

RESENE TIMBER SURFACE PREP

RESENE PAINTS LTD

Chemwatch: 9-62071
Version No: 2.4
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 10/06/2014
Print Date: 10/06/2014
Initial Date: **Not Available**
S.GHS.NZLEN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE TIMBER SURFACE PREP
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	rev 7676
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
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 supplier of the safety data sheet

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.
Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.**

GHS Classification ^[1]	Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard 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	9.1C, 9.1D

Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard statement(s)

H402	Harmful to aquatic life
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H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
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Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
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Precautionary statement(s): Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

Not Applicable

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
14807-96-6	20-30	talc
1317-65-3	10-20	limestone
12174-11-7	<=1	attapulgite
84133-50-6	<=1	alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated
25265-77-4	<=1	2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate
330-54-1	<=1	diuron
10605-21-7	<=1	carbendazim
26530-20-1	<=1	2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one

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 eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ 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"> ▶ 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"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. In doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

	<p>Treat symptomatically.</p> <p>for diuron:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Symptomatic and supportive action is indicated. ▶ Methaemoglobinaemia is possible ▶ if compound is hydrolysed in vivo to aniline. ▶ Methaemoglobinaemia causes cyanosis. Reversion of methaemoglobin to haemoglobin is spontaneous after removal from exposure, so moderate degrees of cyanosis need be treated only by supportive measures such as bed rest and oxygen inhalation. ▶ Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails is of the utmost importance. <p>for irritant gas exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ the presence of the agent when it is inhaled is evanescent (of short duration) and therefore, cannot be washed away or otherwise removed ▶ arterial blood gases are of primary importance to aid in determination of the extent of damage. Never discharge a patient significantly exposed to an irritant gas without obtaining an arterial blood sample. ▶ supportive measures include suctioning (intubation may be required), volume cycle ventilator support (positive and expiratory pressure (PEEP), steroids and antibiotics, after a culture is taken ▶ If the eyes are involved, an ophthalmologic consultation is recommended <p>Occupational Medicine: Third Edition; Zenz, Dickerson, Horvath 1994 Pub: Mosby</p> <p>For acute or short term repeated exposures to ammonia and its solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Mild to moderate inhalation exposures produce headache, cough, bronchospasm, nausea, vomiting, pharyngeal and retrosternal pain and conjunctivitis. Severe inhalation produces laryngospasm, signs of upper airway obstruction (stridor, hoarseness, difficulty in speaking) and, in excessively, high doses, pulmonary oedema. ▶ Warm humidified air may soothe bronchial irritation. ▶ Test all patients with conjunctival irritation for corneal abrasion (fluorescein stain, slit lamp exam) ▶ Dyspneic patients should receive a chest X-ray and arterial blood gases to detect pulmonary oedema.
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SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

	▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
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Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Non combustible.
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SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Minor Spills	▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
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Major Spills	Moderate hazard.
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	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.
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SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
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Other information	
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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
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Storage incompatibility	For ammonia: ▶ Ammonia forms explosive mixtures with oxygen, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, iodine, mercury, platinum and silver.
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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)	talc	Talc (containing no asbestos fibres) / Talc (containing asbestos fibres)	2 Respirable dust mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	limestone	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	2011 correction;The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% free silica.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	diuron	Diuron	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available


EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
talc	2 ppm	2 ppm	10 ppm	500 ppm
limestone	15 ppm	30 / 45 ppm	75 / 500 ppm	500 / 350 ppm
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	25 ppm	75 ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
talc	N.E. / N.E.	1,000 mg/m ³
limestone	Not Available	Not Available
attapulgit	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Not Available	Not Available

diuron	Not Available	Not Available
carbendazim	Not Available	Not Available
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields ▶ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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:

RESENE TIMBER SURFACE PREP Not Available

Material	CPI
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* 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.

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 5 x ES	KAX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	KAX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	KAX-2 P2	KAX-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	KAX-3 P2	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.4
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)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	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)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available

RESENE TIMBER SURFACE PREP

Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	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	The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

RESENE TIMBER SURFACE PREP	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
talc	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild Not Available
limestone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg Not Available	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate Not Available
attapulgite	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available	
alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available	
2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (g.pig) LD50: >16 ml/kg ***	Eyes - Moderate irritant *
	Dermal (None) Guinea: pig LD50>20 ml/kg	Skin - Slight irritant *
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >16 ml/kg *	Skin (rabbit): mild ***
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.55 mg/l/6h	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1600 mg/kg ***	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3200 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg *** Not Available	Not Available
diuron	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1017 mg/kg Not Available	Not Available

