CHH Antisapstain Hylite NCF Treated Pine Solid Wood

Carter Holt Harvey (Carter Holt Harvey (CHH) Woodproducts New Zealand)

Chemwatch: **5274-41**
Version No: **2.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: **22/11/2017**
Print Date: **23/11/2017**
S.GHS.NZL.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	CHH Antisapstain Hylite NCF Treated Pine Solid Wood
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Timber for industrial or packaging applications. Timber sold in packets ranging from 1.8 to 4.5 m3 volume.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Carter Holt Harvey (Carter Holt Harvey (CHH) Woodproducts New Zealand)**
Address	Private Bag 92-106 Auckland 1142 New Zealand
Telephone	0800 746 399
Fax	0800 746 400
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Not Available**
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Not considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability	**0**		
Toxicity	**0**		
Body Contact	**1**		
Reactivity	**0**		
Chronic	**0**		

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Classification	Not Applicable
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	Not Available

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable

Continued...

SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	>90	solid timber
Not Available	<2	treatment residuals may include:
55406-53-6	^	3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate
8001-54-5	^	benzalkonium chloride
60207-90-1	^	propiconazole
68439-50-9	^	alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated
67564-91-4	^	fenpropimorph
		In use, may generate wood dust softwood
Not Available	13ppm/CMIT/MIT	Cleanwood may also be present at low levels
		THIS REPORT IS FOR TREATED PRODUCT ONLY

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	▸ Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. If this product comes in contact with eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with water. ▸ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	Brush off dust. In the event of abrasion or irritation of the skin seek medical attention.
Inhalation	▸ If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. ▸ Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. ▸ If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.
Ingestion	▸ Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. ▸ 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.

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SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid exposure to excessive heat and fire.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. |Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.|Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible. Will burn if ignited. |Wood products do not normally constitute an explosion hazard.|- Mechanical or abrasive activities which produce wood dust, as a by-product, may present a severe explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source.|- Hot humid conditions may result in spontaneous combustion of accumulated wood dust.|- Partially burned or scorched wood dust can explode if dispersed in air.

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	Pick up.|Refer to major spills.
Major Spills	Pick up.|Secure load if safe to do so.|Bundle/collect recoverable product.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Use gloves when handling product to avoid splinters.
Other information	▸ Keep dry

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Generally not applicable.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Keep dry

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Butyl-3-iodo-2-propynylcarbamate	3.3 mg/m3	36 mg/m3	220 mg/m3
benzalkonium chloride	Alkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride; (Benzalkonium chloride)	0.91 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	60 mg/m3

Continued...

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
solid timber	Not Available	Not Available
treatment residuals may include:	Not Available	Not Available
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available	Not Available
benzalkonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
propiconazole	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
fenpropimorph	Not Available	Not Available
Cleanwood may also be present at low levels	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	‣ Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. 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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	When sawing, machining or sanding use|- Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing |NB - care should be taken not to touch the eyes or other sensitive areas while still wearing gloves that have been used to handle treated timber. [CHH]
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** ‣ Overalls. ‣ Barrier cream. ‣ Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Green or air dried sawn timber in all sizes, envelope treatment with liquid preservative to give temporary protection (approx 5 months) against sap stain and other decay fungi. Odourless.|THIS CHEMWATCH REPORT IS FOR TREATED PRODUCT ONLY.

Physical state	Manufactured	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.4-0.6
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available

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Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	**VOC g/L**	Not Applicable

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and 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	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Generated dust may be discomforting
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments |Ingestion of sawdust may cause nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting or diarrhoea.
Skin Contact	The dust is discomforting and mildly abrasive to the skin and may cause drying of the skin, which may lead to contact dermatitis.
Eye	The dust may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness.
Chronic	‣ Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. Various woods are able to induce allergies, both of the immediate onset type in woodwork which causes a respiratory syndrome, and of the delayed type which results in eczema from exposure to dusts and direct contact. Cross-reaction is common. |Wood dust may cause skin and respiratory sensitisation.

