

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

Coltène/Whaledent AG

Version No: 3.3

Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Issue Date: **16/05/2023**

Print Date: **28/11/2024**

L.REACH.GB.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Medical device, for dental use only Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

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

Registered company name	Coltène/Whaledent AG
Address	Feldwiesenstrasse 20 Altstätten 9450 Switzerland
Telephone	+41 (71) 75 75 300
Fax	+41 (71) 75 75 301
Website	www.coltene.com
Email	msds@coltene.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	+44 20 3901 3542
Other emergency telephone number(s)	+44 808 164 9592

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 ^[1]	H226 - Flammable Liquids Category 3, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H411 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
---------------------	---

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

Signal word	Warning
-------------	---------

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
-----------	--

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

Material contains diurethane dimethacrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate, diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine.

2.3. Other hazards

Ingestion may produce health damage*.

May possibly affect fertility*.

ethanol	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	Listed in the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	% [weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M- Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 72869-86-4 2. 276-957-5 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	15-25	<u>diurethane dimethacrylate</u>	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H317, H411 ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 868-77-9 2. 212-782-2 3. 607-124-00-X 4. Not Available	5-15	<u>2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H315, H317, H319 ^[2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 85590-00-7 2. Not Available 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	5-10	<u>10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 4; H315, H317, H319, H335, H413 ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 64-17-5 2. 200-578-6 3. 603-002-00-5 4. Not Available	35-40	<u>ethanol</u>	Flammable Liquids Category 2; H225 ^[2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 1483-72-3 2. 216-049-8 3. Not Available 4. None	<1	<u>diphenyliodonium chloride</u>	Acute Tox. 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3; H301, H315, H319, H335 ^[3]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 75980-60-8 2. 278-355-8 3. 015-203-00-X 4. Not Available	<=1	<u>diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine</u>	Reproductive Toxicity Category 2; H361f ^[2]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available

Legend:

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

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

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
--------------------	---

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

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

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
-----------------------------	--

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) carbon monoxide (CO) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) phosphorus oxides (PO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ▶ Wipe up.
---------------------	---

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ 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.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid generation of static electricity. ▶ Use spark-free tools when handling. ▶ 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. ▶ 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. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<p>Recommended storage temperature: 4 - 8 °C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates. ▶ Avoid strong bases.
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	P5a: Flammable Liquids, P5b: Flammable Liquids, P5c: Flammable Liquids, E2: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	<p>P5a Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 10 / 50</p> <p>P5b Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 50 / 200</p> <p>P5c Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 5 000 / 50 000</p> <p>E2 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 200 / 500</p>

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
diurethane dimethacrylate	Dermal 1.3 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 3.3 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) <i>Dermal 0.7 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.0006 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 0.3 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i>	0.01 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.1 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.001 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 4.56 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.46 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.91 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 3.61 mg/L (STP)
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Dermal 1.39 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 4.9 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) <i>Dermal 0.83 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.00145 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 0.83 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i>	0.482 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.048 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 3.79 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 3.79 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.476 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 10 mg/L (STP)
ethanol	Dermal 343 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 380 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1900 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) <i>Dermal 206 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.114 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 87 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 950 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *</i>	0.96 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 2.75 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.79 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 3.6 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 2.9 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.63 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 580 mg/L (STP) 380 mg/kg food (Oral)
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	Dermal 0.233 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.822 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) <i>Dermal 0.0833 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.000145 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 0.0833 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i>	0.0014 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.014 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.00014 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.115 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.0115 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.0222 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	ethanol	Ethanol	1000 ppm / 1920 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
diurethane dimethacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	Not Available	Not Available
diphenyliodonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
diurethane dimethacrylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
diphenyliodonium chloride	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	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.

MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- ▶ cause inflammation
- ▶ cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- ▶ lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- ▶ permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- ▶ acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

IFRA Prohibited Fragrance Substance

The International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards form the basis for the globally accepted and recognized risk management system for the safe use of fragrance ingredients and are part of the IFRA Code of Practice. This is the self-regulating system of the industry, based on risk assessments carried out by an independent Expert Panel

Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen

[National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]

For ethanol:

Odour Threshold Value: 49-716 ppm (detection), 101 ppm (recognition)

Eye and respiratory tract irritation do not appear to occur at exposure levels of less than 5000 ppm and the TLV-TWA is thought to provide an adequate margin of safety against such effects. Experiments in man show that inhalation of 1000 ppm caused slight symptoms of poisoning and 5000 ppm caused strong stupor and morbid sleepiness. Subjects exposed to 5000 ppm to 10000 ppm experienced smarting of the eyes and nose and coughing. Symptoms disappeared within minutes. Inhalation also causes local irritating effects to the eyes and upper respiratory tract, headaches, sensation of heat intraocular tension, stupor, fatigue and a need to sleep. At 15000 ppm there was continuous lachrymation and coughing.

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive

American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996)

Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. 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.

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required.

Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

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:

solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).

