BGC STUD ADHESIVE

Safety Data Sheet

1 – IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

PRODUCT NAME	BGC STUD ADHESIVE

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

USE(S)	STUD ADHESIVE Use according to manufacturer's directions.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

SUPPLIER NAME	BGC Plasterboard
ADDRESS	290 Bushmead Road, Hazelmere, Western Australia 6055
TELEPHONE	(08) 9374 2900
FAX	(08) 9374 2901
WEBSITE	wwww.gtekplasterboard.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

EMERGENCY	13 11 26 (Poison Information Centre)

2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Hazard statement(s)
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposable
Not Applicable

2.2 Label elements

Not applicable

3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

NAME	CAS NUMBER	% WEIGHT
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	2682-20-4	0-<0.02
zinc pyrithione	13463-41-7	0-<0.02
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	2634-33-5	0-<0.02
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	20-60

Legend:
1. Classified by Chemwatch;
2. Classification drawn from HCIS;
3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI;
4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

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4 — FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

EYE CONTACT	**If this product comes in contact with the eyes:** Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.-Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
INHALATION	If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
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.
INGESTION	**If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting**. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.
FIRST AID FACILITIES	None allocated.

4.2 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

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

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

5.3 Advice for firefighters

FIREFIGHTING	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD	Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). COMBUSTION PRODUCTS INCLUDE: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) nitrogen oxides (NOx) sulfur oxides (SOx) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

5.4 Hazchem code

None allocated.

6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

See section 12.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

MINOR SPILLS	Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. Trowel up/scrape up.
MAJOR SPILLS	Absorb or contain isothiazolinone liquid spills with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. The absorbent (and surface soil to a depth sufficient to remove all of the biocide) should be shovelled into a drum and treated with an 11%solution of sodium metabisulfite (Na2S2O5) or sodium bisulfite (NaHSO3), or 12% sodium sulfite (Na2SO3) and 8% hydrochloric acid (HCl). Glutathione has also been used to inactivate the isothiazolinones. Use 20 volumes of decontaminating solution for each volume of biocide, and let containers stand for at least 30 minutes to deactivate microbicide before disposal.

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

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7 — HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 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. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
OTHER INFORMATION	Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

SUITABLE CONTAINER	Metal can or drum. Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

8 — EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

8.2 Emergency Limits

INGREDIENT	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
BGC Stud Adhesive	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

INGREDIENT	ORIGINAL IDLH	REVISED IDLH
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Not Available	Not Available
zinc pyrithione	Not Available	Not Available
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Not Available	Not Available

8.3 Occupational Exposure Banding

INGREDIENT	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BAND RATING	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BAND LIMIT
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	D	> 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m³
zinc pyrithione	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³

NOTES: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

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8 — EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION cont.

8.4 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.

PPE

EYE / FACE	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.
SKIN	See Hand protection below.
HANDS/FEET	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber Butyl rubber gloves Nitrile rubber gloves (note - Nitric acid penetrates nitrile gloves in a few minutes)
BODY	See other protection below.
OTHER	Overalls P.V.C apron Barrier cream Skin cleansing cream
RESPIRATORY	Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate. Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used.

9 — PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

APPEARANCE	WHITE PASTE	RELATIVE DENSITY (WATER = 1)	1.4-1.5
PHYSICAL STATE	NON SLUMP PASTE	PARTITION COEFFICENT N-OCTANOL/WATER	NOT AVAILABLE
ODOUR	NOT AVAILABLE	AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE (°C)	NOT AVAILABLE
ODOUR THRESHOLD	NOT AVAILABLE	DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE	NOT AVAILABLE
pH (AS SUPPLIED)	NOT AVAILABLE	VISCOSITY (cSt)	6896.55 @40C
MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT (°C)	NOT AVAILABLE	MOLECULAR WEIGHT (G/MOL)	NOT APPLICABLE
INITIAL BOILING POINT AND BOILING RANGE (°C)	NOT AVAILABLE	TASTE	NOT AVAILABLE
FLASH POINT (°C)	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	MISCIBLE	pH AS A SOLUTION (NOT AVAILABLE%)	NOT AVAILABLE
VAPOUR DENSITY (AIR = 1)	NOT AVAILABLE	VOC g/L	NOT AVAILABLE

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10 — STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

See section 7.

10.2 Chemical stability

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

See section 7.

10.5 Incompatible materials

See section 7.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5.

