



# CRC 2090 White Zinc Aerosol

## CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 02-0316

Version No: 6.1

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: 10/03/2023

Print Date: 10/09/2024

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	CRC 2090 White Zinc Aerosol
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	To provide a coloured anticorrosive coating to metal surfaces. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Use according to manufacturer's directions. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.
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#### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)	CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)
Address	PO Box 58 121 Greenmount Auckland New Zealand	10 Highbrook Drive East Tamaki Auckland New Zealand
Telephone	Not Available	+64 9 272 2700
Fax	Not Available	+64 9 274 9696
Website	<a href="http://www.crc.co.nz">www.crc.co.nz</a>	<a href="http://www.crc.co.nz">www.crc.co.nz</a>
Email	--No CRC EMAIL NEEDED FOR NZ - JACK	- No EMAL ID NEEDED for NZ - JACK

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	111 (NZ Emergency Services)	+61 3 9573 3188

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Aerosols Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	2.1.2A, 6.1D (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.8B, 6.9B

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word **Danger**

#### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H222+H229</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H361</b>	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P211</b>	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
<b>P251</b>	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P314</b>	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
<b>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P410+P412</b>	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1330-20-7	10-25	<u>xylene</u>
108-88-3	10-25	<u>toluene</u>
67-64-1	10-25	<u>acetone</u>
Not Available	25-35	hydrocarbon propellant

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li><li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li></ul>
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<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▸ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></li> <li>▸ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▸ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▸ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> </ul> <p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.  
for simple ketones:

#### 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 (5mL/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.
- Consider intubation at first sign of upper airway obstruction resulting from oedema.
- 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*

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:

- Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C.) The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10.
- Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and 2.5 g/24 hr which represents, on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half-life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (eg cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> <50 mm Hg or pCO<sub>2</sub> > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial damage 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 (adrenaline) 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.

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
o-Cresol in urine	0.5 mg/L	End of shift	B
Hippuric acid in urine	1.6 g/g creatinine	End of shift	B, NS
Toluene in blood	0.05 mg/L	Prior to last shift of workweek	

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- ▶ Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- ▶ Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- ▶ Primary threat to life from 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 (pO<sub>2</sub> < 50 mm Hg or pCO<sub>2</sub> > 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.

**BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI**

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine	End of shift	
	2 mg/min	Last 4 hrs of shift	

**SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

**Extinguishing media**

**SMALL FIRE:**

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

**LARGE FIRE:**

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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**Advice for firefighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) Combustible. Will burn if ignited. carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

**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**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.</li> <li>▶ Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.</li> <li>▶ DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.</li> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## 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)	xylene	Dimethylbenzene	50 ppm / 217 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	toluene	Toluene (Toluol)	20 ppm / 75 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	377 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 100 ppm	Not Available	(skin) - Skin absorption oto - Ototoxin (bio) - Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1185 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1000 ppm	Not Available	(bio) - Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring


#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
toluene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
toluene	500 ppm	Not Available
acetone	2,500 ppm	Not Available

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p>
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	Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ OTHERWISE:</li> <li>▶ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▶ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.</li> <li>▶ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.</li> </ul> <p>BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p>

## 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:  
CRC 2090 White Zinc Aerosol

Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
TEFLON	B
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
CPE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
VITON	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

\* 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

## Respiratory protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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

^ - 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)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

**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.

#### Ansell Glove Selection

Glove — <i>In order of recommendation</i>
AlphaTec® 15-554
AlphaTec® 38-612
BioClean™ Ultimate BUPS
AlphaTec® 53-001
AlphaTec® 58-005
BioClean™ Emerald BENS
BioClean™ Extra BLAS
BioClean™ Fusion (Sterile) S-BFAP
BioClean™ N-Plus BNPS
MICROFLEX® MidKnight® XTRA 93-862

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	White satin coating, highly flammable; not miscible with water. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under <b>PRESSURE</b> . Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	-81 (propellant)	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available
<b>Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)</b>	Not Available	<b>Ignition Distance (cm)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flame Height (cm)</b>	Not Available	<b>Flame Duration (s)</b>	Not Available
<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)</b>	Not Available	<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>



<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures;</li> <li>▶ respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest;</li> <li>▶ heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest;</li> <li>▶ gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain.</li> </ul> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p><b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b></p> <p>Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.</p> <p>The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.</p> <p>There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.</p> <p>The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.</p> <p>Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects.</p> <p>Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity.</p> <p>Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]</p>

<b>CRC 2090 White Zinc Aerosol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>xylene</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>



		Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>toluene</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >13350 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>acetone</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 44 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>XYLENE</b>	<p>Reproductive effector in rats</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
<b>CRC 2090 White Zinc Aerosol &amp; XYLENE &amp; TOLUENE &amp; ACETONE</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
<b>CRC 2090 White Zinc Aerosol &amp; TOLUENE</b>	<p>For toluene:</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Humans exposed to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis (sleepiness) and death. When inhaled or swallowed, toluene can cause severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses has a narcotic effect. 60mL has caused death. Death of heart muscle fibres, liver swelling, congestion and bleeding of the lungs and kidney injury were all found on autopsy. Exposure to inhalation at a concentration of 600 parts per million for 8 hours resulted in the same and more serious symptoms including euphoria (a feeling of well-being), dilated pupils, convulsions and nausea.</p>
<b>CRC 2090 White Zinc Aerosol &amp; ACETONE</b>	<p>For acetone:</p> <p>The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> does not negatively impact an individual's emotional regulation, behaviour, or learning ability.</p>

