



CRC Green Mould Protective

CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 42-6424

Version No: 5.1

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

Issue Date: 10/07/2024

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S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Product name | CRC Green Mould Protective |
| 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

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|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Anti corrosion products. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
|--------------------------|--|

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand) |
| Address | 10 Highbrook Drive East Tamaki Auckland New Zealand |
| Telephone | +64 9 272 2700 |
| Fax | +64 9 274 9696 |
| Website | www.crc.co.nz |
| Email | - 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 number(s) | NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | +64 800 700 112 |
| Other emergency telephone number(s) | 111 (NZ Emergency Services) | +61 3 9573 3188 |

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

| | |
|---|--|
| Classification ^[1] | Aerosols, Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard 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, 9.1B |

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word **Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
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| H222+H229 | Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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|-------------|--|
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P211 | Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. |
| P251 | Do not pierce or burn, even after use. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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| P391 | Collect spillage. |
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Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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| P410+P412 | Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. |
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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| P501 | 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 |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| Not Available | 30-60 | hydrocarbons,C6,isoalkanes,< 5% n-hexane |
| 67-63-0 | 1-5 | <u>isopropanol</u> |
| 110-25-8 | 0-1 | <u>oleylsarcosine</u> |
| 123-42-2 | 0-1 | <u>diacetone alcohol</u> |
| 68512-91-4 | 30-60 | <u>hydrocarbons, C3-4 rich, petroleum distillate</u> |

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

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. ▶ DO NOT use solvents. ▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove to fresh air. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. |

| | |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. <p>Not considered a normal route of entry. If conscious, give water to drink.</p> |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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]

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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| Fire Incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Advice for firefighters

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|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</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

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve. ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. |

- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
- ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- ▶ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
- ▶ Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus.
- ▶ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.
- ▶ Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

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) | isopropanol | Isopropyl alcohol | 400 ppm / 983 mg/m ³ | 1230 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | diacetone alcohol | Diacetone alcohol (4-Hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone) | 50 ppm / 238 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| isopropanol | Not Available | Not Available |
| oleoysarcosine | Not Available | Not Available |
| diacetone alcohol | Not Available | Not Available |
| hydrocarbons, C3-4 rich, petroleum distillate | Not Available | Not Available |


Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| oleoysarcosine | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

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|---|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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. |
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| Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ 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. ▶ Close fitting gas tight goggles <p>DO NOT wear contact lenses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Neoprene gloves ▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. ▶ OTHERWISE: ▶ For potentially moderate exposures: ▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. ▶ For potentially heavy exposures: ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ 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. ▶ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost. <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 Green Mould Protective

| Material | CPI |
|-------------------|-----|
| NEOPRENE | A |
| NITRILE | A |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | 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

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 — In order of recommendation

AlphaTec 02-100

Respiratory protection

Type A-P 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 5 x ES | A-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 25 x ES | Air-line* | A-2 P2 | A-PAPR-2 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | A-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)

- ▶ 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
- ▶ Generally not applicable.

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|---------------------------------|
| AlphaTec® 58-530B |
| AlphaTec® 58-530W |
| AlphaTec® 79-700 |
| AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675 |
| AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185 |
| AlphaTec® 58-008 |
| AlphaTec® 58-735 |
| MICROFLEX® 63-864 |
| MICROFLEX® Diamond Grip® MF-300 |

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

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

| | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Green flammable liquid with a solvent odour; not miscible with water. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.700 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | >200 |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 55 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | -26 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 9.4 | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 1.1 | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |
| Heat of Combustion (kJ/g) | Not Available | Ignition Distance (cm) | Not Available |
| Flame Height (cm) | Not Available | Flame Duration (s) | Not Available |
| Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3) | Not Available | Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3) | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

