Safety Data Sheet (SDS) Report

Project Number: 150428007SHF-BP

Applicant: MJS Floorcoverings
35 Dividend Street, MANSFIELD QLD 4122

Issue Date: 2015-05-08
Revised Date: 2019-05-08

Sample Description:

The sample information was submitted and identified on client's behalf to be:

Product Name	:	MJS Tru Plank 2mm
Physical State	:	Solid
Data Received	:	April 30, 2015
Data Reviewed	:	May 08, 2015
Data Revised	:	May 08, 2019

Service Requested:

Based on the information provided by the applicant, the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) was generated in accordance with OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements, for details please refer to attached pages.

Authorized By:

On Behalf Of Regulatory Affairs in Intertek Testing Services Ltd., Shanghai

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MJS Tru Plank 2mm

MJS Floorcoverings

Project number: 150428007SHF-BP

Version No:**1.0**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date:**08/05/2015**
Revised Date:**08/06/2019**

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

Product Identifier

Product name	MJS Tru Plank 2mm Vinyl Floor
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Floor covering.

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	MJS Floorcoverings
Address	35 Dividend Street, MANSFIELD QLD 4122
Telephone	07 3347 7300
Fax	07 3343 9792
Emergency telephone	
Email	customerservice@mjsfc.com.au
Importer name	
Address	
Telephone	
Email	

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	
Emergency telephone numbers	
Other emergency telephone numbers	

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification	Skin Sensitizer Category 1

Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction

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Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
471-34-1	68.41	Calcium carbonate
9002-86-2	22.68	PVC
6422-86-2	7.57	dioctyl terephthalate
1592-23-0	0.59	calcium stearate
9009-54-5	0.35	polyurethane
8050-09-7	0.24	rosin-colophony
1333-86-4	0.16	Carbon black

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

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.
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.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	▸ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used. ▸ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.

Continued...

	▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Non combustible. ▸ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▸ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
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 and dust respirator. ▸ Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.

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

SECTION 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.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Carton. ▸ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▸ Plastic pail. ▸ Polyliner drum. ▸ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. Phthalates: ▸ react with strong acids, strong oxidisers, permanganates and nitrates ▸ attack some form of plastics None known

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	Calcium carbonate	Calcium salt of carbonic acid [Note: Occurs in nature as as limestone, chalk, marble, dolomite, aragonite, calcite and oyster shells.]	10 (total), 5 (resp) mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	PVC	Polyvinyl chloride	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Pneumoconiosis; LRT irr; pulm func changes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	dioctyl terephthalate	Inert or Nuisance Dust	5 mg/m3 / 15 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Respirable fraction;All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by this limit, which is the same as the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) limit in Table Z-1. / Total dust;All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by this limit, which is the same as the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) limit in Table Z-1.
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	calcium stearate	Stearates(J)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye, skin, & URT irr
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	rosin-colophony	* Rosin core solder thermal decomposition products (colophony)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Skin sens; dermatitis; asthma

Continued...

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	Carbon black	Carbon black	3.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	Carbon black	Carbon black	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Bronchitis
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	Carbon black	Acetylene black, Channel black, Furnace black, Lamp black, Thermal black	3.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A See Appendix C

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1300 mg/m3
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride	3 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
dioctyl terephthalate	Particulate material (PNOS)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2000 mg/m3
polyurethane	Polyurethane foam; (Urethane polymers)	0.031 mg/m3	0.34 mg/m3	2 mg/m3
rosin-colophony	Rosin core solder decomposition products; (Colophony Gum)	0.3 mg/m3	4.9 mg/m3	4.9 mg/m3
Carbon black	Carbon black	9 mg/m3	99 mg/m3	590 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
PVC	Not Available	Not Available
dioctyl terephthalate	Not Available	Not Available
calcium stearate	Not Available	Not Available
polyurethane	Not Available	Not Available
rosin-colophony	Not Available	Not Available
Carbon black	N.E. mg/m3 / N.E. ppm	1,750 mg/m3

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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields ▸ Chemical goggles. ▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and.has to be observed when making a final choice. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** ▸ Overalls. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
'Forsberg Clothing Performance Index'.
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the ***computer-generated*** selection:
Vinyl Floor Not Available

Material	CPI

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:000 & 149:001, 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	-

Continued...

A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as 'feel' or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 =Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfurdioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO =Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organiccompounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Black solid

Physical state	Solid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	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 Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Flammable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	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 toxicity of phthalates is not excessive due to slow oral absorption and metabolism. Absorption is affected by fat in the diet.
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	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.
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. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Vinyl Floor	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

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Calcium carbonate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

PVC	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

dioctyl terephthalate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (guinea pig) LD50: >19.68 mg/kg[2]	[Eastman]
	Oral (mouse) LD50: >3200 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): slight
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Skin (g. pig): slight

calcium stearate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

polyurethane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

rosin-colophony	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3.0 mg/kg[2]	

Carbon black	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

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

dioctyl terephthalate	The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. Peroxisomes are single, membrane limited organelles in the cytoplasm that are found in the cells of animals, plants, fungi, and protozoa. Tests reveal that terephthalic acid has low levels of toxicity when swallowed, inhaled or on skin contact. Animal testing shows that it causes mild airway irritation, and causes inflammation and stones in the bladder, with tumours appearing on chronic exposure.
calcium stearate	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.
POLYURETHANE	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. Data for polyurethane foam. Inhalation (human)TCLo: 12 mg/m3/11W-C No data available [RTECS]
ROSIN-COLOPHONY	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.

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 required to make classification available*
✘ *– Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

CMR STATUS

Continued...

CARCINOGEN	Carbon black	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Recognized Carcinogens|US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) - Carcinogens	P65|
RESPIRATORY	dioctyl terephthalate	US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs) - Respiratory	X

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
PVC	LOW	LOW
dioctyl terephthalate	LOW	LOW
rosin-colophony	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
PVC	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6233)
dioctyl terephthalate	LOW (LogKOW = 8.3918)
rosin-colophony	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.4607)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
PVC	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
dioctyl terephthalate	LOW (KOC = 162100)
rosin-colophony	LOW (KOC = 21990)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	rosin-colophony	Y

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Calcium carbonate(471-34-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	'US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants','US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)','US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory'
PVC(9002-86-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	'US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits','US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens','International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs','US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)','US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory'
dioctyl terephthalate(6422-86-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	'US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants','US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits','US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants','US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)','International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs','US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3','US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants','US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants','US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)','US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants','US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical

Continued...

	Substance Inventory'
calcium stearate(1592-23-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	'US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants','US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens','US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)','US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory'
polyurethane(9009-54-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	'US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Premanufacture Notice (PMN) Chemicals','International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs'
rosin-colophony(8050-09-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	'US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants','US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants','US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)','US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory'
Carbon black(1333-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists	'US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants','US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits','US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants','US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants','US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens','US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants','US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)','International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs','US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants','US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants','US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)','US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants','US Priority List for the Development of Proposition 65 Safe Harbor Levels - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity','US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)','US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens','US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants','US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)','US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants','US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory','US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1','US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens'

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (polyurethane)
Canada - DSL	N (polyurethane)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (polyurethane; PVC)
Japan - ENCS	N (polyurethane)
Korea - KECI	N (polyurethane)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (polyurethane)
USA - TSCA	N (polyurethane)
Legend:	*Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

The (M)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.

end of SDS