



# CRC Rust Converter Aerosol

## CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 5459-37

Version No: 4.1

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

Issue Date: 10/12/2021

Print Date: 03/05/2022

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	CRC Rust Converter Aerosol
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	14610
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	Conversion coating for rusted steel. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
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#### Details of the 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	<a href="http://www.crc.co.nz">www.crc.co.nz</a>
Email	customerservices@crc.co.nz

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	111 (NZ Emergency Services)	+61 2 9186 1132

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 Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3
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, 6.4A, 6.9B (narcotic effects)

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	<b>Danger</b>
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### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H222+H229</b>	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<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.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

<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>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
<b>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P304+P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

### 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.
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

### 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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Not Applicable

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-64-1	30-50	<u>acetone</u>
67-63-0	20-30	<u>isopropanol</u>
111-76-2	2-5	<u>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</u>
149-91-7	2-3	<u>gallic acid</u>
68476-85-7.	10-30	<u>hydrocarbon propellant</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

<b>Eye Contact</b>	If aerosols come in contact with the eyes: <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>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin: <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>

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

For petroleum distillates

- In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
- Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
- Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
- Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
- After the initial episode, individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment. Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
- Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
- Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

BP America Product Safety & Toxicology Department

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

- Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
- About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
- There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

Inhalation Management:

- Maintain a clear airway, give humidified oxygen and ventilate if necessary.
- If respiratory irritation occurs, assess respiratory function and, if necessary, perform chest X-rays to check for chemical pneumonitis.
- Consider the use of steroids to reduce the inflammatory response.
- Treat pulmonary oedema with PEEP or CPAP ventilation.

Dermal Management:

- Remove any remaining contaminated clothing, place in double sealed, clear bags, label and store in secure area away from patients and staff.
- Irrigate with copious amounts of water.
- An emollient may be required.

Eye Management:

- Irrigate thoroughly with running water or saline for 15 minutes.
- Stain with fluorescein and refer to an ophthalmologist if there is any uptake of the stain.

Oral Management:

- No **GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMETIC**
- Encourage oral fluids.

Systemic Management:

- Monitor blood glucose and arterial pH.
- Ventilate if respiratory depression occurs.
- If patient unconscious, monitor renal function.
- Symptomatic and supportive care.

The Chemical Incident Management Handbook:

Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospital Trust, 2000

### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX

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

Determinant	Sampling Time	Index	Comments
Acetone in urine	End of shift	50 mg/L	NS

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

For acute or short term repeated exposures to isopropanol:

- Rapid onset respiratory depression and hypotension indicates serious ingestions that require careful cardiac and respiratory monitoring together with immediate intravenous access.
- Rapid absorption precludes the usefulness of emesis or lavage 2 hours post-ingestion. Activated charcoal and cathartics are not clinically useful. Ipecac is most useful when given 30 mins. post-ingestion.
- There are no antidotes.
- Management is supportive. Treat hypotension with fluids followed by vasopressors.

- Watch closely, within the first few hours for respiratory depression; follow arterial blood gases and tidal volumes.
- Ice water lavage and serial haemoglobin levels are indicated for those patients with evidence of gastrointestinal bleeding.

## 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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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)  carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> 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

<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> <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>▸ 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> <li>▸ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▸ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▸ Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus.</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>	<p>The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <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>
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**Other information**

- ▶ 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**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers</b></li> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	▶ 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)	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.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1230 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol (Butyl glycol ether)	25 ppm / 121 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	(skin)-Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	gallic acid	Particulates not otherwise classified respirable dust	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	gallic acid	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	gallic acid	Particulates not otherwise classified	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	gallic acid	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas)	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available


**Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	400 ppm	2000* ppm	12000** ppm
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	60 ppm	120 ppm	700 ppm
gallic acid	18 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	190 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
hydrocarbon propellant	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm	4.00E+05 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
acetone	2,500 ppm	Not Available
isopropanol	2,000 ppm	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	Not Available
gallic acid	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	2,000 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> <p>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.</p>
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<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▸ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▸ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes</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> <li>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▸ Chemical goggles.</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> <li>▸ Close fitting gas tight goggles</li> </ul> <p><b>DO NOT wear contact lenses.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ 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.</li> </ul> <p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b> For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▸ <b>NOTE:</b> Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and <b>ALL</b> lenses concentrate them.</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>▸ <b>OTHERWISE:</b></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 Rust Converter Aerosol

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

## 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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

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.