CHH Antisapstain Hylite NCF Treated Pine Solid Wood	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: Irritating
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.680 mg/l/4h*g[2]	Skin: Slight irritant
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1056 mg/kg[2]	
benzalkonium chloride	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1560 mg/kg[2]	Eye (human): 0.05 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 240 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1mg/24h SEVERE
		Skin (human): 0.15 mg/72h mild

Continued...

propiconazole	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (non-irritating) *
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.264 mg/l/4H[2]	Skin (non-irritating) *
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1517 mg/kg[2]	
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: >8000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): irritant *
		Skin (rabbit): irritant *
fenpropimorph	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2.9 mg/l/4h*[2]	Moderately irritating to the
	Oral (rat) LD50: >1400 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): moderate-SEVERE *
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*	

3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE	For 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate (IPBC): Acute toxicity studies with IPBC show low toxicity except severe eye irritation. Animal testing showed that extended exposure may cause decreased weight gain and increased red cell and eosinophil counts. One study showed the possibility of increased breast cancer on extended contact. IPBC may cause defects in bone development at very high levels.
BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE	Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chlorides are in the list of dangerous substances of council directive, classified as "harmful in contact with skin and on ingestion", and "corrosive and very toxic to aquatic organisms". It can cause dose dependent skin and eye irritation with possible deterioration of vision, possible sensitisation in those with pre-existing eczema. It does not cause cancer, genetic defect, foetal or developmental abnormality.
PROPICONAZOLE	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. No sensitisation in guinea pigs * ADI 0.04 mg/kg b.w. * Toxicity Class WHO III NOEL for dogs 50 ppm (1.9 mg/kg b.w. daily) *
ALCOHOLS C12-14 ETHOXYLATED	Humans 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 swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported. 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. Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, flaccid muscle tone, breathing difficulty and coma. Death may result in experimental animal. 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 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. * BASF Canada ** [Henkel CCINFO 1450373]
FENPROPIMORPH	The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function. 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. The literature suggests that some morpholine fungicides demonstrate potential teratogenicity. Fenprophimorph has been associated with anasarca (excessive tissue fluid) in rats and cleft palate in rats and rabbits; tridemorph has been associated with cleft palate in rodents. The malformations and increase in postimplantation loss observed with dodemorph-acetate are considered serious responses. Furthermore, these responses in the rabbit occur at dose levels that do not demonstrate any maternal toxicity. ADI 0.003 mg/kg * NOEL for rats 0.3, mice 3.0, dogs 3.2 mg/kg b.w. daily * No carcinogenicity observed *
BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE & FENPROPIMORPH	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.

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PROPICONAZOLE & FENPROPIMORPH	***[* The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council]***

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 available to make classification*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

CHH Antisapstain Hylite NCF Treated Pine Solid Wood

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.067mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	0.04mg/L	5
NOEC	48	Crustacea	<0.01mg/L	4

benzalkonium chloride

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.32mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	0.018mg/L	4
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.056mg/L	4
NOEC	1	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0025mg/L	4

propiconazole

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.83mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	3.2mg/L	4
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0008mg/L	4
NOEC	96	Crustacea	0.5mg/L	4

alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.876mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.13mg/L	2
NOEC	720	Fish	0.11-0.28mg/L	2

fenpropimorph

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - 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*

Although treated, the solid wood will decay on ground contact.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	HIGH	HIGH

Continued...

fenpropimorph	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.4542)
fenpropimorph	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.5041)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (KOC = 365.3)
fenpropimorph	LOW (KOC = 26870)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▸ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): 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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE(55406-53-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals | New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE(8001-54-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals | New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

PROPICONAZOLE(60207-90-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals | New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

ALCOHOLS C12-14 ETHOXYLATED(68439-50-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

FENPROPIMORPH(67564-91-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	N (fenpropimorph; propiconazole)
Canada - NDSL	N (3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate; alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated; fenpropimorph; propiconazole; benzalkonium chloride)
China - IECSC	N (fenpropimorph; propiconazole)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated; fenpropimorph; propiconazole; benzalkonium chloride)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (fenpropimorph; propiconazole)
USA - TSCA	N (fenpropimorph; propiconazole)
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
propiconazole	60207-90-1, 75881-82-2
alcohols C12-14 ethoxylated	68439-50-9, 103819-01-8
fenpropimorph	67306-03-0, 67564-91-4

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

Continued...

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

end of SDS