11 — TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

INHALED	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational.
INGESTION	Taken by mouth, isothiazolinones have moderate to high toxicity. The major signs of toxicity are severe stomach irritation, lethargy, and inco-ordination.
SKIN	A 0.5% solution of 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) is irritating to the skin. Even 0.05% can cause allergy, according to patch tests, with reddening of the skin. Provocation tests with BIT showed the material to be sensitizing. Of 20 metal workers with skin inflammation, four were shown to have been sensitized to BIT in cutting oils. Solutions of isothiazolinones may be irritating or even damaging to the skin, depending on concentration. A concentration of over 0.1% can irritate, and over 0.5% can cause severe irritation. 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	Solutions containing isothiazolinones may damage the mucous membranes and cornea. Animal testing showed very low concentrations (under 0.1%) did not cause irritation, while higher levels (3-5.5%) produced severe irritation and damage to the eye.
CHRONIC	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. In animal testing, 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) did not cause toxicity to the embryo or birth defects. The material does not cause mutations or an increase in cancer. Mild anaemia, reduction in food intake and changes in organ weights did occur in a long-term study. The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitisers. Sensitisation is more likely with the chlorinated species as opposed to the non-chlorinated species.

BGC STUD ADHESIVE

Safety Data Sheet

11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION cont.

INGREDIENT	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	dermal (rat) LD50: 242 mg/kg[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.1 mg/l4h[1] Oral (Rat) LD50; 120 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]
zinc pyrithione	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 100 mg/kg[2] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.14 mg/L4h[2] Oral (Mouse) LD50; 160 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/48h Irritant
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] Oral (Rat) LD50; 454 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Legend:
1. Classified by Chemwatch;
2. Classification drawn from HCIS;
3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI;
4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE

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.
Based on laboratory and animal testing, exposure to the material may result in irreversible effects and mutations in humans.
The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing 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.
Formaldehyde generators (releasers) are often used as preservatives. The maximum authorised concentration of free formaldehyde is 0.2%and must be labelled with the warning sign “contains formaldehyde” where the concentration exceeds 0.05%.The use of formaldehyde-releasing preservatives ensures that the level of free formaldehyde in the products is always low but sufficient to inhibit microbial growth - it disrupts metabolism to cause death of the organism. However there is a concern that formaldehyde generators can produce amines capable of causing cancers (nitrosamines) when used in formulations containing amines.
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 a minor sensitiser in Kathon CG (1) (1). Bruze etal - Contact Dermatitis 20: 219-39, 1989.

ZINC PYRITHIONE

Animal testing shows that pyrithiones at sufficient doses can cause vomiting, bleeding of the mucous membranes of the stomach and weight loss and anaemia and paralysis at very high doses, and in extreme cases may be lethal. Although it is very poorly absorbed through skin, dermal exposure at very high doses can potentially cause similar effects. Chronic exposure, in animal testing, has been shown to potentially damage the nervous system. Pyrithiones may reduce fertility and cause an increase in birth defects.
Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).
NOAEL: 11.0 mg/kg/day cynomolgus monkey * [* = Arch Chemical] Acute pulmonary oedema, dyspnea, weight loss or decreased weight gain, recordings from specific areas of the CNS, mydriasis, somnolence, changes in motor activity, recording from peripheral motor nerve, muscle weakness, spastic paralysis, reproductive system tumours, retinal changes, diarrhoea, foetoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities.
(musculoskeletal system, central nervous system, effects on newborn, foetolethality recorded.

BGC STUD ADHESIVE

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11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION cont.

1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE	The predominant fate of the thiazole ring is oxidative ring scission catalysed by cytochrome P450 (CYP) and formation of the corresponding alpha-dicarbonyl metabolites and thioamide derivatives. The well-established toxicity associated with thioamides and thioureas has led to the speculation that thiazole toxicity is attributed to ring scission yielding the corresponding thioamide metabolite. Ring opening has also been observed in benzothiazoles. For instance, benzothiazole itself is converted to S-methylmercaptoaniline. Acute toxicity data show that 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) is moderately toxic by the oral and dermal routes but that this chemical is a severe eye irritant. Irritation to the skin from acute data show only mild skin irritation , but repeated dermal application indicated a more significant skin irritation response. The neurotoxicity observed in the rat acute oral toxicity study (piloerection and upward curvature of the spine at 300 mg/kg and above; decreased activity, prostration, decreased abdominal muscle tone, reduced righting reflex, and decreased rate and depth of breathing at 900 mg/kg) and the acute dermal toxicity study (upward curvature of the spine was observed in increased incidence, but this was absent after day 5 post-dose at a dose of 2000 mg/kg) were felt to be at exposures in excess of those expected from the use pattern of this pesticide and that such effects would not be observed at estimated exposure doses. Subchronic oral toxicity studies showed systemic effects after repeated oral administration including decreased body weight, increased incidence of forestomach hyperplasia, and non-glandular stomach lesions in rats.
2-METHYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE & 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE	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. In light of potential adverse effects, and to ensure a harmonised risk assessment and management, the EU regulatory framework for biocides has been established with the objective of ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment. To this aim, it is required that risk assessment of biocidal products is carried out before they can be placed on the market. A central element in the risk assessment of the biocidal products are the utilization instructions that defines the dosage, application method and amount of applications and thus the exposure of humans and the environment to the biocidal substance. Humans may be exposed to biocidal products in different ways in both occupational and domestic settings. Many biocidal products are intended for industrial sectors or professional uses only, whereas other biocidal products are commonly available for private use by non-professional users. 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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ - Data available to make classification

