SAFETY DATA SHEETS

This SDS packet was issued with item:

076316889

The safety data sheets (SDS) in this packet apply to the individual products listed below. Please refer to invoice for specific item number(s).

076316301 076316319 076316327 076316335 076316368 076316376 076316384 076316392 076316426 076316434
076316442 076316459 076316467 076316566 076316574 076316608 076316616 076316624 076316632 076316665
076316673 076316681 076316699 076316723 076316731 076316749 076316756 076316780 076316798 076316806
076316814 076316822 076316830 076316855 076316863 076316871 076316897 076316913 076316921 076316939
076316947 076316954 076316988 076316996 076317002 076317010 076317051 076317069 076317077 076317085
076317127 076317135 076317143 076317150 076317168 076317176 076317200 076317218 076317226 076318000
076318018 076318026 076318034 076318083 076318091 076318109 076318117 076318166 076318174 076318182
076318190 076318208 076318240 076318323 076318554 076318562 076318570 076318588 076318638 076318646
076318653 076318661 076318711 076318729 076318737 076318745 076318752 076318950 076318976 076318984
076319008 076319024 076319032 076319057 076319065 076319073 076319081 076319107 076319123 076319131
076319172 076319180 076319206 076319214 076319222 076319255 076319354 076319362 076319370 076319404
076319412 076319420 076319487 076319495 272474377

The safety data sheets (SDS) in this packet apply to one or more components included in the items listed below. Items listed below may require one or more SDS. Please refer to invoice for specific item number(s).

076319479

1. Substance / Preparation and Company name

Product Name: Permite; Lojic +; GS-80, GS-80 Spherical; F400; Ultracaps +; Ultracaps S; SDI Admix; SDI Spherical and New Ultrafine. Capsules.

Recommended use: For filling of cavitated teeth by dental professionals.

Manufacturer / Supplier

SDI Limited
3-13 Brunsdon Street, Bayswater
Victoria, 3153, Australia

Telephone:

+61 3 8727 7111 (Business hours)

SDI Inc.
729 N.Route 83, Suite 315
Bensenville 60106 IL, USA

Telephone:

630 238 8300 (Business hours)

Southern Dental Industries Ltd
Block 8, St Johns Court
Swords Road
Santry, Dublin 9, Ireland

Telephone:

+353 1 886 9577 (Business Hours)

SDI Brasil Indústria e Comércio Ltda
Rua Dr. Virgílio de Carvalho Pinto, 612
Pinheiros, São Paulo, 05415-020
Brasil

Telephone:

+55 11 3092 7100 (Business Hours)

Emergency contact number: +61 3 8727 7111

2. Composition / Information on ingredients

Capsules

Hazardous ingredients:	Wt.%	CAS No.	EC No.	Index No.
Mercury, metallic (40-50% of total product)	100	7439-97-6	231-106-7	080-001-00

3. Hazard Identification:

These products contain mercury. It is toxic if inhaled and acute exposure may cause allergic reactions including dermatitis, digestion and respiratory disorders.

California Prop 65 Warning This product contains mercury, a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Classification according to Directive 790/2009/EC:

	T+	Very toxic
	N	Dangerous for the environment
Risk phrases:	**61**	May cause harm to the unborn child
	26	Very toxic by inhalation
	48/23	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
	50/53	Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Safety phrases:	**45**	In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
	53	Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
	60	This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
	61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety Data Sheet.
	1/2	Keep locked up and out of reach of children
	7	Keep container tightly closed.
	9	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
	36/37/39	Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

4. First Aid Measures

General advice: Contains metallic mercury. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show label where possible).

If inhaled: Very toxic by inhalation. Remove to fresh air. Seek medical attention. If not breathing give artificial respiration.
May cause respiratory disorders including inflammation and fluid retention. Inhalation of mercury vapours at high concentration can cause dyspnea, coughing, fever, severe nausea, vomiting, excess salivation, kidney damage with renal shutdown.

If ingested: Call a physician immediately. Give large amounts of water.

On skin contact: Wash skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. May cause irritation and allergic reaction.

