

RESENE ARMOURBOND HARDENER

Resene Paints Ltd

Version No: 3.7
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 12/06/2015
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L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE ARMOURBOND HARDENER
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	9342
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Resene Paints Ltd
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Naenae 5011 Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 577 0500
Fax	+64 4 577 3327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

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

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

GHS Classification ^[1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - SE Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.5B (contact), 9.1C, 8.2C, 6.1C (dermal), 6.1D (oral), 8.3A, 6.9B, 9.1D, 6.1D (inhalation), 6.8B, 8.1A, 6.5A (respiratory)

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H371	May cause damage to organs
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H290	May be corrosive to metals
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H335	May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
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Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68541-07-1	20-40	<u>diethylenetriamine / MIBK ketimine adduct with PGE</u>
71302-83-5	15-30	<u>hydrocarbons, C9-unsaturated, polymerised</u>
112-57-2	10-15	<u>tetraethylenepentamine</u>
111-40-0	1-5	<u>diethylenetriamine</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
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. ▶ Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. ▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). ▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. ▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- ▶ Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- ▶ Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- ▶ Oxygen is given as indicated.
- ▶ The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- ▶ Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

- ▶ Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- ▶ Withhold oral feedings initially.
- ▶ If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- ▶ Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- ▶ Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- ▶ Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Clinical experience of benzyl alcohol poisoning is generally confined to premature neonates in receipt of preserved intravenous salines.

- ▶ Metabolic acidosis, bradycardia, skin breakdown, hypotonia, hepatorenal failure, hypotension and cardiovascular collapse are characteristic.
- ▶ High urine benzoate and hippuric acid as well as elevated serum benzoic acid levels are found.
- ▶ The so-called "gasping syndrome" describes the progressive neurological deterioration of poisoned neonates.
- ▶ Management is essentially supportive.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Foam.

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****Fire/Explosion Hazard**

WARNING: In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures****Minor Spills**

- ▶ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.

Major Spills

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling****Safe handling**

- ▶ **DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin**
The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides.

Other information

- for bulk storages:
 - ▶ If slight coloration of the ethyleneamine is acceptable, storage tanks may be made of carbon steel or black iron, provided they are free of rust and mill scale.

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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Benzyl alcohol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may froth in contact with water ▶ slowly oxidises in air, oxygen forming benzaldehyde ▶ is incompatible with mineral acids, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, and explosively with sulfuric acid at elevated temperatures ▶ corrodes aluminium at high temperatures ▶ is incompatible with aluminium, iron, steel ▶ attacks some nonfluorinated plastics; may attack, extract and dissolve polypropylene <p>Benzyl alcohol contaminated with 1.4% hydrogen bromide and 1.2% of dissolved iron(II) polymerises exothermically above 100 deg.</p>

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

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)	diethylenetriamine	Diethylene triamine	4.2 mg/m ³ / 1 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Skin absorption

EMERGENCY LIMITS


Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
tetraethylenepentamine	Tetraethylenepentamine	15 mg/m ³	130 mg/m ³	790 mg/m ³
diethylenetriamine	Diethylenetriamine	1 ppm	1 ppm	1 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
diethylenetriamine / MIBK ketimine adduct with PGE	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbons, C9-unsaturated, polymerised	Not Available	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	Not Available	Not Available
diethylenetriamine	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Amine adducts have much reduced volatility and are less irritating to the skin and eyes than amine hardeners.

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	▶ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

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:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	B
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C

Respiratory protection

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity.

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 10 x ES	AK-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	Air-line*	-	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AK-3 P2	-

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NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C

100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-
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* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
 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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless clear liquid with mild odour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.998
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	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	300
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>115	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	>100	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	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)	0.4
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	3.5

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
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	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption.
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw.

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RESENE ARMOURBOND HARDENER	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
diethylenetriamine / MIBK ketimine adduct with PGE	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 1250 mg/kg ^[2]	[SHELL]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 650 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: Corrosive
		Skin: Corrosive - Sensitiser
hydrocarbons, C9-unsaturated, polymerised	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 660 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3990 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 495 mg SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
diethylenetriamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: ca.678.013 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: ca.1.2 ^[1]	Skin (rabbit):500 mg open moderate
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

HYDROCARBONS, C9-UNSATURATED, POLYMERISED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
RESENE ARMOURBOND HARDENER & DIETHYLENETRIAMINE / MIBK KETIMINE ADDUCT WITH PGE & TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE & DIETHYLENETRIAMINE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

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

Legend: ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ⊖ – Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

SKIN	diethylenetriamine	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin	Skin absorption
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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
diethylenetriamine / MIBK ketimine adduct with PGE	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbons, C9-unsaturated, polymerised	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
diethylenetriamine	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW	LOW
diethylenetriamine	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW (LogKOW = -3.1604)
diethylenetriamine	LOW (BCF = 3)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW (KOC = 1098)
diethylenetriamine	LOW (KOC = 87.53)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
	Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	 
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2X

Land transport (UN)

UN number	2922				
Packing group	III				
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.				
Environmental hazard	No relevant data				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>6.1</td> </tr> </table>	Class	8	Subrisk	6.1
Class	8				
Subrisk	6.1				
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>223;274</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	223;274	Limited quantity	5 L
Special provisions	223;274				
Limited quantity	5 L				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	2922						
Packing group	III						
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s. *						
Environmental hazard	No relevant data						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>8P</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	8	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	6.1	ERG Code	8P
ICAO/IATA Class	8						
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	6.1						
ERG Code	8P						
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A3A803</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>856</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	A3A803	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	856		
Special provisions	A3A803						
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	856						

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Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	852
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y841
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	2922	
Packing group	III	
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	8
	IMDG Subrisk	6.1
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-B
	Special provisions	223 274
	Limited Quantities	5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	tetraethylenepentamine	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	diethylenetriamine	Y

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
HSR002677	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Toxic [6.1], Corrosive) Group Standard 2006

diethylenetriamine / MIBK ketimine adduct with PGE(68541-07-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"
hydrocarbons, C9-unsaturated, polymerised(71302-83-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)"
tetraethylenepentamine(112-57-2) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"
diethylenetriamine(111-40-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

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

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities
6.1A, 6.1B, 6.1C (except for propellant powders of classes 1.1C (UN 0160) and 1.3C (UN 0161))	Any quantity

National Inventory	Status

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Australia - AICS	N (hydrocarbons, C9-unsaturated, polymerised)
Canada - DSL	Y
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (hydrocarbons, C9-unsaturated, polymerised)
Japan - ENCS	N (diethylenetriamine / MIBK ketimine adduct with PGE; hydrocarbons, C9-unsaturated, polymerised)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (hydrocarbons, C9-unsaturated, polymerised)
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	<i>Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i>

SECTION 16 OTHER 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 (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

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