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12 — ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

INGREDIENT	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
BGC STUD ADHESIVE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	NOE(ECx)	96H	ALGAE OR OTHER AQUATIC PLANTS	0.01mg/L	2
	EC50	48H	CRUSTACEA	0.189-0.257mg/L	4
	EC50	96H	ALGAE OR OTHER AQUATIC PLANTS	0.063mg/l	2
	LC50	96H	FISH	0.081-0.122mg/L l	4
zinc pyrithione	EC50	72H	ALGAE OR OTHER AQUATIC PLANTS	0.01mg/L	4
	BCF	1440H	FISH	52-180	7
	EC50(ECx)	96H	ALGAE OR OTHER AQUATIC PLANTS	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	48H	CRUSTACEA	0.008mg/L	4
	EC50	96H	ALGAE OR OTHER AQUATIC PLANTS	<0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96H	FISH	0.003-0.004mg/L	4
1,2-benzisothi-azolin-3-one	EC50(ECx)	48H	CRUSTACEA	0.097mg/L	4
	EC50	48H	CRUSTACEA	0.097mg/L	4
	LC50	96H	FISH	0.067-0.29mg/L	4

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways

12.2 Persistence and degradability

INGREDIENT	PERSISTENCE: WATER/SOIL	PERSISTENCE: AIR
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	HIGH	HIGH

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

INGREDIENT	BIOACCUMULATION
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (LogKOW = -0.8767)
zinc pyrithione	LOW (BCF = 240)

12.4 Mobility in soil

INGREDIENT	MOBILITY
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	LOW (KOC = 27.88)

13 — DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

PRODUCT / PACKAGING DISPOSAL	Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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14 — TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 Labels Required

MARINE POLLUTANT	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

14.2 Land Transport (ADG)

Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods

14.3 Air Transport (ICAO-IATA/DGR)

Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods

14.4 Sea Transport (IMDG-Code/GGVSee)

Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods

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

Not Applicable

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

PRODUCT NAME	GROUP
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Not Available
zinc pyrithione	Not Available
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Not Available

14.6 Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

PRODUCT NAME	SHIP TYPE
2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Not Available
zinc pyrithione	Not Available
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Not Available

15 — REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) -Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

zinc pyrithione is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) -Schedule 2

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) -Schedule 4

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) -Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) -Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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15 — REGULATORY INFORMATION cont.

15.2 National Inventory Status

NATIONAL INVENTORY	STATUS
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one; zinc pyrithione; 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (zinc pyrithione)

Legend: Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory

No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

16 — OTHER INFORMATION

REVISION DATE	23/06/2022
INITIAL DATE	23/06/2022

16.1 Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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

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16 — OTHER INFORMATION cont.

16.2 Definitions and abbreviations

DEFINITIONS/ABBREVIATIONS	PC-TWA	Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
	PC-STEL	Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
	IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
	ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
	STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
	TEEL	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
	IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
	ES	Exposure Standard
	OSF	Odour Safety Factor
	NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
	LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
	TLV	Threshold Limit Value
	LOD	Limit Of Detection
	OTV	Odour Threshold Value
	BCF	BioConcentration Factors
	BEI	Biological Exposure Index
	AIIC	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
	DSL	Domestic Substances List
	NDSL	Non-Domestic Substances List
	IESCS	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
	EIINECS	European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
	ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
	NLP	No-Longer Polymers
	ENCS	Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
	KECI	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
	NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
	PICCS	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
	TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
	TSCI	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
	INSQ	Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
	NCI	National Chemical Inventory
	FBEPH	Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

TEL: (08) 9374 2900.

End of SDS.