On contact with eyes: Wash with clear, tepid water. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention. May cause irritation and allergic reaction.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media:	As for adjacent fire. Avoid direct water stream. Do not allow water runoff to enter sewers and waterways. Remove product from the fire area if this can be done without risk.
Special protective equipment:	In fires involving large quantities of product, use self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.
Further information:	Hazardous decomposition products may be produced. (Sec. 10).

6. Accidental Release Measures

Spillages:	Mercury presents a health hazard if incorrectly handled, and is dangerous for the environment. Spillages of mercury should be removed immediately, including from places which are difficult to access. Wearing protective clothing, use a plastic syringe to draw it up. Smaller quantities can be covered by sulphur powder and removed. Avoid inhalation of the vapour.
Personal precautions:	Wear appropriate MSHA approved respirator, gloves, safety goggles and protective clothing to prevent skin contact and inhalation.
Environmental precautions:	Prevent any spillage from entering drains or waterways.
Methods for cleaning up:	Avoid contact with skin and eyes, and avoid inhalation. Pick up with dust pan or method that does not break up mercury into smaller droplets, etc. Store in a sealed plastic container, away from heat and flame, until disposal via an approved Recycler and according to local regulations.

7. Handling and storage

Handling

Do not breathe powder and avoid exposed mercury surfaces. Wear appropriate gloves, goggles/face protection and protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep away from food, drink and around animal feed stuffs.

Storage

Keep container tightly closed and dry. Storage in large quantities (as in warehouse) should be in a ventilated, cool area. Do not store in metal containers. Keep away from sources of ignition and elevated temperatures, recommended <25^{o}C.

Distribution

During distribution, to our customers, this product can be transported in non-refrigerated conditions between 15^{o} to 25^{o} C. This product can also withstand temperatures up to 40^{o} C for short periods (2 to 3 days) and intermittent peaks up to 50^{o}C.

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

8-Hour TWAs: Mercury - 0.025 mg/m^3 (Skin) (ACGIH); 0.05 mg/m^3 (Skin) (OSHA/UK & NOHSC/Australia); 0.1 mg/m^3 (Short term) (Germany);
Silver - 0.01 mg/m^3 (OSHA/Germany); 0.1 mg/m^3 (ACGIH/U.K. & NOHSC/Australia)
Tin - 2 mg/m^3 (OSHA/ACGIH/Germany & NOHSC/Australia); 5 mg/m^3 (U.K.);
Copper - 1 mg/m^3 (OSHA/ACGIH/Germany/UK & NOHSC/Australia)
Indium - 0.1 mg/m^3 (OSHA/UK & NOHSC/Australia)

Zinc - 1 mg/m^3 (ACGIH)

These levels are not anticipated under foreseeable use conditions.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory equipment:	None required under normal use conditions.
Hand protection:	Impervious gloves.
Eye protection:	Safety goggles.
General safety and hygiene measures:	Use only as directed. Wash hands after use.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form and Colour: Silver alloy powder and mercury in separate compartments of a plastic capsule.

Odour:	Odourless
Melting point / melting range:	(Mercury): -38.9°C
Boiling point / boiling range:	(Mercury): 356.6°C
Flash point:	Not applicable
Explosion limits:	Not applicable
Ignition temperature:	Not applicable
Vapour pressure:	(Mercury) 0.0012 mmHg at 20°C
Specific Gravity:	(Mercury) 13.6 g/cm^3
% Volatiles:	Not applicable
Solubility in water:	Insoluble
Solubility in other solvents:	Insoluble in alcohol
pH value:	Not available
Octanol / water partition coefficient (log POW):	Not determined
Viscosity:	Not determined
Other information:	N/A

10. Stability and Reactivity

Thermal decomposition: No decomposition under normal conditions

Substance(s) to avoid: Strong oxidizers

Hazardous reactions: Mixtures of mercury with acetylene, ammonia, chlorine dioxide, methyl azide, chlorates, nitrates, or hot sulfuric acid can be explosive. Readily amalgamates with most metals.

Hazardous decomposition products: Slightly volatile at room temperature, atmospheric pressure. When exposed to high temperatures, mercury vaporizes to extremely toxic fumes.

