

STAT-DRI Drying Agent

SciCan Ltd

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to CA WHMIS 2015 and US OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

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S.GHS.CAN.US.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	STAT-DRI Plus Drying Agent
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Drying agent.
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INTEGRITY CHECK: Product contains **BOTH** an acid and a base as ingredients.

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	SciCan Ltd.
Address	1440 Don Mills Road Toronto Ontario M3B 3P9 Canada
Telephone	+1 416 445 1600
Fax	+1 416 445 2727
Website	http://www.scican.com/
Email	customerservice@scican.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	InfoTrac	
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-535-5053	
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H320	Causes eye irritation.
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Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

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
77-92-9*	1	<u>citric acid</u>
7664-38-2	<0.15	<u>phosphoric acid</u>
1310-73-2	<0.8	<u>sodium hydroxide</u>

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	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.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▶ 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	▶ 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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting 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.
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

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. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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	▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit corrosive fumes.

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	▶ 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 or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ▶ 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. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Neutralize/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with moisture. ▶ 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. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	

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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▸ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	phosphoric acid	Not Available	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT, eye, & skin irr
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT, eye, & skin irr
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract, eye & skin irritation
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Yukon Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminant Substances	Sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	Sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	Sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	TLV® Basis: URT, eye, & skin irr
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	Sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	TLV® Basis: URT, eye, & skin irr
Canada – British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	Sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
Canada – Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	Sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract, eye & skin irritation

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Canada – Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	Sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.
Canada – Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	Sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	Sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	RP: A substance which may not be recirculated
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (RELs)	Phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (RELs)	Sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
phosphoric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
citric acid	Not Available	Not Available
phosphoric acid	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available
Sodium hydroxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
citric acid	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³

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	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.	
	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)

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	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:	
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
	Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.	
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	None applicable.	
Eye and face protection	Not normally required	
Skin protection	Not normally required	
Hands/feet protection	Not normally required	
Body protection	Not normally required	
Other protection	► Eye wash unit.	

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	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)	2.5 – 3.0	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 Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidizing 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	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

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SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerization 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.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
Eye	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the eyes.
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 minimized as a matter of course.

STAT-DRI Rinsing Agent	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
citric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h-SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
phosphoric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1260 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 119 mg - SEVERE [Monsanto]*
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.026 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1530 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit):595 mg/24h - SEVERE
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
Sodium hydroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1350 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 325 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit):1 mg/24h SEVERE
		Eye (rabbit):1 mg/30s rinsed-SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[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	

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

STAT-DRI Rinsing Agent	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
citric acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>50mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	990mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>50mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
phosphoric acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	77.9mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<7.5mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	67.94-113.76mg/L	4
Sodium hydroxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	34.59-47.13mg/l	4
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	34.59-47.13mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	144-267mg/l	4
Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) – Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data					

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
citric acid	LOW	LOW
phosphoric acid	HIGH	HIGH
Sodium hydroxide	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
citric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -1.64)
phosphoric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)
Sodium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -3.8796)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
citric acid	LOW (Log KOC = 10)
phosphoric acid	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
Sodium hydroxide	LOW (Log KOC = 14.3)

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SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ▸ Reduction ▸ Reuse ▸ Recycling ▸ Disposal (if all else fails)
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
citric acid	Not Available
phosphoric acid	Not Available
Sodium hydroxide	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
citric acid	Not Available
phosphoric acid	Not Available
Sodium hydroxide	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

citric acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

phosphoric acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)

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US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Sodium hydroxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)
Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

US Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories
None Applicable

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
phosphoric acid	5000	2270
phosphoric acid	1	0.454
Natriumhydroxid	1000	454

US. EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (40 CFR 372)

None Reported

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65
None Reported

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia – AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada – DSL	Yes
Canada – NDSL	No (citric acid; phosphoric acid; Sodium hydroxide)
China – IECSC	Yes
Europe – EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan – ENCS	Yes
Korea – KECI	Yes
New Zealand – NZIoC	Yes
Philippines – PICCS	Yes
USA – TSCA	Yes
Taiwan – TCSI	Yes
Mexico – INSQ	Yes
Vietnam – NCI	Yes
Russia – FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory; No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

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SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/04/2024
Initial Date	12/02/2024

Other information

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.

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