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|----------------------------|---|
| <p>Inhaled</p> | <p>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>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</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"> ▸ Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures; ▸ respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest; ▸ heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest; ▸ gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain. <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>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Exposure to toxic levels of butadiene may cause dry nose, mouth and throat, also, fatigue, headache, falling sensation, nausea, respiratory paralysis, central nervous system depression, loss of consciousness and even death. Liver and kidney damage as well as genetic damage may occur.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p> <p>The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may produce irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat and runny nose.</p> <p>Exposure to hydrocarbons may result in irregularity of heart beat. Symptoms of moderate poisoning may include dizziness, headache, nausea.</p> |
| <p>Ingestion</p> | <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</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> <p>Swallowing 10 millilitres of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 millilitres may be fatal if not properly treated. The adult single lethal dose is approximately 250 millilitres. Isopropanol is twice as poisonous as ethanol, and the effects caused are similar, except that isopropanol does not cause an initial feeling of well-being. Swallowing may cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea; vomiting and stomach inflammation is more prominent with isopropanol than with ethanol.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> |
| <p>Skin Contact</p> | <p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</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>The diepoxide of butadiene has been reported to cause mild effect of causing skin tumours in mice when applied topically on its skin.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Isopropanol, also known as IPA, is a chemical that has low toxicity when it comes to immediate exposure. It can irritate the eyes and cause discomfort in high concentrations of its vapors. Prolonged exposure to these vapors can lead to depression of the central nervous system. Some people may experience irritation or sensitivity on their skin when using isopropanol.</p> |
| <p>Eye</p> | <p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.</p> <p>Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 parts per million. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible burns to the cornea and eye damage. Eye contact may cause tearing and blurring of vision.</p> |
| <p>Chronic</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>There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby. Based on experience with similar materials, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may reduce fertility in humans at levels which do not cause other toxic effects.</p> <p>Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.</p> <p>Occupational exposure to 1,3-butadiene, enhanced or caused cancer at different body sites with significant associated mortality, in animal testing and on the basis of human data. The predominant tumours are lymphomas, cancers of the testes, stomach and intestines, breast, thyroid, pancreas, throat and womb.</p> <p>Long term, or repeated exposure of isopropanol may cause inco-ordination and tiredness.</p> <p>Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce sleepiness, inco-ordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in adult animals. Isopropanol does not cause genetic damage.</p> <p>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.</p> |

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| <p>CRC Green Mould Protective</p> | <p>TOXICITY</p> <p>Not Available</p> | <p>IRRITATION</p> <p>Not Available</p> |
| <p>isopropanol</p> | <p>TOXICITY</p> | <p>IRRITATION</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg - Severe |
| | Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 53 mg/L4h ^[2] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate |
| | Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3600 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Moderate |
| | | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| oleoysarcosine | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.575 mg/l4h ^[1] | Not Available |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| diacetone alcohol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 13500 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (Human): 100ppm/15M |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 2520 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Severe |
| | | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg - Severe |
| | | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg/24H |
| | | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild |
| | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] | |
| | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] | |
| hydrocarbons, C3-4 rich, petroleum distillate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (mammal) LD50: >5640 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 10000 ppm4h ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | |
| Legend: | 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 | |