11. Toxicological information

Critical hazards to man: Very toxic by inhalation. Toxic - danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation Acute exposure may cause allergic reactions including dermatitis, digestion and respiratory disorders.
May cause harm to the unborn child..

Critical hazards to the environment: Dangerous for the environment.

None available regarding product. Some information supplied for ingredient(s).

LCLo / Inhalation / Rabbit: (Mercury) 29 mg/m^3/30 Hour

Chronic Health Effects: Inhalation of mercury vapours, dusts or organic vapours, or skin absorption or mercury over long periods can cause mercurialism. Symptoms include tremors, inflammation of mouth and gums, excessive salivation, stomatitis, blue lines on gums, pain and numbness in extremities, weight loss, mental depression, and nervousness. Exposure may aggravate kidney disorders, chronic respiratory disease and nervous system disorders.

Alloy powder and mercury are in pre-dosed capsules, so the danger of exposure to mercury vapours is low.

12. Ecological information

German "Wassergefaehrdungs Klasse (WGK):3
This product must not enter effluent, ground water, surface water or the soil.

13. Disposal considerations

Product: Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

The 1991 Environmental Protection **(Duty of Care)** ***Regulations SI No. 2839 and amendments should be noted*** **(United Kingdom).**

14. Transport information

IATA and IMDG:

Product:	Amalgam Capsule
Contains:	Mercury
Proper Shipping Name:	Mercury contained in manufactured articles
UN Number:	UN 3506
Packing Group:	III
Class (sub risk):	8 (6.1) Corrosive & Toxic
IATA Limits:	EQ - E0 (not permitted as excepted quantity) LQ - Forbidden for passenger and cargo aircraft CAO - no limit PAX - no limit
IMDG Limits:	LQ -5kg EQ - E0 (not permitted as excepted quantity)
ADR/RID Class:	UN 2809 Shipping name: Mercury Class: 8 Packing Group: III LQ - 5 kg

15. Regulatory information

These products are regulated by:

TGA
Medical Devices Directives 93/42/EEC
FDA
National regulations

16. Other information

Preparation of MSDS:

Prepared by: SDI Limited
3-13 Brunsdon Street, Bayswater
Victoria, 3153, Australia

Phone Number:
+61 3 8727 7111

The information contained in the Material Safety Data Sheet is based on data considered to be accurate, however, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of the data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.

Department issuing MSDS: Research and Development
Contact: R&D Director

Permite; Lojic +; GS-80, GS-80 Spherical; F400; Ultracaps +; Ultracaps S; SDI Admix; SDI Spherical and New Ultrafine- Capsules

SDI Limited

Version No: **5.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **12/01/2016**
Print Date: **23/03/2016**
Initial Date: **Not Available**
L.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Permite; Lojic +; GS-80, GS-80 Spherical; F400; Ultracaps +; Ultracaps S; SDI Admix; SDI Spherical and New Ultrafine- Capsules
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Mercury contained in manufactured articles
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	For filling of cavitated teeth by dental professionals.

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

Registered company name	SDI Limited	SDI Brazil Industria E Comercio Ltda	SDI Germany GmbH
Address	3-15 Brunsdon Street VIC Bayswater 3153 Australia	Rua Dr. Virgilio de Carvalho Pinto, 612 São Paulo CEP 05415-020 Brazil	Hansestrasse 85 Cologne D-51149 Germany
Telephone	+61 3 8727 7111 (Business Hours)	+55 11 3092 7100	+49 0 2203 9255 0
Fax	+61 3 8727 7222	+55 11 3092 7101	+49 0 2203 9255 200
Website	www.sdi.com.au	www.sdi.com.au	www.sdi.com.au
Email	info@sdi.com.au	brasil@sdi.com.au	germany@sdi.com.au

Registered company name	SDI (North America) Inc.
Address	1279 Hamilton Parkway IL Itasca 60143 United States
Telephone	+1 630 361 9200 (Business hours)
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	USA.Canada@sdi.com.au

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	SDI Limited	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 8727 7111	Not Available	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	ray.cahill@sdi.com.au	Not Available	Not Available

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 8727 7111
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

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)

Continued...

