

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of latest revision: 15 April 2024

SECTION 1.

Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

Product Name: CARRY FLOW**Chemical Name:** Xanthan Gum**Synonyms:** Not Available**Other Means of Identification:** Not Available

RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST

Relevant identified uses: Biopolymer - Viscosifier

AUSTRALIA SUPPLIER NAME AND ADDRESS:

Blick

20 Trevi Crescent, Tullamarine, VIC 3043, Australia

Enquiry phone number:

+61 3 9068 5688 (Melbourne)

+61 8 6271 3575 (Perth)

Emergency phone number:**Australia Poisons Information Centre**

131 126

NEW ZEALAND SUPPLIER NAME AND ADDRESS:

Blick

21 Kahu Crescent, Te Rapa, Hamilton 3200, New Zealand

Enquiry phone number: +64 7 849 2366**Emergency phone number:****NZ National Poisons Centre**

0800 POISON / 0800 764 766

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification: NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**Poisons Schedule:** Not Applicable**Classification:** Not Applicable**Label:**

Hazard pictogram(s): Not Applicable

Signal Word: Not Applicable

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) Statements: Not applicable

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances: See section below for composition of Mixtures

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Concentration
Xanthan Gum	11138-66-2	99-100
Glyoxal	107-22-2	<1%

Legend: 1. Classification by vendor; 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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Ingestion:

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor

Inhalation:

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

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Skin Contact: If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Eye Contact: 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.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Treat symptomatically.

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

Fire Fighting:

- 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.
- 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.

Fire/Explosion Hazard: Combustible. Will burn if ignited.

Combustion products include:

- carbon monoxide (CO)
- carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

HAZCHEM: Not Applicable

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: See Section 8

Environmental Precautions: See Section 12

Methods for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Minor Spills:

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapors/ aerosols or dusts and avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills:

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- Put residues in labelled containers for disposal.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe Handling:

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
- 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.
- 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.

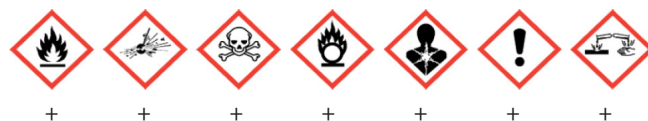
Conditions for Safe Storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable Container:

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage Incompatibility:

- Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.
- Dilute solutions of all sugars are subject to fermentation, either by yeast or by other microorganisms or enzymes derived from these, producing gases which can pressurise and burst sealed containers.
- Some microorganisms will produce hydrogen or methane, adding a fire and explosion hazard.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents



X — Must not be stored together

O — May be stored together with specific precautions

+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	CARRY FLOW
TEEL-1	Not Available
TEEL-2	Not Available
TEEL-3	Not Available
Ingredient	Xanthan Gum
Original IDLH	Not Available
Revised IDLH	Not Available

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

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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.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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.



Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment:

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 general protective gloves, e.g. light weight rubber gloves.

Body Protection: See Other Protection below

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Other Protection: No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit

Respiratory Protection: See Other Protection below

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

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3 Air-line*	PAPR-P2
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand

** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapors, 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 deg C)

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Off to white cream powder
Physical state:	Powder
Odor:	Not Available
Odor threshold:	Not Available
pH (as supplied):	4-7
Melting point/freezing point:	Not Available
Initial boiling point & boiling range:	Not Available
Flash Point:	Not Available
Evaporation rate:	Not Available
Flammability:	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Vapor Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Solubility in water: Miscible

Relative density (Water = 1): Not Available

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): Not Available

Auto-ignition temperature: >200

Decomposition temperature: Not Available

Viscosity (cSt): 1200-1800

Molecular weight (g/mol): Not Available

Taste: Not Available

Explosive Properties: Not Available

Oxidising Properties: Not Available

Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Gas Group: Not Available

pH as a solution (1%): Not Available

Vapour density (Air = 1): Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

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.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhaled: The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Ingestion: The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

Polysaccharides are not substantially absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract but may produce a laxative effect. Larger doses may produce intestinal obstruction or stomach concretions.

Large quantities of the substituted polysaccharide, methylcellulose (as with other bulk laxatives), may temporarily increase flatulence. Oesophageal obstruction, by swelling, may occur if the material is swallowed dry.

Doses of 3-9 gm hydroxypropylcellulose, fed to human subjects, at least one week apart, were eliminated within 96 hours. Animals fed on diets containing 3% or less, experienced no adverse effects. Higher levels produced malnutrition due to excessive bulk but caused no organic damage. In one dog, an oral dose of hydroxypropylcellulose produced diarrhoea and blood cell depression.

Ingestion of hetastarch (hydroxyethyl amylopectin) has reportedly produced fever, chills, urticaria and salivary gland enlargement. Several of these effects may be due to contamination by other naturally occurring macromolecules extracted from the source material. Large volumes of ingested hetastarch may interfere with coagulation mechanisms and increase the risk of haemorrhage. Anaphylaxis has occurred.

