

SAFETY DATA SHEET



LENOL Grease CSX 0, LENOL Grease CSX 1, LENOL Grease CSX 1/2, LENOL Grease CSX 2

LENOL Germany GmbH

Chemwatch: 5560-33

Version No: 2.1

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: 20/09/2022

Print Date: 10/11/2022

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SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	LENOL Grease CSX 0, LENOL Grease CSX 1, LENOL Grease CSX 1/2, LENOL Grease CSX 2
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Grease.
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	LENOL Germany GmbH	LENOL DMCC
Address	Alsterufer 20, 20354 Hamburg Germany	JBC4 Tower, Cluster N, Unit 1501, Jumeirah Lakes Towers, P.O. Box 451774 Dubai United Arab Emirates
Telephone	+49 40 524 7007 30 Monday to Friday 9:00AM-4:00PM	+971 4 5582254 (Monday to Friday 9:00AM-4:00PM)
Fax	Not Available	Not Available
Website	Not Available	www.lenolmarine.com
Email	Not Available	sds-info@lenolmarine.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Chemwatch	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+49 32 211121704 (All hours) ; Worldwide Toll-Free 0800 24362255	+49 32 211121704
Other emergency telephone numbers	Australia +61 1800 951 288 ; Canada +1 867 670 2867 ; Chile +56 42 2457 999 ; China +400 120 1632 ; Japan +81 50-3204-4966 ; Mexico +52 55 4440 1956 ; New Zealand +64 800 700 112 ; South Africa +27 21 813 6854 ; USA +1 855-237-5573	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	Not Applicable
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2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)

EUH208	Contains (C16-24)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, calcium salt. May produce an allergic reaction.
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

2.3. Other hazards

Possible skin sensitizer*.

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**3.1. Substances**

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1.70024-69-0 2.274-263-7 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	0.1-<1	<u>(C16-24)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, calcium salt</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H315, H318, H317 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1.128-37-0 2.204-881-4 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	<0.1	<u>2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol</u>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H302, H315, H319, H341, H351, H361d, H335, H410 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties					

SECTION 4 First aid measures**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	If skin contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media**

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

Do not use water jets.**5.2. 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
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) sulfur oxides (SO_x) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

SECTION 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 and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up. ▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▶ Flush spill area with water. <p>Slippery when spilt.</p>
Major Spills	<p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▶ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. <p>Slippery when spilt.</p>

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ 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.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**8.1. Control parameters**

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
(C16-24)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, calcium salt	Dermal 3.33 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 11.75 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 1.03 mg/cm ² (Local, Chronic) <i>Dermal 1.667 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 2.9 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 0.833 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Dermal 0.513 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) *</i>	1 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 10 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 226000000 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 226000000 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 271000000 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1000 mg/L (STP) 16.667 mg/kg food (Oral)
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	Dermal 0.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 3.5 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) <i>Dermal 0.25 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.86 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i>	0.199 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.02 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 1.99 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 99.6 µg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 9.96 µg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 47.69 µg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.17 mg/L (STP) 8.33 mg/kg food (Oral)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)**INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace Atmosphere	2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-kresol	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(Limit value mg/m ³ (E))
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values	2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol (3,5-Di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxytoluene) (BHT) (inhalable fraction)	10 mg/m ³	40 mg/m ³	Not Available	The substance can occur simultaneously as vapour and aerosol.; see section Xc; Preg gr: C; Carc cat: 4

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
LENOL Grease CSX 0, LENOL Grease CSX 1, LENOL Grease CSX 1/2, LENOL Grease CSX 2	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
(C16-24)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, calcium salt	Not Available	Not Available
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
(C16-24)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, calcium salt	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

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.

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>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</p>
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	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.	
8.2.2. Personal protection		
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. 	
Body protection	See Other protection below	
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit. 	

