Resene Paints Ltd

Version No: **3.6** Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations lssue Date: 12/12/2019 Print Date: 12/12/2019 L.GHS.NZL.EN

# SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE AQUAPOXY HARDENER
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses 9219

# Details of the 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
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 2 9186 1132

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

# SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

# Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3
Legend: 1. Classified by Chernwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1	
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.1E (oral), 6.3B, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.9B, 9.1C

Label elements



SIGNAL WORD WARNING

### Hazard statement(s)

H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Not specified) (Oral, Dermal, Inhalation)
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H303	May be harmful if swallowed.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H316	Causes mild skin irritation.

# Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

# Precautionary statement(s) Response

······································		
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.	
P321 Specific treatment (see advice on this label).		
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 to be identified:

# Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68131-40-8	1-5	alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated
100-51-6	1-5	benzyl alcohol
25068-38-6	1-5	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid

# SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul> <li>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</li> <li>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Seek medical attention without delay if pain persists or recurs.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: <ul> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation <ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>	
Ingestion	<ul> <li>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

# 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

# Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

Continued...

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Non combustible. 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 all personal contact 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

Not Available

# EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3				
benzyl alcohol	Benzyl alcohol		30 ppm	52 ppm	740 ppm			
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid	Epoxy resin includes EPON 1001, 1007, 820, ERL-2795		90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5,900 mg/m3			
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid	Polypropylene glycol, (chloromethyl) oxirane polymer		30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3			
Ingredient Original IDLH		Revised IDLH						
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	NOT AVAIIADIE			Not Available				
benzyl alcohol	l alcohol Not Available N			Not Available				
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid	Not Available							

### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit		
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm		
benzyl alcohol	E	≤ 0.1 ppm		

bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³
Notes: Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's pot adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.		cess is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a

# Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul> <li>NOTE:</li> <li>The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves , boots and aprons.</li> <li>Butyl rubber gloves</li> <li>Nitrile rubber gloves</li> </ul>
Body protection	Overalls
Respiratory protection	Not usually required. Where the concentration of vapours in the breathing zone approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standards" respiratory protection is required. Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.

# SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

# Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear colourless liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.05-1.1
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	8.5-9.3	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	700-1000
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	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)	51
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	115

# 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	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Isothiazolinones are moderately to highly toxic by oral administration.
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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. Aqueous solutions of isothiazolinones may be irritating or even corrosive depending on concentration. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
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. Solutions containing isothiazolinones may produce corrosion of the mucous membranes and cornea.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. 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. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitisers.

RESENE AQUAPOXY	TOXICITY		IRRITATION			
HARDENER	Not Available		Not Available			
	TOXICITY IRRITATION					
alcohols C11-15 secondary	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>		adverse effect observed (not irr	itating) <sup>[1]</sup>		
ethoxylated	Oral (rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Skin (rabbit): 500 mg(open) mild					
		Skin: no	adverse effect observed (not in	ritating) <sup>[1]</sup>		
	TOXICITY	IRR	ITATION	ATION		
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg open SEVERE			
benzyl alcohol	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.178 mg/l/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>			
benzyr alconor	Oral (rat) LD50: 1230 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>		Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-mild			
	Skin		kin (rabbit):10 mg/24h open-mild			
		Skir	n: no adverse effect observed (n	not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>		
	TOXICITY		IRRITATION			
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid	dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>			Not Available		
	Oral (rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>					
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered specified data extracted from RTECS - Register o			manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise		

RESENE AQUAPOXY HARDENER	for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology. for 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane): Ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the respiratory system in male and female rats exposed via inhalation.
ALCOHOLS C11-15 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED	Polyethers, for example, ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols, are highly susceptible towards air oxidation as the ether oxygens will stabilize intermediary radicals involved. 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)

