

Meyer Timber H2-S Treated Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)

Meyer Timber

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 5292-76

Version No: 4.1.8.8

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 12/07/2021

Print Date: 14/07/2021

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Meyer Timber H2-S Treated Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	meyWALL, meyFRAME10, meyFRAME12, meySPAN13, meySPAN14, meySPAN15, MT-LVL E10, MT-LVL E13, MT-LVL E14
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Used as a general purpose building material in all forms of construction. THIS CHEMWATCH REPORT IS FOR TREATED PRODUCT ONLY. This product is not hazardous in the form in which it is shipped by the manufacturer but may become hazardous as a result of subsequent activities (i.e. cutting, sawing, sanding).
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Meyer Timber
Address	Dana Court Dandenong VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 8710 6900
Fax	+61 3 8710 6975
Website	www.meyertimber.com.au
Email	sales@meyertimber.com.au

Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Not Applicable

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
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Meyer Timber H2-S Treated Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)

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) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	>90	laminated veneer
40798-65-0	<10	<u>phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt</u>
Not Available		insecticide, as
82657-04-3	<0.0021	<u>bifenthrin</u>
Not Available		or
138261-41-3	<0.0006	<u>imidacloprid</u>
Not Available		In use, may generate:
Not Available		wood dust softwood
Not Available		THIS REPORT IS FOR TREATED PRODUCT ONLY

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

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Brush off dust. ▶ In the event of abrasion or irritation of the skin seek medical attention.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. ▶ Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. ▶ If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Continued...

Meyer Timber H2-S Treated Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)

- 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 exposure to excessive heat and fire.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<p>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Use water to wet down wood dusts to reduce the dispersion of dust into the air. ▸ Remove burned or wet dust to open area, after fire is extinguished, as partially burnt or wet dust may spontaneously ignite. ▸ Rake out ashes. ▸ Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) is recommended when fighting fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>- Wood products do not normally constitute an explosion hazard. - Mechanical or abrasive activities which produce wood dust, as a by-product, may present a severe explosion hazard if a dust cloud contacts an ignition source. - Hot humid conditions may result in spontaneous combustion of accumulated wood dust. - Partially burned or scorched wood dust can explode if dispersed in air.</p> <p>Combustible. Will burn if ignited.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Supplied as structural beam elements and also supplied in bulk.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Keep dry



- X — Must not be stored together
- 0 — May be stored together with specific preventions
- + — 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.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Meyer Timber H2-S Treated Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Meyer Timber H2-S Treated Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt	Not Available	Not Available
bifenthrin	Not Available	Not Available
imidacloprid	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
bifenthrin	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
imidacloprid	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.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>▸ Hazard relates to dust released by sawing, cutting, sanding, trimming or other finishing operations. Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>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 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.</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 remove the contaminant.</p>										
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>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)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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.)
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	<p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood - local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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
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<p>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</p>											

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	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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	When sawing, machining or sanding use - Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing ▶ Safety footwear
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Eyewash unit.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Solid timber beams of various sizes/ colors; insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.5-1.0
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	>200
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	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

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SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

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

Meyer Timber H2-S Treated Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
bifenthrin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral(Rat) LD50; 54.5 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritant * Skin (rabbit): non-irritant *
imidacloprid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >0.069 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating * Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
	Oral(Mouse) LD50; 98 mg/kg ^[2]	
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	

PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE POLYMER SODIUM SALT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
BIFENTHRIN	NOEL (dogs) 1.5 mg/day/1y * ADI 0.02 mg/kg * Non-teratogenic in rats (< 2 mg/kg/day) and rabbits (8 mg/kg/day)* No skin sensitisation (guinea pigs) * 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. For bifenthrin: Bifenthrin is moderately toxic if swallowed. Large doses may cause inco-ordination, tremor, excessive saliva production, vomiting, diarrhoea, and irritability to sound and touch. It is much less toxic by skin contact, and it does not inflame or irritate human skin, although it can cause a temporary tingling sensation. Animal testing shows that it has very little irritating effect on the eyes. Long-term effects are unknown. It does not seem to cause reproductive or developmental toxicity except at levels harmful to the mother. It is uncertain whether bifenthrin causes mutations; it is possible that it causes cancer in humans. Pyrethroids affect the nerves, over-stimulating nerve cells, causing tremors and then paralysis. Bifenthrin is mostly excreted in the urine and faeces but a small portion does accumulate in body fat.
IMIDACLOPRID	[* The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council] ADI 0.057 mg/kg bw. *

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

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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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Meyer Timber H2-S Treated Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bifenthrin	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	<0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	<0.002mg/L	4
imidacloprid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	93-170mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	28-44mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	144h	Crustacea	<0.001mg/l	4
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

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

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
bifenthrin	HIGH	HIGH
imidacloprid	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
bifenthrin	LOW (LogKOW = 8.1524)
imidacloprid	LOW (LogKOW = 1.4496)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
bifenthrin	LOW (KOC = 3228000)
imidacloprid	LOW (KOC = 5048)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

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 Management Authority for disposal. Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
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Continued...

Meyer Timber H2-S Treated Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)

SECTION 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

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt	Not Available
bifenthrin	Not Available
imidacloprid	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt	Not Available
bifenthrin	Not Available
imidacloprid	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

bifenthrin is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

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

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

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

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7

imidacloprid is found on the following regulatory lists

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

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (bifenthrin; imidacloprid)
Canada - DSL	No (bifenthrin; imidacloprid)
Canada - NDSL	No (phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt; bifenthrin; imidacloprid)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt; bifenthrin)
Japan - ENCS	No (phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
Korea - KECI	Yes

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National Inventory	Status
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt; bifenthrin)
USA - TSCA	No (bifenthrin; imidacloprid)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
Vietnam - NCI	No (phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt)
Russia - FBEPH	No (phenol/ formaldehyde polymer sodium salt; bifenthrin; imidacloprid)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	12/07/2021
Initial Date	26/03/2018

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
3.1.2.1	27/04/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.3.1	04/05/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.4.1	07/05/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.5.1	11/05/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.5.2	30/05/2021	Template Change
3.1.5.3	04/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.5.4	05/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.6.4	08/06/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.6.5	09/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.6.6	11/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.6.7	15/06/2021	Template Change
3.1.7.7	18/06/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.8.7	22/06/2021	Regulation Change
3.1.8.8	05/07/2021	Template Change
4.1.8.8	12/07/2021	Appearance, Ingredients, Storage (suitable container), Supplier Information, Synonyms, Name

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
bifenthrin	82657-04-3, 92880-79-0
imidacloprid	138261-41-3, 105827-78-9

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.

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

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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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