RENEWABLE DIESEL

RD Australia Pty Ltd

Version No: **5.2**

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements.

Initial Date: **17/10/2025**
Revision Date: **12/11/2025**
Print Date: 12/**11/2025**
S.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

Product Identifier

Product Name	RENEWABLE DIESEL
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	PARAFFINIC DIESEL, HVO

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

Relevant Identified Uses	Use as a fuel in diesel engines, marine engines, boilers, turbines, on road diesel-powered engines and in other combustion engines.

Company Details

Registered Company Name	RD Australia Pty Ltd
ABN	64 678 469 942
Address	Level 6, 9 Castlereagh Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
Telephone	+61 403 198 269
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.rd2go.com.au
Email	info@rd2go.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**AUSTRALIAN POISON INFORMATION CENTRE**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency Telephone Number(s)	13 11 26 (24/7)	+61 1800 951 288 (ID#: 7981-95)
Other Emergency Telephone number(s)	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 4 Aspiration Hazard Category 1 Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3
Legend:	***1. Classification by manufacturer; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI***

Label Elements

Hazard Pictogram(s)	
Signal Word	**Danger**

Hazard Statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H320	Causes eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
AUH018	In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour/air mixture.
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

Precautionary Statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary Statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish. Dry chemical powder, Carbon Dioxide, Water spray or fog – large fires only
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary Statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary Statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

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SECTION 3 Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substances

Mixture of renewable raw material fuel and additives. See below for composition of Mixtures.

CAS NO.	% [WEIGHT]	NAME
928771-01-1	>90	alkanes, C10-20, branched and linear

SECTION 4 First Aid Measures

Description of First Age Measures

Eye Contact	▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove person from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested until recovered. ▸ If further first aid is required: where possible, remove prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, prior to initiating first aid procedures ▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. ▸ Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	▸ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. ▸ 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. ▸ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▸ Avoid giving alcohol. ▸ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore, emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

SECTION 5 Firefighting Measures

Extinguishing Media

- Foam
- Dry chemical powder
- Carbon dioxide
- Water spray or fog – large fires only

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.

Advice for Firefighters

Fire Fighting	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	**WARNING**: In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixtures. ▸ 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. Combustion products include: ▸ Carbon dioxide (CO_2) ▸ Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. ▸ May emit poisonous fumes.

	‣ May emit corrosive fumes.
H A Z C H E M	Not applicable.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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	‣ Remove all ignition sources. ‣ Clean up all spills immediately. ‣ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ‣ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ‣ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material ‣ Wipe up. ‣ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ‣ Combustible. ‣ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ‣ 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 course. ‣ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ‣ Increase ventilation. ‣ Stop leak if safe to do so. ‣ Contain spill with sand, earth or inert material ‣ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ‣ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or inert material. ‣ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ‣ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ‣ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8.

SECTION 7 Handling and Storage

Classified as Class **C1 COMBUSTIVE LIQUID** for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS 1940 (2017).

Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe Handling	‣ The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator. ‣ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ‣ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. ‣ Avoid splash filling. ‣ Store and use in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ‣ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ‣ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ‣ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ‣ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ‣ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ‣ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ‣ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ‣ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ‣ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ‣ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ‣ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

Conditions for Safe Storage, including Any Incompatibilities

Suitable Container	‣ Metal, carbon steel or stainless steel can or drum. ‣ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage Incompatibility	Low molecular weight alkanes are a type of chemical compounds that can be found in gases or liquids. These alkanes: ▸ Can cause a dangerous reaction with strong oxidizers, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, and dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate when there is oxygen and heat present. ▸ Are incompatible with halogens. ▸ Can create static charges due to their low conductivity, leading to an accumulation of static charge. ▸ Should be kept away from flames and ignition sources. ▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

SECTION 8 Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Control Parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits: No exposure standards have been established for the mixture. However, over-exposure to some chemicals may result in enhancement of pre-existing adverse medical conditions and/or allergic reactions and should be kept to the least possible levels.

INGREDIENT	ORIGINAL IDLH	REVISED IDLH
alkanes, C10-20, branched and linear	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls	▸ Refer to AS 1940 for the storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS/NZS 60079.10.1 Explosive Atmospheres - Classification of Areas - Explosive Gas Atmospheres, for further information concerning ventilation requirements. ▸ 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. ▸ Local flame proof exhaust ventilation is required. ▸ An approved respirator or SCBA may be required if risk of overexposure exists. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances.
Individual Protection Measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment	Following assessment of specific workplace environment, the following PPE may be required: 
Eye and Face Protection	▸ Refer to AS/NZS 1337.1 – Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications. ▸ Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles should be used. ▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin Protection	See Hand and Feet Protection below.
Hands/Feet Protection	▸ Refer to AS/NZS 2161.1 Occupational protective gloves – Selection, Use and Maintenance. ▸ Wear chemical protective and impervious material gloves, such as Neoprene, Rubber and PVC. ▸ Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. ▸ After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. ▸ Contaminated gloves should be replaced. ▸ Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage and will vary according to individual circumstances (e.g. methods of handling, risk assessments). Important factors in the selection of gloves include: frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness and dexterity ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. rubber.
Respiratory Protection	▸ Refer to AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances. ▸ Type A2/P2 approved filters should be used. ▸ 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.
Body Protection	See Other Protection below.
Other Protection	▸ Overalls and anti-static protective clothing when needed. ▸ P.V.C apron ▸ Barrier cream ▸ Skin cleansing cream ▸ Eye wash unit

SECTION 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Clear liquid with mild odour; don't not mix with water.