Respiratory protection

- ▶ 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

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Light brown semi-solid with characteristic odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.968
Odour	Characteristic	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	>310

pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>265 (COC)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	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	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material 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.
Eye	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

LENOL Grease CSX 0, LENOL Grease CSX 1, LENOL Grease CSX 1/2, LENOL Grease CSX 2	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
(C16-24)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, calcium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >1.9 mg/4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 890 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (human): 500 mg/48h - mild
	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/48h-moderate	
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
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	

<p>(C16-24)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID, CALCIUM SALT</p>	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>For alkaryl sulfonate petroleum additives:</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Existing data indicates relatively low acute toxicity. Animal testing suggested diarrhea and reduced food intake, which is consistent with the detergents in an oil-based vehicle having an irritating effect on the gastrointestinal tract.</p> <p>Subchronic toxicity: Existing data suggests minimal toxicity after chronic exposure by mouth. Repeated skin contact and inhalation in animals caused injury to the skin and the lungs, respectively.</p> <p>Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Existing data did not show this group of substances to cause reproductive or developmental toxicity. There was low concern for mutation-causing potential.</p> <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>Linear alkyl benzene sulfonates are derived from strong corrosive acids. Animal testing has shown they can cause skin reactions, eye irritation, sluggishness, passage of frequent watery stools, weakness and may lead to death. They may also react with surfaces of the mouth and intestines, depending on the concentration exposed to. There is no evidence of harm to the unborn baby or tendency to cause cancer.</p> <p>Animal studies show that calcium sulfonates with a TBN greater than 300 are not skin sensitizers while the results in animals at a TBN (Total Base Number) of 300 exhibit a mixed skin sensitisation response. However, human repeat insult patch tests clearly show that high TBN overbased calcium sulfonates (TBN = 300) are not sensitizers and that low TBN calcium sulfonates do not cause sensitisation in a substantial number of persons at concentrations of 10% or lower within the definition of sensitisation under EU Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.</p> <p>The weight-of-evidence indicates that low TBN sodium and calcium sulfonates (TBN < 300) are skin sensitizers with a specific concentration limit (SCL) of 10% and that high TBN sodium and calcium sulfonates (TBN = 300) are not skin sensitizers. Studies in guinea pigs show that low TBN benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C20-24 (even)-sec-alkyl derivs., para-, sodium salts (EC No. None; CAS No. None; TBN = 3) is a skin sensitizer while benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C20-24 (even)-sec-alkyl derivs., para-, sodium salts (TBN = 448) is not a skin sensitizer. Studies in guinea pigs and human volunteers show that low TBN benzenesulfonic acid, 4-(mono-C15-36 branched alkyl derivs., C24 rich) and benzenesulfonic acid, 4-octadecyl, calcium salts (EC 939-141-9; TBN = 13) are skin sensitizers. Numerous well-conducted, reliable, controlled human (HRIPT) studies with benzene, polypropene derivs., sulfonated, calcium salts (EC 616-278-7; TBN values ranging from 13 to 85), sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts (EC 263-093-9; TBN = 30 to 100), and benzenesulfonic acid, 4-(mono-C15-36 branched alkyl derivs., C24 rich) and benzenesulfonic acid, 4-octadecyl, calcium salts (EC 939-141-6; TBN = 13) show that low TBN calcium sulfonates do not cause sensitisation in a substantial number of subjects at 10% and lower. High TBN calcium sulfonates, sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts (EC 263-093-9; TBN = 375 and 400) do not cause skin sensitisation in guinea pigs. Results of guinea pigs studies at TBN = 300 are mixed; two studies of sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts, (EC 263-093-9) report no skin sensitisation while one study of sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts (EC 263-093-9) and one study of benzene, polypropene derivs., sulfonated, calcium salts (EC 616-278-7) report skin sensitisation. However, numerous well-conducted, reliable, controlled human (HRIPT) studies with benzene, polypropene derivs., sulfonated, calcium salts (EC 616-278-7; TBN = 300) and sulfonic acids, petroleum, calcium salts (EC 263-093-9; TBN = 300) also show that high TBN (TBN = 300) do not cause skin sensitisation. In accordance with EU CLP Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008, classification is required for low TBN sodium and calcium sulfonates (TBN < 300) with a specific concentration limit of 10% and classification is not required for high TBN calcium sulfonates (TBN = 300).</p>
<p>2,6-DI-TERT-BUTYL-4-METHYLPHENOL</p>	<p>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. 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. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>for bridged alkyl phenols:</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Acute oral and dermal toxicity data are available for all but two of the substances in the group. The data show that acute toxicity of these substances is low. The testing for acute toxicity spans five decades</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: Repeat dose studies on the members of this category include both subchronic and chronic exposures. The liver is identified as the target organ in rats for all of the substances tested. NOAEL s or NOEL s in rats for 13- week studies ranged from 100 ppm (approximately 5 mg/kg/day) to 500 ppm (approximately 25 mg/kg/day) while NOAEL s or NOEL s in rats for chronic studies were the same, 25 mg/kg/day (500 ppm).</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: Evaluation of effects on reproduction for the bridged alkyl phenols is supplemented by histopathological data on male and female reproductive organs in repeated dose studies. The data on the effects of bridged alkyl phenols on reproduction and reproductive organs span the range of structures and molecular weights. While not all of the data for reproductive effects are from reproduction studies, microscopic evaluations of reproductive organs along with other short-term tests for reproductive effects provide adequate data to evaluate the effects of these bridged alkyl phenols on reproduction. It can be concluded that reproductive toxicity is low. Typically a two-year chronic feeding study provides data for 4,4'-thiobis-6-(t-butyl-m-cresol) (96-69-5). No adverse effects were noted on reproductive organs</p> <p>Genotoxicity: Data from bacterial reverse mutation assays and in vitro and in vivo chromosome aberration studies were reviewed. Adequate bacterial gene mutation assays have been conducted with all of the category chemicals except two. Chromosome aberration studies, in vitro and/or in vivo, are available for all but two substances. The mutagenicity data span the range of structures and molecular weights and data can be bridged from other members of the group to meet any outstanding requirements. The weight of evidence for mutagenic potential for this category indicates these substances are not mutagenic.</p> <p>Carcinogenicity: The mutagenicity data combined with the animal data plus the long historical use of BHT (128-37-0) indicate that the chemicals in this class are not expected to exhibit any significant potential to cause cancer. The weight of the evidence indicates that these chemicals are not genotoxic.</p> <p>The Bridged Alkyl Phenols Category consists of a group of chemicals in which two molecules of mono or di-substituted alkyl (C1, C4, and/or C9) phenols are "bridged" or linked by a single atom (carbon or sulfur). The carbon atom linking the alkyl phenol groups contains hydrogen, propyl, or methyl substitutions. CAS No. 128-37-0 (BHT) is included in this category for data purposes because it is an alkyl phenol with a single carbon group such as the ones that link the phenol groups</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>Data show that acute toxicity following oral and topical use of hindered phenols is low. They are not proven to cause mutations. However, long term use may affect the liver, thyroid, kidney and lymph nodes. Liver tumours have been reported.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p>NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p> <p>NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change</p>

