

Dishwashing Liquid Super Concentrated

NITRILE	C
PVA	C
VITON	C

up to 100 x ES	-	AK-2 P2	AK-PAPR-2 P2 ^
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^ - 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)

* 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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	A clear orange liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.00-1.05
Odour		Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	8.0-10.0	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	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
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. 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	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general

Continued...

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	population.								
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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								

TETRASODIUM N,N-BIS(CARBOXYMETHYL)-L- GLUTAMATE	for a similar product containing 71% GLDA-Na4 Not irritating to rabbit skin after a 4 hour exposure to 0.5 ml (164 mg). The Primary Irritation Index was 0.0 Minimally irritating to rabbit eyes following the installation of 0.1 ml (31 mg). The maximum irritation score was 3.3 Not sensitising to guinea pig skin (75% GLDA-Na4) Negative in the Ames CHO HGPRT forward mutation and micronucleus test. Weakly clastogenic to CHL cells in vitro - In a 90-day oral gavage study, GLDA induced reversible changes in some blood and urine parameters without concomitant microscopic changes in kidneys or other organs, The NOAEL is 300 mg/kg/day * Akzo Nobel SDS
ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED	Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products . Exposure to these chemicals can occur through ingestion, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that volumes well above a reasonable intake level would have to occur to produce any toxic response. Moreover, no fatal case of poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. Multiple studies investigating the acute toxicity of alcohol ethoxylates have shown that the use of these compounds is of low concern in terms of oral and dermal toxicity . Clinical animal studies indicate these chemicals may produce gastrointestinal irritation such as ulcerations of the stomach, pilo-erection, diarrhea, and lethargy. Similarly, slight to severe irritation of the skin or eye was generated when undiluted alcohol ethoxylates were applied to the skin and eyes of rabbits and rats. The chemical shows no indication of being a genotoxin, carcinogen, or mutagen (HERA 2007). Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed. 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 skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. for alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated Somnolence, ataxia, diarrhoea recorded.
SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULFATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Alcohol ethoxysulfates (AES) are of low acute toxicity. Neat AES are irritant to the skin and eyes. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. * [CESIO]

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COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>Possible cross-reactions to several fatty acid amidopropyl dimethylamines were observed in patients that were reported to have allergic contact dermatitis to a baby lotion that contained 0.3% oleamidopropyl dimethylamine.</p> <p>Stearamidopropyl dimethylamine at 2% in hair conditioners was not a contact sensitizer when tested neat or diluted to 30%. However, irritation reactions were observed.</p> <p>A 10-year retrospective study found that out of 46 patients with confirmed allergic eyelid dermatitis, 10.9% had relevant reactions to oleamidopropyl dimethylamine and 4.3% had relevant reactions to cocamidopropyl dimethylamine.</p> <p>Several cases of allergic contact dermatitis were reported in patients from the Netherlands that had used a particular type of body lotion that contained oleamidopropyl dimethylamine.</p> <p>In 12 patients tested with their personal cosmetics, containing the fatty acid amidopropyl dimethylamine cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB), 9 had positive reactions to at least one dilution and 5 had irritant reactions. All except 3 patients, who were not tested, had 2 or 3+ reaction to the 3,3-dimethylaminopropylamine (DMAPA, the reactant used in producing fatty acid amidopropyl dimethylamines) at concentrations as low as 0.05%. The presence of DMAPA was investigated via thin-layer chromatography in the personal cosmetics of 4 of the patients that had positive reactions. Most undiluted cationic surfactants satisfy the criteria for classification as Harmful (Xn) with R22 and as Irritant (Xi) for skin and eyes with R38 and R41. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>Amphoteric surfactants are easily absorbed in the gut and partly excreted unchanged in the faeces. It has not been shown to accumulate in the body. Concentrated betaines are expected to irritate the skin and eyes, but dilute solutions only irritate the eyes.</p> <p>No evidence of delayed contact hypersensitivity was found in animal testing. Tests for mutation-causing potential have proved negative.</p> <p>* [Van Waters and Rogers] ** [Canada Colors and Chemicals Ltd.]</p>
SODIUM CHLORIDE	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p>
4,5-DICHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p>
5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p>

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	NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. Considered to be the major sensitiser in Kathon CG (1) (1). Bruze etal - Contact Dermatitis 20: 219-39, 1989	
Dishwashing Liquid & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.	
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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data required to make classification available
☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
tetrasodium N,N-bis(carboxymethyl)-L-glutamate	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
tetrasodium N,N-bis(carboxymethyl)-L-glutamate	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
tetrasodium N,N-bis(carboxymethyl)-L-glutamate	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=100mg/L	2
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	NOEC	48	Fish	0.26mg/L	5
cocamidopropylbetaine	EC50	48	Crustacea	6.5mg/L	1
cocamidopropylbetaine	NOEC	504	Crustacea	=0.9mg/L	1
cocamidopropylbetaine	EC0	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.09mg/L	1
cocamidopropylbetaine	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.55mg/L	1
cocamidopropylbetaine	LC50	96	Fish	=1mg/L	1
sodium chloride	EC50	384	Crustacea	140.582mg/L	3
sodium chloride	LC50	96	Fish	620.199mg/L	3
sodium chloride	EC50	48	Crustacea	402.6mg/L	4
sodium chloride	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2430mg/L	4
sodium chloride	NOEC	6	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	EC50	120	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.022mg/L	4
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.028mg/L	4
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.021mg/L	4
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LC50	96	Fish	0.19mg/L	4
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.172mg/L	1
water	EC50	384	Crustacea	199.179mg/L	3
water	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3
water	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium chloride	LOW	LOW
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Continued...

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Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium chloride	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5392)
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0444)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium chloride	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (KOC = 45.15)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</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. ▶ 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 licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

TETRASODIUM N,N-BIS(CARBOXYMETHYL)-L-GLUTAMATE(51981-21-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED(103818-93-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULFATE(9004-82-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE(61789-40-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SODIUM CHLORIDE(7647-14-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

4,5-DICHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE(26542-23-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

5-CHLORO-2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE(26172-55-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	N (4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Canada - NDSL	N (4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated; water; tetrasodium N,N-bis(carboxymethyl)-L-glutamate; sodium chloride; cocamidopropylbetaine)
China - IECSC	N (4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; tetrasodium N,N-bis(carboxymethyl)-L-glutamate)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	N (4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated; water; tetrasodium N,N-bis(carboxymethyl)-L-glutamate)
Korea - KECI	N (4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one)
New Zealand - NZIoC	N (4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one)
Philippines - PICCS	N (4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one)
USA - TSCA	N (4,5-dichloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated propoxylated)
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
sodium lauryl ether sulfate	11121-04-3, 113096-26-7, 115284-60-1, 116958-77-1, 12627-22-4, 12627-23-5, 1335-72-4, 1335-73-5, 3088-31-1, 32057-62-8, 37325-23-8, 39390-84-6, 39450-08-3, 42504-27-8, 51059-21-3, 51286-51-2, 53663-56-2, 56572-89-5, 57762-43-3, 57762-59-1, 66747-17-9, 68585-34-2, 68891-38-3, 73651-68-0, 74349-47-6, 76724-02-2, 9004-82-4, 91648-56-5, 95508-27-3, 98112-64-2
cocamidopropylbetaine	61789-40-0, 83138-08-3, 86438-79-1, 97862-59-4
sodium chloride	14762-51-7, 16887-00-6, 7647-14-5

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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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