RESENE MPS STAINERS

Resene Paints Ltd

Version No: **1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: **19/05/2023**
Print Date: **19/05/2023**
L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE MPS STAINERS
Synonyms	Incl Black, Deep Blue, Yellow, Bright Green, Raw Umber, Bright Red, Red Oxide, Chrome Green, Yellow Oxide
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	9415 9417 9419 9420 9421 9422 9423 9425 9427

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Resene Paints Ltd**
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 577 0500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency telephone numbers	**0800 764766**	**+64 800 700 112**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**Not Available**	**+61 3 9573 3188**

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 9.1C

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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.

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Precautionary statement(s) Response

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.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures
Ingredients are required by the Hazard Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017, EPA consolidation 30 April 2021 to be identified:

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
55406-53-6	0.1-1	3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate
2634-33-5	<0.1	1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one
56-81-5	1-5	glycerol
26635-92-7	1-10	stearylamine ethoxylated
1213789-63-9	<1.5	(C16-18) and (C18-unsaturated)alkylamine
68920-66-1	1-10	alcohols C16-18 and C18-unsaturated, ethoxylated
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available*	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

▸ Water spray or fog.

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	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Non combustible. Burning release: carbon dioxide (CO_2) hydrogen iodide

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	other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. 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	Control personal contact with the substance, by using personal protective equipment. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.
Major Spills	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. 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 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	‣ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation. ‣ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	‣ Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	‣ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	glycerol	Glycerin (mist)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	3.3 mg/m3	36 mg/m3	220 mg/m3
glycerol	45 mg/m3	180 mg/m3	1,100 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available	Not Available
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Not Available	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available	Not Available
stearylamine ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
(C16-18) and (C18-unsaturated)alkylamine	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C16-18 and C18-unsaturated, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

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Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
stearylamine ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
(C16-18) and (C18-unsaturated)alkylamine	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
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.
1,2-Benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) produces sensitising effects and causes skin irritation at concentrations of 0.05%.
CEL TWA: 0.1 mg/m3; STEL 0.3 mg/m3 total isothiazolinones (Rohm and Haas)
(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. **NOTE:** ‣ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. ‣ Butyl rubber gloves · Nitrile rubber gloves (Note: Nitric acid penetrates nitrile gloves in a few minutes.)
Body protection	Overalls
Other protection	No special measures required.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Coloured dispersion with mild odour

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.45-2.15
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	7-9	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**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)**	45-50
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**	46-50

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SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Stable
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).
Ingestion	The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'.
Skin Contact	One of the mechanisms of skin irritation caused by surfactants is considered to be denaturation of the proteins of skin. Solutions of 0.5% strength 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) are irritating to the skin. Aqueous solutions of isothiazolinones may be irritating or even corrosive depending on concentration.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Some nonionic surfactants may produce a localised anaesthetic effect on the cornea; this may effectively eliminate the warning discomfort produced by other substances and lead to corneal injury. Solutions containing isothiazolinones may produce corrosion of the mucous membranes and cornea.
Chronic	Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. In a teratogenic study in rats concentrations of up to 40 mg/kg 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) were neither embryotoxic nor teratogenic. The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitisers.

RESENE MPS STAINERS

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1]
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.63 mg/l4h[1]	Eye: Irritating * [Yoshitomi and Troy Chem.WPL]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 1056 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Skin: Slight irritant

1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 454 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

glycerol

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (guinea pig) LD50: 58500 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5.85 mg/L4h[1]	
Oral (Mouse) LD50; 4090 mg/kg[2]	

stearylamine ethoxylated

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >20000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Oral (Rat) LD50: 1850 mg/kg[2]	

(C16-18) and (C18-unsaturated)alkylamine

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.025 mg/l4h[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 1200 mg/kg[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

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alcohols C16-18 and C18-unsaturated, ethoxylated	

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >1.6 mg/l4h[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 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*