to cellular DNA.

* Degussa SDS Effects such as behavioral changes, reduction in body weight gain, and decrement in body weight have been observed after long-term administration of BHT to mice and rats. Toxic effects may be attributed more to BHT metabolites than to their parent compound, only a few studies have focused on their carcinogenicity and toxicity, and not only on that of BHT. The metabolite BHT-QM (syn: 2,6-di-tert-butyl-1,4-methylene-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-one, CAS RN: 2607-52-5) is a very reactive compound which is considered to play a significant role in hepatotoxicity, pneumotoxicity, and skin tumor promotion in mice. In addition, it was reported that another quinone derivative, BHT-OH(t)QM (syn 2-tert-butyl-6-(2-hydroxy-tert-butyl-4-methylene-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-one, CAS RN: 124755-19-7), is chemically more reactive than BHT-QM, and it has been recognized as the principal metabolite responsible for lung tumor promotion activity of BHT in mice. BHT has been reported to exert prooxidant effects under certain conditions. Thus, when BHT was added in excess to a wheat seedling medium in aerobic conditions, an enhancement of the generation rate of superoxide anion was observed. This is a reactive particle that may damage cellular structures at high concentrations. In addition, an increase in hepatic microsomal lipid peroxidation was observed in rats fed with diets containing 0.2% of BHT for 30 days. Due to this ability of BHT to exert prooxidant effects at high concentrations, it has been used to induce experimental models of oxidative stress in several animals and fungi in order to study the protective effects of other compounds. Quinone methide derivatives form adducts with several proteins, including enzymes that protect cells from oxidative stress; this prooxidant state can also lead to cell oxidative damage. It must be noted that relationships between chronic oxidative stress and tumor promotion are well known. Some authors have reported that at high aeration rate, BHT can react with molecular oxygen rather than with the reactive oxygen species present, yielding BHT-phenoxy radical and superoxide anion. In addition, the phenolic radical itself may undergo redox recycling which can be a critical factor depending on the reductant involved. However, it has to be noted that BHT-phenoxy radical has been reported to be relatively stable. Furthermore, the potential reactivity of BHT-derived metabolites should be taken into account; some studies reported that not only BHT but also its metabolites, such as BHT-Q and BHT-QM, can act as prooxidant. As BHT undergoes several reactions during biotransformation, a large number of intermediate metabolites have been identified. However, their nature and concentration depend on the environmental conditions and on the animal species. Although the changes undergone by BHT during in vivo digestion processes have not been studied, after submission of a fluid deep-frying fat containing BHT and BHT-QM to an in vitro gastrointestinal digestion model, both these were detected in the digested samples. These results indicate that BHT and its toxic metabolite could remain bioaccessible for intestinal absorption. Studies concerning BHT metabolism have shown that, unlike other synthetic antioxidants, BHT is a potent inducer of the microsomal monooxygenase system and its major route of degradation is oxidation catalyzed by cytochrome P450. Studies have reported potential toxicity derived from the ingestion or administration of BHT. As for acute oral toxicity, although this is considered low in animals, it must be noted that 2 clinical cases were reported in patients who suffered acute neurotoxicity and gastritis after ingesting a high dose of BHT (4 and 80 g without medical prescription) to cure recurrent genital herpes. Regarding short-term subchronic toxicity studies, it has been reported that BHT causes dose-related increase in the incidence and severity