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

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

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### Toxicity

CRC 2090 White Zinc Aerosol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

xylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2

toluene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.5mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	168h	Crustacea	0.74mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.78mg/L	5
	LC50	96h	Fish	5-35mg/l	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>376.71mg/L	4	

acetone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	5600-10000mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5
	NOEC(ECx)	12h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	3744.6-5000.7mg/L	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.873-27.684mg/l	4	

**Legend:** *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

For Aromatic Substances Series:

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

Atmospheric Fate: PAHs are 'semi-volatile substances' which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization. Terrestrial Fate: BTEX compounds have the potential to move through soil and contaminate ground water, and their vapors are highly flammable and explosive.

Ecotoxicity - Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus.

For Xylenes:

log K<sub>oc</sub> : 2.05-3.08; K<sub>oc</sub> : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m<sup>3</sup>/mol : 637-879; Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup>/mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 ; BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.

Environmental Fate: Most xylenes released to the environment will occur in the atmosphere and volatilisation is the dominant environmental fate process. Soil - Xylenes are expected to have moderate mobility in soil evaporating rapidly from soil surfaces. The extent of the degradation is expected to depend on its concentration, residence time in the soil, the nature of the soil, and whether resident microbial populations have been acclimated.

For Ketones: Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta--unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity compounds.

Aquatic Fate: Hydrolysis of ketones in water is thermodynamically favourable only for low molecular weight ketones. Reactions with water are reversible with no permanent change in the structure of the ketone substrate. Ketones are stable to water under ambient environmental conditions.

For Toluene:

log K<sub>ow</sub> : 2.1-3;

log K<sub>oc</sub> : 1.12-2.85;

K<sub>oc</sub> : 37-260;

log K<sub>om</sub> : 1.39-2.89;

Half-life (hr) air : 2.4-104;

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water : 5.55-528;

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O ground : 168-2628;

Half-life (hr) soil : <48-240;

Henry's Pa m<sup>3</sup>/mol : 518-694;

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup>/mol : 5.94;

E-03BOD 5 0.86-2.12, 5%COD - 0.7-2.52,21-27%;

ThOD - 3.13 ; BCF - 1.67-380;

log BCF - 0.22-3.28.

Atmospheric Fate: The majority of toluene evaporates to the atmosphere from the water and soil. The main degradation pathway for toluene in the atmosphere is reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. The estimated atmospheric half life for toluene is about 13 hours.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

For Acetone:

log K<sub>ow</sub> : -0.24;

Half-life (hr) air : 312-1896;

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water : 20;

Henry's atm m3 /mol : 3.67E-05

BOD 5: 0.31-1.76,46-55%

COD: 1.12-2.07

ThOD: 2.2BCF: 0.69.

Environmental Fate: The relatively long half-life allows acetone to be transported long distances from its emission source.

Atmospheric Fate: Acetone preferentially locates in the air compartment when released to the environment. In air, acetone is lost by photolysis and reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals; the estimated half-life of these combined processes is about 22 days.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
toluene	LOW (Half-life = 28 days)	LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days)
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
toluene	LOW (BCF = 90)
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
toluene	LOW (Log KOC = 268)
acetone	HIGH (Log KOC = 1.981)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li><li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li><li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li><li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li><li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li><li>▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.</li><li>▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate.</li><li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</li></ul>
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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

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

### Land transport (UN)

<b>14.1. UN number or ID number</b>	1950
	AEROSOLS

<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>		
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	2.1
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381
	Limited quantity	1000ml

#### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	1950	
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	Aerosols, flammable	
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A145 A167 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

#### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	1950	
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS	
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.5. Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.6. Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-D , S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	1000 ml

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
xylene	Not Available
toluene	Not Available
acetone	Not Available

#### 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
xylene	Not Available

Product name	Ship Type
toluene	Not Available
acetone	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
HSR002515	Aerosols (Flammable) Group Standard 2017

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

#### xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

#### toluene is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

#### acetone is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

### Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

### Hazardous Substance Location

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

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
2.1.2A	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)

### Certified Handler

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

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

### Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

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

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
2.1.2A				1L (aggregate water capacity)

### Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (xylene; toluene; acetone)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i>

## SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	10/03/2023
<b>Initial Date</b>	05/11/2007

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
5.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
6.1	10/03/2023	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

## 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. 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.

## Definitions and abbreviations

- ‡ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
  - ‡ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
  - ‡ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
  - ‡ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
  - ‡ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
  - ‡ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
  - ‡ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
  - ‡ ES: Exposure Standard
  - ‡ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
  - ‡ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
  - ‡ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
  - ‡ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
  - ‡ LOD: Limit Of Detection
  - ‡ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
  - ‡ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
  - ‡ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
  - ‡ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
  - ‡ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- 
- ‡ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
  - ‡ DSL: Domestic Substances List
  - ‡ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
  - ‡ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECl: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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