Physical State	Liquid	**Relative Density (Water = 1)**	0.77-0.79 @ 15/4°C (EN ISO 12185, EC A3)
Odour	Slight	**Partition Coefficient: Noctanol / Water**	Log Kog: > 6.5 (EC A8)
Odour Threshold	Not Available	**Auto-Ignition Temperature (°C)**	204 (EC A15)
Ph (As Supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition Temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting Point / Freezing Point (°C)	<-20 (pour point) @ 1013 hPa (BS4633, EC A1)	**Viscosity (Cst)**	<6.41 @ 20°C (Dynamic Viscosity <= 5 mPas @ 20°C)
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range (°C)	180-320 (EN ISO 3405)	**Molecular Weight (G/Mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash Point (°C)	>61 (EN ISO 2719 EC A9)	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation Rate	Not Available	**Explosive Properties**	Not considered to be explosive
Flammability	Combustible.	**Oxidising Properties**	Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising
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)	0.087 @25°C (ECA4)	**Gas Group**	Not Available
Solubility in Water	Insoluble in water ~ 0,075 mg/l water @25°C (Calculated)	**Ph As a Solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour Density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC G/L**	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (Kj/G)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (Cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (Cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration(S)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (S/M3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (G/M3)**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	See Section 7.
Chemical Stability	‣ Product is considered safe. ‣ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ‣ 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

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation and Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating.
d) Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure.

i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as an aspiration hazard.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Renewable Hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	Dermal (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg [2] (EC B3)	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg [2] (EC B1 tris)	
alkanes, C10-20, branched and linear	Dermal (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg [2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg [1]	
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >1-5 mg/l4h [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**	

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		

SECTION 12 Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Harmful to aquatic life.

Product is based on naturally occurring minerals and will not have a significant environmental effect.

Persistence and Degradability

Rapidly biodegradable (OECD 301B).

OECD Test No. 301B: Ready Biodegradability: CO2 Evolution Test (TG 301 B): Result - Rapidly Biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential

May bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil

Evaporates slowly. The product has poor water-solubility. The product contains substances which are bound to particulate matter and are retained in soil. Log Koc > 5.6 (EC C19).

This product contains no substance considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating or toxic (PBT). This product contains no substance considered to be very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Renewable Hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction)	EL50	72h	Algae/Aquatic Plants	>100 mg/l	WAF (OECD 201)
	LL$_{50}$	96h	Fish	> 1000 mg/l	WAF (OECD 203)
	EL50	48h	Crustacea (Sediment Organisms)	>100 mg/l	WAF (OECD 202)
	NOEC	10 days	Crustacea (Sediment Organisms)	373 mg/kg	OSPAR Protocols, Part A: Sediment Bioassay, 2005
	LOEC	10 days	Crustacea (Sediment Organisms)	1165 mg/kg	OSPAR Protocols, Part A: Sediment Bioassay, 2005
	LL$_{50}$	10 days	Crustacea (Sediment Organisms)	1200 mg/kg	OSPAR Protocols, Part A: Sediment Bioassay, 2005
	NOEC	21 days	Crustacea (Aquatic Invertebrates)	1mg/l	WAF (OECD 211)
	LOEC	21 days	Crustacea (Aquatic Invertebrates)	3.2mg/l	WAF (OECD 211)
alkanes, C10-20, branched and linear	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	1mg/l	1
Legend:	***Source: 1 - Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity.***				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

SECTION 13 Disposal Considerations

Waste Treatment Methods

Product and Packaging Disposal	▸ Consult, or where in doubt, contact the Local, State or National Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▸ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. ▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

SECTION 14 Transport Information

Labels Required

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID	COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated for storage purposes only
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land Transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Note: UN 1202 Special Provision AU02:

GAS OIL or DIESEL OIL or HEATING OIL, LIGHT or PETROLEUM DISTILLATE is not subject to this Code if it does not meet the criteria of Chapter 2.3 for assignment to Class 3; i.e. if the flash point is more than 60°C and the substance is not offered for transport at a temperature above its flash point. Such substances will normally be C1 combustible liquids which are not classified as dangerous goods for transport purposes.

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

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

Maritime Transport in Bulk according to IMO Instruments

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code – Energy rich fuels.

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code (product name: alkanes, C10-20, branched and Linear) – Group Not applicable.

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code (product name: alkanes, C10-20, branched and Linear) – Ship Type Not applicable.

SECTION 15 Regulatory Information

Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations / Legislation Specific for the Substance or Mixture

alkanes, C10-20, branched and linear is found on the following regulatory lists:

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not applicable.

National Inventory Status

NATIONAL INVENTORY	STATUS
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (alkanes, C10-20, branched and linear)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (alkanes, C10-20, branched and linear)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	No (alkanes, C10-20, branched and linear)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (alkanes, C10-20, branched and linear)
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (alkanes, C10-20, branched and linear)
Vietnam - NCI	No (alkanes, C10-20, branched and linear)
Russia - FBEPH	No (alkanes, C10-20, branched and linear)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (alkanes, C10-20, branched and linear)
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	11/11/2025
Initial Date	17/10/2025

Other information

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- AIIC: 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

‣ 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 ‣ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level ‣ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration ‣ MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships ‣ IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code ‣ IGC: International Gas Carrier Code ‣ IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code	‣ 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

Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text

END of SDS