Infusions of dextrans may occasionally produce allergic reactions such as urticaria, hypotension and bronchospasm. Severe anaphylactic reactions may occasionally occur and death may result from cardiac and respiratory arrest. Nausea, vomiting, fever, joint pains, and flushing may also occur. Similarly, allergic reactions, sometimes severe (but rare) have been reported following ingestion or inhalation of tragacanth gums.

Skin Contact: The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Eye Contact: Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Chronic: Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

Studies indicate that diets containing large amounts of non-absorbable polysaccharides, such as cellulose, might decrease absorption of calcium, magnesium, zinc and phosphorus.

Polysaccharides are polymeric carbohydrates that consist of monosaccharide units, which are connected together with glycosidic bonds. Due to the structural variation of different monosaccharides

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as well as the innumerable ways that these building blocks link with each other, polysaccharides can be considered as structurally complex biomacromolecules. Polysaccharides originating from plants (e.g., starch and guar gum), microbes (e.g., xanthan), algae (e.g., alginates and carrageenans) and animals (e.g., glycogen and chitin) are frequently used in food. Starch, a high molar mass compound consisting of (1->4)-linked alpha-D- glucopyranosyl units, is an important energy nutrient that is abundant in common foods, such as cereals and root crops. Although many other food polysaccharides are not digested in the upper gastrointestinal tract of humans, they often serve functions other than being components giving nutritional value. For example, plant cell-wall polysaccharides, such as arabinoxylans and beta-glucan, exist in cereal-based foods, and "plant gums" are used as thickeners, emulsifiers, emulsion stabilizers, gelling agents and encapsulating agents. These non-digestible polysaccharides are important for health because they are considered as dietary fibre, which promote colon health, regulate post-prandial blood glucose levels and reduce serum cholesterol levels.

Despite the fact that nature provides various sources of polysaccharides, and that scientific research on their exploitation as food materials is increasingly active, a relatively low number of polysaccharides are authorized for use as food ingredients. For example, in the European Union (EU) and in Switzerland, among the permitted food additives (identified by an E number) only a small percentage are polysaccharide-based (native or structurally modified). The difference between other food ingredients and food additives is mainly the quantity used in any given product. Food ingredients can be consumed alone as food (e.g., starch), whereas food additives (e.g., carboxymethyl cellulose) are used in small quantities (usually less than 2%) relative to the total food composition but they, nonetheless, play an important role in the food products. Regarding food additive use in Europe, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) has an expert Panel on Food Additives and Nutrient Sources Added to Food (ANS), which evaluates the safety of food additives. Similarly, if new

ingredients are released into the market, EFSA's Panel on Dietetic Products, Nutrition and Allergies (NDA) has the responsibility of evaluating the safety of Novel Food ingredients.

The vast majority of polysaccharides used as food ingredients are plant-based. In addition to the cellulosic polysaccharides, other types of food-grade ingredients or additives, such as, vanillin aroma, glycerol esters of wood rosins (E445), xylitol (E967) and sterols/stanols, are derived from wood. The main components of wood are polysaccharides: cellulose (40–50 wt%) and hemicelluloses (20–35%), while lignin comprises 15–30% of wood mass.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
CARRY FLOW	Not Available	Not Available
Xanthan Gum	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Acute Toxicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗
Carcinogenicity	✗
Reproductivity	✗
STOT - Single Exposure	✗
STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
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

Toxicity:

	Endpoint	Test Duration	Species	Value	Source
CARRY FLOW	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Xanthan Gum	LC50	96h	Fish	320-	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

Sugar-based compounds (saccharides), including polysaccharides are generally easily decomposed by biodegradation. Not all polysaccharides decompose with equal rapidity, and polysaccharides are also synthesised by microorganisms during, for example, the compost maturation phases. Water-insoluble species such as cellulose take longer to decompose and those with a significant degree of branching also take longer.

Persistence and Degradability:

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

Persistence: Air: No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative Potential: No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in Soil: No Data available for all ingredients

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Treatment Methods:

Product / Packaging Disposal:

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible 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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant: No

HAZCHEM: Not Applicable

Land Transport (ADG): Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods

Air Transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): Not regulated for transport of dangerous goods

Sea Transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): not regulated for transport of dangerous goods

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code: Not Applicable

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

Xanthan Gum: Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with IGC Code

Xanthan Gum: Not Applicable

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (Xanthan Gum)
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	Yes

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date: 26/03/2024

Initial Date: 26/03/2024

Other information: Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources using available literature references.

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

Definitions and Abbreviations:

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

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Third party materials: Insofar as materials not manufactured or supplied by this manufacturer are used in conjunction with, or instead of this product, it is the responsibility of the customer to obtain, from the manufacturer or supplier, all technical data and other properties relating to these and other materials and to obtain all necessary information relating to them. No liability can be accepted in respect of the use of this product in conjunction with materials from another supplier. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. **Disclaimer:** The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The manufacturer expressly does not make any representations, warranties, or guarantees as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness nor assumes any liability, for its use. It is the user's responsibility to verify the suitability and completeness of such information for each particular use.

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