the concentration of the dangerous substance does not exceed 10% of the LEL (irrespective of the provision of suitable breathing apparatus) | 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.) | 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.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</p> |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Eye and face protection</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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. 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]. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Skin protection</p> | <p>See Hand protection below</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Hands/feet protection</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

One Coat 7.0 Activator

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.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

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. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

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

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
- 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. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

Recommended material(s)**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:

One Coat 7.0 Activator

| Material | CPI |
|----------|-----|
| BUTYL | A |
| NEOPRENE | A |

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 | Air-line* | A-2 | A-PAPR-2 ^ |

Continued...

One Coat 7.0 Activator

| | |
|------------------|---|
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |
| NITRILE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | C |
| VITON | C |

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

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.

| | | | |
|---------------|---|------------|---|
| up to 10 x ES | - | A-3 | - |
| 10+ 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 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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| Appearance | Colourless | | |
|--|-------------------|---|---------------|
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.84 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 78-80 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | 15 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 19 | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 3.5 | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Miscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

One Coat 7.0 Activator

Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

| Inhaled | | |
|--|---|---|
| Ingestion | | |
| Skin Contact | | |
| Eye | | |
| Chronic | | |
| One Coat 7.0 Activator | TOXICITY Not Available | IRRITATION Not Available |
| | ethanol | TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1] |
| Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h ^[2] | | Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate |
| Oral (Rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg ^[2] | | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate |
| | | Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine | TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | IRRITATION Not Available |
| | Oral (Mouse) LD50; 650 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity | ✘ | 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

| One Coat 7.0 Activator | 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 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 275mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 2mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.001mg/L | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 42mg/l | 4 |
| EC50(ECx) | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <0.001mg/L | 4 | |

Continued...

One Coat 7.0 Activator

| N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >100mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 48mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >100mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | 48mg/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 Ethanol:

log Kow: -0.31 to -0.32;

Koc 1: Estimated BCF= 3;

Half-life (hr) air: 144;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 144;

Henry's atm m3 /mol: 6.29E-06;

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.93-1.67,63%

COD: 1.99-2.11,97%;

ThOD : 2.1.

Environmental Fate: Terrestrial - Ethanol quickly biodegrades in soil but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation. Ethanol is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilization of ethanol from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process. The potential for volatilization of ethanol from dry soil surfaces may exist. Biodegradation is expected to be an important fate process for ethanol based on half-lives on the order of a few days for ethanol in sandy soil/groundwater microcosms.

Atmospheric Fate: Ethanol is expected to exist solely as a vapour in the ambient atmosphere. Vapour-phase ethanol is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 5 days. Ethanol readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxy radicals; release into air will result in photodegradation and wet deposition.

Aquatic Fate: When released into water ethanol readily evaporates and is biodegradable. Ethanol is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected and volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 3 and 39 days, respectively. Bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is considered to be low. Hydrolysis and photolysis in sunlit surface waters is not expected to be an important environmental fate process for ethanol and is unlikely to be persistent in aquatic environments.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ethanol | LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days) | LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days) |
| N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| ethanol | LOW (LogKOW = -0.31) |
| N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine | LOW (LogKOW = 1.09) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| ethanol | HIGH (KOC = 1) |
| N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine | LOW (KOC = 10) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <p>Dispose of waste according to applicable legislation. Special country-specific regulations may apply. Can be disposed together with household waste in compliance with official regulations in contact with approved waste disposal companies and with authorities in charge. (Only dispose of completely emptied packages.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
|------------------------------|--|


Continued...

One Coat 7.0 Activator

- ▶ 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. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |

Land transport (TDG)

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------|
| UN number or ID number | 1170 | |
| UN proper shipping name | ETHANOL with more than 24% ethanol, by volume; ETHANOL SOLUTION with more than 24% ethanol, by volume; ETHYL ALCOHOL with more than 24% ethanol, by volume; or ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION with more than 24% ethanol, by volume | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class | 3 |
| | Subsidiary risk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | II | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | 150 |
| | Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index | 1 L |
| | ERAP Index | Not Applicable |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------|
| UN number | 1170 | |
| UN proper shipping name | Ethanol or Ethanol. solution | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 3 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 3L |
| Packing group | II | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | 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 |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|----------------|
| UN number | 1170 | |
| UN proper shipping name | ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL) or ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION) | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 3 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | II | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |

One Coat 7.0 Activator

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-E, S-D |
| | Special provisions | 144 |
| | Limited Quantities | 1 L |

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

Not Applicable

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

| Product name | Group |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| ethanol | Not Available |
| N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| ethanol | Not Available |
| N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|--|---|
| Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (ethanol; N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine) |
| 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 | No (N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine) |
| 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

Continued...

One Coat 7.0 Activator

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 16/08/2023 |
| Initial Date | 08/01/2022 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 1.2 | 16/08/2023 | Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Disposal considerations - Disposal, First Aid measures - First Aid (skin), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet) |

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
 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
 AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECS: 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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