TEFLON	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

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Highly flammable clear liquid with mild odour; mixes with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<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>	4	<b>Decomposition temperature</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>	<0	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Medium	<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>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (Not Available%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</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 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>Isobutane produces a dose dependent action and at high concentrations may cause numbness, suffocation, exhilaration, dizziness, headache, nausea, confusion, incoordination and unconsciousness in severe cases.</p> <p>The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation.</p>
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	<p>Aliphatic alcohols with more than 3-carbons cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness and delirium, central depression, coma, seizures and behavioural changes. Secondary respiratory depression and failure, as well as low blood pressure and irregular heart rhythms, may follow.</p> <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>Nerve damage can be caused by some non-ring hydrocarbons. Symptoms are temporary, and include weakness, tremors, increased saliva, some convulsions, excessive tears with discolouration and inco-ordination lasting up to 24 hours.</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. <b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b></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>Effects of exposure to acetone by inhalation include central nervous system depression, light-headedness, unintelligible speech, inco-ordination, stupor, low blood pressure, fast heart rate, metabolic acidosis, high blood sugar and ketosis. Rarely, there may be convulsions and death of kidney tubules.</p> <p>Ketone vapours irritate the nose, throat and mucous membrane. High concentrations depress the central nervous system, causing headache, vertigo, poor concentration, sleep and failure of the heart and breathing.</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>Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma.</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>Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea.</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>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant 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>Skin exposure to isoparaffins may produce slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans. Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans. Significant percutaneous absorption occurs in rabbits but not apparently in man.</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>Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation.</p> <p>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>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>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</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> <p>Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.</p> <p>Workers exposed to acetone for long periods showed inflammation of the airways, stomach and small bowel, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance the liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents.</p> <p><b>WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards.</b></p>

<b>CRC Rust Converter Aerosol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<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>isopropanol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 53 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
<b>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: 210 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 2.21 mg/l4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 300 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>gallic acid</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>hydrocarbon propellant</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 658 mg/l4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<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>ACETONE</b>	For acetone: 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 macrocytic anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/cubic metre has not caused neurobehavioural deficits.
<b>ISOPROPANOL</b>	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. 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.
<b>ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER</b>	NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes. ** ASCC (NZ) SDS The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs): Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates. EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). Further, rapid conversion of the aldehydes by aldehyde dehydrogenase produces alkoxyacetic acids, which are the predominant urinary metabolites of mono substituted glycol ethers. <b>Acute Toxicity:</b> Oral LD50 values in rats for all category members range from 739 (EGHE) to 3089 mg/kg bw (EGPE), with values increasing with decreasing molecular weight. Four to six hour acute inhalation toxicity studies were conducted for these chemicals in rats at the highest vapour concentrations practically achievable. Values range from LC0 > 85 ppm (508 mg/m3) for EGHE, LC50 > 400ppm (2620 mg/m3) for EGBEA to LC50 > 2132 ppm (9061 mg/m3) for EGPE. Animal testing showed that exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether resulted in toxicity to both the mother and the embryo. Reproductive effects were thought to be less than that of other monoalkyl ethers of ethylene glycol. Chronic exposure may cause anaemia, with enlargement and fragility of red blood cells. It is thought that in animals butoxyethanol may cause generalized clotting and bone infarction. In animals, 2-butoxyethanol also increased the rate of some cancers, including liver cancer. For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the airways; absorption through skin is apparently slow. Following absorption, it is distributed throughout the body. In humans, it is initially metabolized by alcohol dehydrogenase to form glycolaldehyde, which is rapidly converted to glycolic acid and glyoxal.
<b>GALLIC ACID</b>	Oral (mice) NOAEL: 5000 mg/kg (non toxic) ** ** [Food and Chemical Toxicology, 2001, Vol 39, Iss 9, pp 919-922] The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.

<b>HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. inhalation of the gas
<b>ACETONE &amp; ISOPROPANOL &amp; ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER</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>ISOPROPANOL &amp; GALLIC ACID</b>	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.

<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

<b>CRC Rust Converter Aerosol</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>acetone</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	NOEC(ECx)	12h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	3744.6-5000.7mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.873-27.684mg/l	4
<b>isopropanol</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	4200mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4
<b>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC10(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	7.2mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	623mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1250mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	164mg/l	2
<b>gallic acid</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.6mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
<b>hydrocarbon propellant</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
<b>hydrocarbon propellant</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2

	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
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**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

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

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)
gallic acid	LOW	LOW

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)
gallic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 0.7)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)
gallic acid	LOW (KOC = 64.16)

## 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
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### Land transport (UN)

<b>UN number</b>	1950	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	2.1
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381
	Limited quantity	1000ml

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

<b>UN number</b>	1950	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Aerosols, flammable	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>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>UN number</b>	1950	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	AEROSOLS	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	1000 ml

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
acetone	Not Available
isopropanol	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
gallic acid	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available

### Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
acetone	Not Available
isopropanol	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Not Available
gallic acid	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	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 2020

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

#### 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)

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

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)

#### ethylene glycol monobutyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

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)

#### gallic acid is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

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)

#### hydrocarbon propellant is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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)

### 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

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 (acetone; isopropanol; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether; gallic acid; hydrocarbon propellant)
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>	10/12/2021
<b>Initial Date</b>	22/04/2021

### SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	20/08/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
4.1	10/12/2021	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  
AIIIC: 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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