Classification	Metal Corrosion Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1

Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P234	Keep only in original container.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284	Wear respiratory protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
		capsules
7439-97-6	40-50	mercury (elemental)

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

Continued...

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▸ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ 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	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. ▸ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▸ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). ▸ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. ▸ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. **This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.** (ICSC13719)
Ingestion	Seek medical attention. Rinse mouth with water. Drink large quantities of water (if conscious)

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Moderate adsorption of inorganic mercury compounds through the gastro-intestinal tract (7-15%) is the principal cause of poisoning. These compounds are highly concentrated (as the mercuric (Hg (2+) form) in the kidney; acute ingestion may lead to oliguric renal failure. Severe mucosal necrosis may also result from ingestion.
- Chronic effects range from proteinuria to nephrotic syndrome. Chronic presentation also involves dermatitis, gingivitis, stomatitis, tremor and neuropsychiatric symptoms of erethism.
- Absorbed inorganic mercury does not significantly cross the blood-brain barrier.
- Emesis and lavage should be initiated following acute ingestion.
- Activated charcoal interrupts absorption; cathartics should be administered when charcoal is given.
- The use of British Anti-Lewisite is indicated in severe inorganic poisoning. Newer derivatives of BAL (e.g. dimercaptosuccinic acid, [DMSA] and 2,3-dimercapto-1-propanesulfate [DMPS]) may prove more effective. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV).

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Total inorganic mercury in urine	35 ug/gm creatinine	Preshift	B
2. Total inorganic mercury in blood	15 ug/L	End of shift at end of workweek	B

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed.
for corrosives:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- Where eyes have been exposed, flush immediately with water and continue to irrigate with normal saline during transport to hospital.
- **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- Skin burns should be covered with dry, sterile bandages, following decontamination.
- **DO NOT** attempt neutralisation as exothermic reaction may occur.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime.
- Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.

Continued...

- Consider endoscopy to evaluate oral injury.
- Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

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	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ 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. Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	**Contains low boiling substance:** Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place. Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard. May emit corrosive fumes.May emit poisonous fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	▸ Use suction bottle to collect small amounts of mercury. ▸ Calcium polysulfide with excess sulfur can be sprinkled into cracks or other inaccessible places to convert mercury globules into the sulfide. ▸ Collect solid residues and place in tightly sealed, clean, dry containers ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Secure load if safe to do so. ▸ Bundle/collect recoverable product. ▸ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
Major Spills	▸ Avoid all personal contact and wear full protective equipment ▸ Environmental hazard: contain spillage. Stop leak if safe to do so ▸ Clean up bulk mercury spillage by mechanical means, suck up where practicable. ▸ Calcium polysulfide with excess sulfur can be sprinkled into cracks or other inaccessible places to convert mercury globules into the sulfide. (Proprietary products are available for this purpose) ▸ Collect solid residues and place in clean, dry, sealable plastic drums. ▸ Ensure that all residues are cleaned up. ▸ Do NOT wash spill area after clean up. ▸ Vacuum up residues.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Avoid contact with moisture. ▸ 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.
Other information	Store below 25 deg. C. Store in a dry and well ventilated-area, away from heat and sunlight.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ **DO NOT** repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

Continued...

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	mercury (elemental)	Mercury (vapor)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Table Z-2;(as Hg)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z2	mercury (elemental)	Mercury	Not Available	Not Available	0.1 mg/m3	(Z37.8–1971)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	mercury (elemental)	Silver, and compounds - Metal, dust and fume	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Argyria
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	mercury (elemental)	Mercury, all forms except alkyl, as Hg - Elemental and inorganic forms	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: CNS impair; kidney dam; BEI
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	mercury (elemental)	Mercury metal: Colloidal mercury, Metallic mercury, Quicksilver	Hg Vapor: 0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Other:0.1 mg/m3	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
mercury (elemental)	Mercury vapor	0.15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
mercury (elemental)	10 mg/m3 / 28 mg/m3	2 mg/m3 / 10 mg/m3

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate 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 overexposure.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.
Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.
An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.
Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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.

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.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

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

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.
Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use.
Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment.

Continued...

Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles. ▸ 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]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear impervious gloves.
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.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Type HG-P 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 10 x ES	HG-AUS P2	-	HG-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	HG-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	HG-2 P2	HG-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - 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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Silver alloy powder and mercury in separate compartments of a plastic capsule. Grey fine metallic powder (Silver alloy) and silver-white heavy liquid metal (Mercury) with no odour, insoluble in water.

Physical state	Manufactured	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	13.6 (Mercury)
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	356.6 (Mercury)	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	-38.9 (Mercury)	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0 @ 20 deg C (Mercury)	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	-6.9 (Mercury)	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Continued...

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	Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects. Relatively small amounts absorbed from the lungs may prove fatal. Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Following ingestion of mercury compounds, symptoms may appear within the first few minutes and may include pain, profuse vomiting and severe purging; the victim may die within a few hours from peripheral vascular collapse secondary to fluid and electrolyte loss. Primary gastroenteritis may subside spontaneously within a few days but severe haemorrhagic inflammation of the colon (colitis) has occurred as late as 9 days following ingestion. A second phase developing over 1-3 days is characterised by stomatitis (lesions of the mouth parts), membranous colitis and kidney damage (tubular nephritis). This second phase is associated with a slow and prolonged excretion of mercury by salivary glands, the gastrointestinal mucosa and kidneys. Death in this phase usually occurs as a result of kidney failure. The alimentary effects of many mercury compounds are so rapid that the course and outlook is largely determined by events within the first 5-10 minutes. Acute systemic "mercurialism" may be lethal within a few minutes or death may be delayed for 5-12 days. The ionisable salts are corrosive and tissue damage occurs almost immediately in the mouth, throat and oesophagus.
Skin Contact	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity, generally on the basis of: - clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects. 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. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Permite; Lojic +; GS-80, GS-80 Spherical; F400; Ultracaps +; Ultracaps S; SDI Admix; SDI Spherical and New Ultrafine- Capsules	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

mercury (elemental)	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: >9.2 mg/kg[1]	(Source: RTECS)
		Nil reported

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*

MERCURY (ELEMENTAL)	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

Continued...

	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. Animal studies have shown that mercury may be a reproductive effector.

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
mercury (elemental)	BCF	720	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
mercury (elemental)	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0025mg/L	4
mercury (elemental)	LC50	96	Fish	0.004mg/L	4
mercury (elemental)	EC50	240	Fish	0.0003mg/L	5
mercury (elemental)	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0003mg/L	2
mercury (elemental)	NOEC	2688	Crustacea	0.00025mg/L	2
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*				

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▸ 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: Mixing or slurrying in water; Neutralisation 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. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed. |The 1991 Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations SI No. 2839 and amendments should be noted (United Kingdom).

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Continued...

Marine Pollutant	

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	3506
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	Mercury contained in manufactured articles
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 8 Subrisk: 6.1
Special precautions for user	Hazard Label: 8, 6.1 Special provisions: A191

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3506
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	Mercury contained in manufactured articles
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 8 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: 6.1 ERG Code: 8L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A48 A69 A191 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 869 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: No Limit Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 869 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: No Limit Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3506
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	MERCURY CONTAINED IN MANUFACTURED ARTICLES
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 8 IMDG Subrisk: 6.1
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-A, S-B Special provisions: 366 Limited Quantities: 5 kg

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

MERCURY (ELEMENTAL)(7439-97-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z-2 Acceptable ceiling concentration, Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity	US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US EPA Carcinogens Listing
US - Idaho - Acceptable Maximum Peak Concentrations	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z2
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-2)	US Priority List for the Development of Proposition 65 Safe Harbor Levels - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Immediate (acute) health hazard	YES
Delayed (chronic) health hazard	YES
Fire hazard	NO
Pressure hazard	NO
Reactivity hazard	NO

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Mercury	1	0.454

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

US - CALIFORNIA PREPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS & REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE

Mercury and mercury compounds Listed

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (mercury (elemental))
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (mercury (elemental))
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
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

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by SDI Limited 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
OSF: Odour Safety Factor

Continued...

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

The information contained in the Safety Data Sheet is based on data considered to be accurate, however, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of the data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.

Other information:

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end of SDS