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|--------------------------|--|
| ISOPROPANOL | <p>Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p> |
| OLEOYLSARCOSINE | <p>The amino acids alkyl amides are most likely to dissociate into amino acids and fatty acids in the presence of water. Because most of these amino acids and fatty acids are found in the foods we consume daily, oral toxicity is not expected. In turn, skin toxicity would not be expected to be different from oral exposure. Data from previous safety assessments support the notion that these ingredients would not likely cause irritation or sensitization. Testing has also not shown any evidence of light-related toxicity or genetic toxicity.</p> <p>The likelihood of formation of nitrosamines (which cause cancer) is thought to be low.</p> <p>For sarcosine: Motor impairment and respiratory issues have been observed in rats at 10mg/kg. This equates to 800 mg for an 80 kg person. Sarcosine was reported to activate prostate cancer cells and to indicate the malignancy of prostate cancer cells when measured in urine Sarcosine was identified as a differential metabolite that was greatly increased during prostate cancer progression to metastasis and could be detected in urine. Sarcosine levels seemed to control the invasiveness of the cancer. This conclusion has been disputed</p> <p>Sarcosine has been investigated in relation to schizophrenia.</p> <p>Toxicological data is available and well documented for representative toluene, xylene and cumene sulfonates (including sodium, potassium, ammonium and calcium salts). These data show that hydrotropes have low toxicity for all routes, do not cause genetic damage, show no evidence of causing cancer in long-term skin studies, and have not caused birth defects, developmental defects or reduced fertility.</p> <p><</p> |
| DIACETONE ALCOHOL | <p>Inhalation (human) TCLo: 400 ppm resp.effect</p> <p>Diacetone alcohol (DAA) is irritating to the skin and eyes, but the oral lethal dose is more than 4000mg/kg. Animal testing showed some effects to the kidney and liver. It has not been shown to cause reproductive or developmental toxicity or genetic damage, but it may reduce fertility.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| CRC Green Mould Protective & DIACETONE ALCOHOL & HYDROCARBONS, C3-4 RICH, PETROLEUM DISTILLATE | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
| CRC Green Mould Protective & HYDROCARBONS, C3-4 RICH, PETROLEUM DISTILLATE | inhalation of the gas |
| ISOPROPANOL & OLEOYLSARCOSINE | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. |
| ISOPROPANOL & DIACETONE ALCOHOL | 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. |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✔ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| CRC Green Mould Protective | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| isopropanol | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50(ECx) | 24h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.011mg/L | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >1400mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 7550mg/l | 4 |
| oleoylsarcosine | NOEC(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | 0.102mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.43mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >0.43mg/l | 2 |
| diacetone alcohol | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | 100mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >1000mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >100mg/l | 2 |
| hydrocarbons, C3-4 rich, petroleum distillate | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 7.039mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 32mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 768h | Fish | 0.8mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 5.3mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 10mg/l | 2 |

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water

Oils of any kind can cause:

- drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility
- lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration
- asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and
- adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches

In case of accidental releases on the soil, a fine film is formed on the soil, which prevents the plant respiration process and the soil particle saturation. It may cause deep water infestation.

For Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases:

Environmental Fate: Petroleum hydrocarbon gases are primarily produced in petroleum refineries, or in gas plants that separate natural gas and natural gas liquids. This category contains 99 petroleum hydrocarbon gas substances, the majority of which never reach the consumer. Petroleum hydrocarbon gases do not contain inorganic compounds, (e.g. hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, and carbon monoxide), other than asphyxiant gases; the low molecular weight hydrocarbon molecules are primarily responsible for the hazard associated with these gases.

Atmospheric Fate: All components of these gases will evaporate to the air where interaction with hydroxyl radicals is an important fate process.

Substances containing unsaturated carbons are ubiquitous in indoor environments. They result from many sources (see below). Most are reactive with environmental ozone and many produce stable products which are thought to adversely affect human health. The potential for surfaces in an enclosed space to facilitate reactions should be considered.

Source of unsaturated substances Unsaturated substances (Reactive Emissions) Major Stable Products produced following reaction with ozone.

For alkenes (olefins)

Environmental fate:

The potential for exposure of aquatic organisms to members of the higher olefins will be influenced by their physico-chemical properties. The predicted or measured water solubilities of these olefins range from 50 mg/L at 20 C for hexene to 0.00015 mg/L at 25 C for 1-octadecene, and to 6.33 [E-23] mg/L at 25 C for C54 alpha olefin, which suggests there is a lower potential for the larger olefins to be bioavailable to aquatic organisms due to their low solubilities. Their vapor pressures range from 230.6 hPa at 25 C for hexene to 0.00009 hPa at 25 C for 1-octadecene, and to 1.13 [E-16] hPa at 25 C for C54 alpha olefin, which suggests the shorter chain olefins will tend to partition to the air at a significant rate and not remain in the other environmental compartments for long periods of time; while the longer chain olefins will tend to partition primarily to water, soil or sediment, depending on water solubility and sorption behavior. The predicted soil adsorption coefficients (Koc) range from 149 for C6 to 230,800 for C18 and to 1.0 [E10] for C54, indicating increasing partitioning to soil/sediment with increasing carbon number.