RESENE TIMBER SURFACE PREP

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
carbendazim	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 8500 mg/kg	15000 mg/kg *
	Dermal (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg	20 mg/kg *
	Intraperitoneal (Rat, adult female) LD50:	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *
	Intraperitoneal (Rat, adult male) LD50: 73	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating *
	Oral (dog) LD50: >2500 mg/kg *	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 6400 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one	Dermal (male) rabbit: LD50 311 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 0.5% non irritant
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 690 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 45% conc CORROSIVE
	Oral (female) rat: LD50 293 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 5% conc moderate
	Oral (male) rat: LD50 248 mg/kg	Eye(rabbit):100 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 550 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 45% conc SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 hours
	Not Available	Not Available

TALC	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.
LIMESTONE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Eye (rabbit) 0.75: mg/24h - No evidence of carcinogenic properties. teratogenic effects.
ATTAPULGITE	for long attapulgitic fibres (>5 um) for short attapulgitic fibres (<5 um)>
ALCOHOLS C12-14 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED	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) .
2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL MONOISOBUTYRATE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Not a skin sensitiser (guinea pig, Magnusson-Kligman) *** Ames Test: negative *** Micronucleus, mouse: negative *** Not mutagenic *** No effects on fertility or foetal development seen in the rat *** * [SWIFT] ** [Eastman] *** [Perstop]
DIURON	Note: Equivocal animal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. NOTE: This substance may contain impurities (tetrachlorozobenzene and tetrachloroazobenzene). Maximum impurity levels are proscribed under various jurisdictions ADI: 0.006 mg/kg/day NOEL: 0.625 mg/kg/day
CARBENDAZIM	for carbendazim: Benomyl (a precursor to carbendazim) causes dermal sensitization in humans. Inhalation LC50 (4 h) for rats, rabbits, guinea pigs or cats no effect with suspension (10 g/l water). NOEL (2 y) for dogs 300 mg/kg diet, corresponding to 6-7 mg/kg b.w. ADI 0.01 mg/kg b.w. Toxicity Class WHO III;EPA IV
2-OCTYL-4-ISOTHIAZOLIN-3-ONE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. ROHM HAAS Data ADI: 0.03 mg/kg/day NOEL: 60 mg/kg/day
RESENE TIMBER SURFACE PREP, ATTAPULGITE, DIURON	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

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

Continued...

RESENE TIMBER SURFACE PREP

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	
	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.
	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	
	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 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category	Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w)	Residual Concentration
40-7-4-8-0-0-AA-20140404	2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate	Y	Not Available	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

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006

talc(14807-96-6) is found on the following regulatory lists	"New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC),"FisherTransport Information","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","International Numbering System for Food Additives","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","WHO Food Additives Series - Food Additives considered for specifications only","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 5 - Table 1: Components Cosmetic Products Must Not Contain Except Subject to the Restrictions and Conditions Laid Down"
limestone(1317-65-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","FisherTransport Information","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","International Numbering System for Food Additives","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 6 Colouring Agents Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions - Table 2: Additional List of Colouring Agents Allowed for Use in Cosmetic Products in New Zealand","New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 6 Colouring Agents Cosmetic Products May Contain With Restrictions- Table 1: List to Colouring Agents Allowed for use in Cosmetic Products","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","Acros Transport Information","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)"
attapulgit(12174-11-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data","FisherTransport Information","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","International Numbering System for Food Additives","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals","Acros Transport Information","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)"

<p>alcohols C12-14 secondary ethoxylated(84133-50-6) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "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)", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - United Kingdom", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)"</p>
<p>2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate(25265-77-4) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "FisherTransport Information", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)"</p>
<p>diuron(330-54-1) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "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)", "New Zealand Cosmetic Products Group Standard - Schedule 4: Components Cosmetic Products Must Not Contain - Table 1", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Timber Preservatives, Antisapstains and Antifouling Paints", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides", "New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)"</p>
<p>carbendazim(10605-21-7) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Marine Pollutants", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Declarable Substances Chemical List - ARP9536", "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", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Timber Preservatives, Antisapstains and Antifouling Paints", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius - Pesticide Residues in Food and Feed (English)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides", "New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)"</p>
<p>2-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one(26530-20-1) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "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)", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Timber Preservatives, Antisapstains and Antifouling Paints", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides", "New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Chemicals (single components)"</p>

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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