sensitisation				
Respiratory or Skin	STOT - Repeated Exposure	*		
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓ STOT - Single Exposure	×		
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓ Reproductivity	×		
Acute Toxicity	✓ Carcinogenicity	×		
BENZYL ALCOHOL & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, SOLID	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produ	ce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).		
RESENE AQUAPOXY HARDENER & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, SOLID	The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phen	olic rings joined together through a bridging carbon.		
RESENE AQUAPOXY HARDENER & BENZYL ALCOHOL	Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and in fragranced cosmetic products include a photosensitivity, immediate contact reactions (contact urticaria), and pigmented contact der Fragrance allergens act as haptens, i.e. low molecular weight chemicals that are immunoge	matitis.		
RESENE AQUAPOXY HARDENER & BENZYL ALCOHOL & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, SOLID	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.			
BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, SOLID	CAUTION: Epoxy resin products may contain sensitising glycidyl ethers, even when these a product. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.	are not mentioned in the information given for the		
BENZYL ALCOHOL	For benzyl alkyl alcohols: Unlike benzylic alcohols, the beta-hydroxyl group of the members of this cluster is unlikely to For benzoates: <b>Acute toxicity:</b> Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt can be con as they are all rapidly metabolised and excreted via a common pathway within 24 hrs. A member or analogue of a group of benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS) flavouring substances in food; their rapid absorption. The aryl alkyl alcohol (AAA) fragrance ingredients are a diverse group of chemical structure	sidered as a single category regarding human healt based in part on their self-limiting properties as		
	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 ski For high boiling ethylene glycol ethers (typically triethylene- and tetraethylene glycol ethers <b>Skin absorption:</b> Available skin absorption data for triethylene glycol ether (TGBE), triethy glycol ethylene ether (TGEE) suggest that the rate of absorption in skin of these three glyco methyl ether having the highest permeation constant and the butyl ether having the lowest.	; lene glycol methyl ether (TGME), and triethylene ol ethers is 22 to 34 micrograms/cm2/hr, with the		

# **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

RESENE AQUAPOXY	ENDPOINT         TEST DURATION (HR)           Not Available         Not Available			SPECIES	VALUE		SOURCE	
HARDENER			Not Available	Not Available		Not Availa	Not Available No	
	ENDPOINT	TES	ST DURATION (HR)	SPEC	IES		VALUE	SOURCE
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	LC50	96		Fish			1.53mg/l	2
	EC50	48		Crust	acea		5.66mg/l	_ 2
	EC50	72		Algae	or other aquatic plan	its	1.03mg/l	_ 2
	NOEC	672 Crustacea		0.08mg/L 2				
	ENDPOINT	TEO	T DURATION (HR)	SPECI	-0		VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96		Fish		10mg/L	2	
benzyl alcohol	EC50	48		Crustacea		230mg/L	2	
	EC50	96		Algae or other aquatic plants		76.828mg/L	. 2	
	NOEC	336		Fish 5.		5.1mg/L	2	
isphenol A diglycidyl ether	ENDPOINT		TEST DURATION (HR)		SPECIES	VA	LUE	SOURCE
resin, solid	EC50		48		Crustacea	ca.2	2mg/L	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1	חווסוו	Toxicity Data 2. Europe EC	HA Registered	Substances - Ecotox	icological Inform	nation - Aquati	ic Toxicity 3 EPIWI

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.

### DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
benzyl alcohol	LOW	LOW
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid	HIGH	HIGH

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	lioaccumulation	
benzyl alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.1)	
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid	LOW (LogKOW = 2.6835)	

# Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility	
benzyl alcohol	LOW (KOC = 15.66)	
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin, solid	LOW (KOC = 51.43)	

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal
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Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

# **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.

The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

# **SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

### Labels Required

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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

# **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

HSR Number	Group Standard	
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017	

ALCOHOLS C11-15 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity	
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification	limits	
of Chemicals	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model	
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification	Regulations	
of Chemicals - Classification Data		
BENZYL ALCOHOL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS		
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification	
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	of Chemicals - Classification Data	
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations	New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 4 Quantity	
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	Limits for Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities	
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification	New Zealand Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 2 Dangerous	
of Chemicals	Goods in Limited Quantities and Consumer Commodities	
	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model	
	Regulations	
BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, SOLID IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING F	REGULATORY LISTS	
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification	
International FOSFA List of Banned Immediate Previous Cargoes	of Chemicals - Classification Data	
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification	New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity	
of Chemicals	limits	

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

# Hazardous Substance Location

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

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers	
Not Applicable	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

# **Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

### **National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	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 and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

# **SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

Revision Date	12/12/2019
Initial Date	17/12/2015

# SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.6.1.1.1	12/12/2019	Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (swallowed), Classification, Environmental, First Aid (swallowed), Physical Properties, Supplier Information

# 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.

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