For Butadiene: Kow: 1.99; Koc: 72-228; Half-life (hr) air: 4.9; Henry's Pa m³/mol: 2.57; Henry's atm: m³/mol; 7.24E-02; BCF: 19.1E

Atmospheric Fate: Butadiene will partition predominately to the atmospheric compartment where it is not expected to be adsorbed to particulate matter to any significant extent. 1,3-Butadiene will volatilize rapidly from either moist or dry soil to the atmosphere where its most rapid reaction is with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. Destruction by nitrate radicals is expected to be a significant night-time process in urban areas. Polluted urban atmospheres increase the rate of degradation somewhat during daylight hours.

For Butane (Synonym: n-Butane): Log Kow: 2.89; Koc: 450-900; Henry's Law Constant: 0.95 atm-cu m/mole, Vapor Pressure: 1820 mm Hg; BCF: 1.9.

Atmospheric Fate: Butane is expected to exist only as a gas in the ambient atmosphere. Gas-phase n-butane is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 6.3 days, (@ 25 C). Butane is not expected to absorb UV light and probably will probably not be broken down directly by sunlight in the atmosphere.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| isopropanol | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3 days) |
| oleoylsarcosine | LOW | LOW |
| diacetone alcohol | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|----------------------|
| isopropanol | LOW (LogKOW = 0.05) |
| oleoylsarcosine | HIGH (LogKOW = 6.83) |
| diacetone alcohol | LOW (LogKOW = -0.14) |
| hydrocarbons, C3-4 rich, petroleum distillate | LOW (LogKOW = 2.36) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| isopropanol | HIGH (Log KOC = 1.06) |
| oleoylsarcosine | LOW (Log KOC = 17090) |

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| diacetone alcohol | HIGH (Log KOC = 1) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. ▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate. ▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. |
|-------------------------------------|---|

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

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant |  |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

Land transport (UN)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 14.1. UN number or ID number | 1950 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Class | 2.1 |
| | Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Special provisions | 63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381 |
| | Limited quantity | 1000ml |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| 14.1. UN number | 1950 |
| | Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid) |

| | | |
|---|---|-------------------|
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 2.1 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 10L |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A1 A145 A167 A802 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 203 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 150 kg |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | Forbidden |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | Forbidden |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Forbidden |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | Forbidden |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 14.1. UN number | 1950 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 2.1 |
| | IMDG Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Marine Pollutant | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | 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 |
|---|---------------|
| isopropanol | Not Available |
| oleoylsarcosine | Not Available |
| diacetone alcohol | Not Available |
| hydrocarbons, C3-4 rich, petroleum distillate | Not Available |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---|---------------|
| isopropanol | Not Available |
| oleoylsarcosine | Not Available |
| diacetone alcohol | Not Available |
| hydrocarbons, C3-4 rich, petroleum distillate | 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.

isopropanol 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)

oleoysarcosine is found on the following regulatory lists

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 Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits for dangerous goods

diacetone alcohol 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)

hydrocarbons, C3-4 rich, petroleum distillate is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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 - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (isopropanol; oleoysarcosine; diacetone alcohol; hydrocarbons, C3-4 rich, petroleum distillate) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | No (hydrocarbons, C3-4 rich, petroleum distillate) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |

| National Inventory | Status |
|---------------------|---|
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | No (hydrocarbons, C3-4 rich, petroleum distillate) |
| USA - TSCA | All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active' |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (hydrocarbons, C3-4 rich, petroleum distillate) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | No (oleoilsarcosine; hydrocarbons, C3-4 rich, petroleum distillate) |
| Legend: | 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. |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 10/07/2024 |
| Initial Date | 18/08/2014 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 4.1 | 01/11/2019 | One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification |
| 5.1 | 10/07/2024 | Expiration. Review and 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
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- 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
- KECI: 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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