Air Speed:

0.25-0.5
m/s

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

	(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.)
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
<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 the extraction point, 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Adequate ventilation is typically taken to be that which limits the average concentration to no more than 25% of the LEL within the building, room or enclosure containing the dangerous substance. · Ventilation for plant and machinery is normally considered adequate if it limits the average concentration of any dangerous substance that might potentially be present to no more than 25% of the LEL. However, an increase up to a maximum 50% LEL can be acceptable where additional safeguards are provided to prevent the formation of a hazardous explosive atmosphere. For example, gas detectors linked to emergency shutdown of the process might be used together with maintaining or increasing the exhaust ventilation on solvent evaporating ovens and gas turbine enclosures. · Temporary exhaust ventilation systems may be provided for non-routine higher-risk activities, such as cleaning, repair or maintenance in tanks or other confined spaces or in an emergency after a release. The work procedures for such activities should be carefully considered. The atmosphere should be continuously monitored to ensure that ventilation is adequate and the area remains safe. Where workers will enter the space, the ventilation should ensure that the concentration of the dangerous substance does not exceed 10% of the LEL (irrespective of the provision of suitable breathing apparatus) 	
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

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:

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	A
NITRILE+PVC	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVC	B
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C

up to 10 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous Flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

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 = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

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.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Yellow		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.0
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 (°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)	28	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
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/m ³)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m ³)	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
diurethane dimethacrylate	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg * ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg * ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (Human - woman): 2%
		Skin (Human - woman): 2%/48H
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/4S - Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL - Moderate
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Human): 70%/2D
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 400mg - Mild	
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
diphenyliodonium chloride	Oral (Rat) LD50: 60 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

Legend:

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

Acute Toxicity

✘

Carcinogenicity

✘

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
diurethane dimethacrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.68mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.21mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1.2mg/L	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	10.1mg/l	2
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	345mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	380mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	24.1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	42mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
diphenyliodonium chloride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>2.01mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	1mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.53mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	10-100mg/l	Not Available

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

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
diphenyliodonium chloride	HIGH	HIGH
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
diurethane dimethacrylate	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.69)
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 1.54)
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
diphenyliodonium chloride	MEDIUM (BCF = 1235)
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.87)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.043)
ethanol	HIGH (Log KOC = 1)
diphenyliodonium chloride	LOW (Log KOC = 11290)
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	LOW (Log KOC = 188300)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods


Product / Packaging disposal	Dispose of waste according to applicable legislation. Special country-specific regulations may apply. Can be disposed together with household waste in compliance with official regulations in contact with approved waste disposal companies and with authorities in charge. (Only dispose of completely emptied packages.)
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required



ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	•2Y

Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1170	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	30
	Classification code	F1
	Hazard Label	3
	Special provisions	144 601
	Limited quantity	5 L
	Tunnel Restriction Code	D/E

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1170	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Ethanol. Solution; Ethanol	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A58 A180
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1170	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL); ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-D
	Special provisions	144 223
	Limited Quantities	5 L

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	1170	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ETHANOL SOLUTION (ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTION)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3 Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	F1
	Special provisions	144; 601
	Limited quantity	5 L
	Equipment required	PP, EX, A
	Fire cones number	0

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
diurethane dimethacrylate	Not Available
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not Available
10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate	Not Available
ethanol	Not Available
diphenyliodonium chloride	Not Available
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
diurethane dimethacrylate	Not Available
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not Available
10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate	Not Available
ethanol	Not Available
diphenyliodonium chloride	Not Available
diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

diurethane dimethacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling (GB MCL) technical reports

2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

ethanol is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

diphenyliodonium chloride is found on the following regulatory lists

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

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

diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling (GB MCL) technical reports

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

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

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	
	P5a, P5b, P5c, E2

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate; diphenyliodonium chloride)
Canada - DSL	No (diurethane dimethacrylate; 10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate; diphenyliodonium chloride)
Canada - NDSL	No (2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate; 10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate; ethanol; diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine)
China - IECSC	No (10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate)
Japan - ENCS	No (diurethane dimethacrylate; 10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate; diphenyliodonium chloride)
Korea - KECI	No (10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate; diphenyliodonium chloride)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate)
Philippines - PICCS	No (diurethane dimethacrylate; 10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate; diphenyliodonium chloride)
USA - TSCA	TSCA Inventory 'Active' substance(s) (diurethane dimethacrylate; 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate; ethanol; diphenyliodonium chloride; diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine); No (10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate)
Taiwan - TCSI	No (10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate)
Mexico - INSQ	No (diurethane dimethacrylate; 10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate; diphenyliodonium chloride)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (diurethane dimethacrylate; 10-methacryloyloxydecyl dihydrogen phosphate)
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	16/05/2023
Initial Date	07/01/2022

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.3	16/05/2023	Hazards identification - Classification, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Handling and storage - Handling Procedure, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Handling and storage - Storage (storage requirement), Transport Information

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

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.

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- 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

- 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
- 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

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Flammable Liquids Category 3, H226	On basis of test data
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Calculation method
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H317	Calculation method
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Calculation method

ONE COAT 7 UNIVERSAL

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, H411	Calculation method

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.