

RESENE URACRYL 402

RESENE PAINTS LTD

Chemwatch: 9-53238
Version No: 1.5
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 16/04/2014
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Initial Date: Not Available
S.GHS.NZLEN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE URACRYL 402
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	RESENE PAINTS LTD
Address	32-50 Vogel Street, Lower Hutt, Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 737363
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 737363

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]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, STOT - RE Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
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	3.1C, 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 6.9B (inhalation), 9.1B, 9.1D

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
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Precautionary statement(s): Response

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
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Precautionary statement(s): Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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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
108-65-6	20-30	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer
64742-95-6	20-30	naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent
763-69-9	1-10	ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate
Not Available	<=1	UV Additive
Not Available	<=1	UV Additive
Not Available	<=1	thixotrope

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"> ▶ 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	<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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. ▶ 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. ▶ Seek medical advice. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

for simple esters:

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable 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

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

- ▶ Remove all ignition sources.

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	▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
Other information	▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	For alkyl aromatics: The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**


Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	50 ppm	150 ppm	250 ppm	600 ppm
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	500 ppm	750 ppm	750 ppm	750 ppm
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	20 ppm	60 ppm	400 ppm	500 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Not Available	Not Available
UV Additive	Not Available	Not Available
UV Additive	Not Available	Not Available
thixotrope	Not Available	Not Available

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	▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
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:

RESENE URACRYL 402 Not Available

Material	CPI

* 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. -**Respiratory protection**

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	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

* 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.

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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Note that all of the monopropylene glycol ethers may exist in two isomeric forms, alpha or beta. coloured viscous liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.37
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	400
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	150	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	48	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	0.6	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.9	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.1	Volatile Component (%vol)	40
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.7	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	4.4	VOC g/L	Not Available

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	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	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.
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.
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.

RESENE URACRYL 402	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg*	* [CCINFO]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 4345 ppm/6h	Nil reported
	Oral (rat) LD50: 8532 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h *	Nil reported

	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *	
	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 10000 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 500mg/24h - mild
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4076 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h open mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1250 ppm/4h	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5140 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available

RESENE URACRYL 402	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER	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). A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. * [Devoe] .
ETHYL-3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). * Union Carbide ** Endura Manufacturing

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

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

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil



Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

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

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	+3Y

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1263
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 3 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : 163,223,367 Limited quantity : 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1263
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 3L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : A3A72 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)

UN number	1263
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 3 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-E , S-E Special provisions : 163 223 955 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	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Z
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	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
HSR002662	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

<p>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer(108-65-6) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "FisherTransport Information", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)"</p>
<p>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent(64742-95-6) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 4: Components Cosmetic Products Must Not Contain - Table 1", "International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 2 Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities and Consumer Commodities", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"</p>
<p>ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate(763-69-9) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "FisherTransport Information", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Dangerous Goods", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"</p>

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
3.1C	500 L in containers greater than 5 L 1500 L in containers up to and including 5 L	250 L 250 L

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 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
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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