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

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine Disruption Properties

Not Available

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

LENOL Grease CSX 0, LENOL Grease CSX 1, LENOL Grease CSX 1/2, LENOL Grease CSX 2	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
(C16-24)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, calcium salt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1000mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1344h	Fish	220-2800	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.42mg/l	1
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.42mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.17mg/l	2
	EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>=0.31mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>0.5mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.758mg/l	2
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.

Continued...

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	HIGH (BCF = 2500)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	LOW (KOC = 23030)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗
PBT Criteria fulfilled?			
vPvB			
			No
			No

12.6. Endocrine Disruption Properties

Not Available

12.7. Other adverse effects

Not Available

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	Not Applicable
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Hazard Label	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	Not Applicable
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Equipment required	Not Applicable
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
(C16-24)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, calcium salt	Not Available
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	Not Available

14.9. Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
(C16-24)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, calcium salt	Not Available
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

(C16-24)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, calcium salt is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Germany Classification of Substances Hazardous to Waters (WGK)

2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol is found on the following regulatory lists

EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances

Europe EC Inventory

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Germany Classification of Substances Hazardous to Waters (WGK)

Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values

Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values - Carcinogens

Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values - Pregnancy Risk Group Classifications & Germ Cell Mutagens

Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace Atmosphere

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
(C16-24)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, calcium salt	70024-69-0	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Skin Sens. 1B	GHS07; Wng	H317
2	Skin Sens. 1B; Aquatic Chronic 3; Eye Irrit. 2; Resp. Sens. 1; Skin Irrit. 2	GHS08; Dgr	H317; H412; H319; H334; H315

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	128-37-0	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Aquatic Chronic 1	GHS09; Wng	H410
2	Aquatic Chronic 1; Aquatic Acute 1; Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Acute Tox. 4; STOT SE 3; STOT RE 2; Muta. 1B; Repr. 2; Skin Sens. 1; STOT SE 1; Resp. Sens. 1; Carc. 1B; Acute Tox. 3	GHS09; GHS08; GHS05; Dgr; GHS03; GHS02; GHS06	H410; H400; H315; H319; H335; H373; H340; H361; H317; H370; H311; H331; H350; H301; H222; H229
1	Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1	GHS09; Wng	H410
2	Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1	GHS09; Wng	H410

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

15.3. Classification of Substances and Mixtures into Water Hazard Classes

Preparation is WGK non-hazardous to waters

Name	WGK	Score	Source
(C16-24)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID, CALCIUM SALT	1		From Regulation
2,6-DI-TERT-BUTYL-4-METHYLPHENOL	2		From Regulation

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	Yes
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

National Inventory	Status
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.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	20/09/2022
Initial Date	20/09/2022

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.1	20/09/2022	Acute Health (skin), Appearance, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Personal Protection (Respirator), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Physical Properties, Spills (major), Spills (minor), Storage (storage requirement), Toxicity and Irritation (Other)

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol	128-37-0, 31194-40-8, 97123-41-6, 25377-21-3, 102962-45-8, 259752-53-9, 290348-23-1, 36631-28-4, 42615-30-5, 50356-19-9, 50641-99-1, 52683-46-2, 53571-70-3, 58500-82-6, 83047-16-9

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.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection
 EN 340 Protective clothing
 EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
 EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
 EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
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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