3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE	for carbamates: Carbamates are effective insecticides by virtue of their ability to inhibit acetylcholinesterase (AChE) (EC 3.1.1.7) in the nervous system. for 3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate (IPBC): **Acute toxicity:** Acceptable acute toxicity studies with IPBC indicate low toxicity except eye irritation.
1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE	In light of potential adverse effects, and to ensure a harmonised risk assessment and management, the EU regulatory framework for biocides has been established with the objective of ensuring a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment. The predominant fate of the thiazole ring is oxidative ring scission catalysed by cytochrome P450 (CYP) and formation of the corresponding alpha-dicarbonyl metabolites and thioamide derivatives. **Acute toxicity** data show that 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) is moderately toxic by the oral and dermal routes but that this chemical is a severe eye irritant.
GLYCEROL	For glycerol: **Acute toxicity:** Glycerol is of a low order of acute oral and dermal toxicity with LD50 values in excess of 4000 mg/kg bw.
STEARYLAMINE ETHOXYLATED	* Enthone OMI SDS Polyoxyethylene Stearylamine ** Akzo Nobel SDS Ethomeen 18/12 Alkyl amine polyalkoxylates are not acutely toxic by the oral and dermal routes of exposure, or via inhalation under normal use conditions. Most undiluted cationic surfactants satisfy the criteria for classification as Harmful (Xn) with R22 and as Irritant (Xi) for skin and eyes with R38 and R41.
ALCOHOLS C16-18 AND C18-UNSATURATED, ETHOXYLATED	as Oleth-5 Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products . Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units: EO < 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes) EO > 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41 EO > 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41 >20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000) Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) . AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats. For high boiling ethylene glycol ethers (typically triethylene- and tetraethylene glycol ethers): **Skin absorption:** Available skin absorption data for triethylene glycol ether (TGBE), triethylene glycol methyl ether (TGME), and triethylene glycol ethylene ether (TGEE) suggest that the rate of absorption in skin of these three glycol ethers is 22 to 34 micrograms/cm2/hr, with the methyl ether having the highest permeation constant and the butyl ether having the lowest.
RESENE MPS STAINERS & 3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE & 1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE & STEARYLAMINE ETHOXYLATED	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
1,2-BENZISOTHIAZOLINE-3-ONE & (C16-18) AND (C18-UNSATURATED)ALKYLAMINE & ALCOHOLS C16-18 AND C18-UNSATURATED, ETHOXYLATED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
GLYCEROL & STEARYLAMINE ETHOXYLATED & (C16-18) AND (C18-UNSATURATED)ALKYLAMINE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.
STEARYLAMINE ETHOXYLATED & (C16-18) AND (C18-UNSATURATED)ALKYLAMINE	For Fatty Nitrogen-Derived ether amines and Fatty Nitrogen-derived amines (FND ether amines and FND amines): FND ether amines and FND amines are very similar in structure and function. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation.
STEARYLAMINE ETHOXYLATED & ALCOHOLS C16-18 AND C18-UNSATURATED, ETHOXYLATED	Polyethers, for example, ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols, are highly susceptible towards air oxidation as the ether oxygens will stabilize intermediary radicals involved.
STEARYLAMINE ETHOXYLATED & (C16-18) AND (C18-UNSATURATED)ALKYLAMINE & ALCOHOLS C16-18 AND C18-UNSATURATED, ETHOXYLATED	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

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

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

RESENE MPS STAINERS

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	0.5h	Fish	0.000005mg/l	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.022mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.05-0.089mg/l	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.04mg/L	5

1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0403mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.07mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.067-0.29mg/L	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.097mg/L	4

glycerol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	>500mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	>11mg/l	2

stearylamine ethoxylated

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	0.09mg/l	4

(C16-18) and (C18-unsaturated)alkylamine

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.06mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.051mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.001mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.011mg/l	2

alcohols C16-18 and C18-unsaturated, ethoxylated

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC10(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=0.000632<=0.73mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>=0.423<=8.211mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=0.031<=14mg/l	2

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*

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.
The isothiazolinones are very toxic to marine organisms (fish, Daphnia magna and algae)
The high water solubility and low log Kow values of several chlorinated and non-chlorinated indicate a low potential for bioaccumulation.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	HIGH	HIGH
glycerol	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.4542)
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)

Mobility in soil

Continued...

Ingredient	Mobility
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	LOW (KOC = 365.3)
glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult manufacturer for recycling option. Resene Paintwise accepts residual unwanted paint and packaging. See Resene website for Paintwise information. Or contact a Local Authority for the disposal information. Do not discharge the substance into the environment.

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package.
Do not allow product or wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains or watercourses. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible.
Disposal of this product should comply with Hazard Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 (EPA Consolidation 30 April 2021).

For treating and discharging processes contact your local authority.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available
stearylamine ethoxylated	Not Available
(C16-18) and (C18-unsaturated)alkylamine	Not Available
alcohols C16-18 and C18-unsaturated, ethoxylated	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate	Not Available
1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available
stearylamine ethoxylated	Not Available
(C16-18) and (C18-unsaturated)alkylamine	Not Available
alcohols C16-18 and C18-unsaturated, ethoxylated	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

Continued...

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

3-iodo-2-propynyl butyl carbamate is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

glycerol is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

stearylamine ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

(C16-18) and (C18-unsaturated)alkylamine is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

alcohols C16-18 and C18-unsaturated, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
6.5A or 6.5B	120	1	3	

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	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.*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	19/05/2023
Initial Date	22/05/2017

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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

Continued...

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
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

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