

CRC 9304 Interior Cleaner

CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 6636-48

Issue Date: 27/06/2017

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Print Date: 19/06/2018

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

S.GHS.NZLEN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	CRC 9304 Interior Cleaner
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Aerosol cleaning foam for automobile wheels.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)	CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)
Address	PO Box 58 121 Greenmount Auckland New Zealand	10 Highbrook Drive East Tamaki Auckland New Zealand
Telephone	Not Available	+64 9 272 2700
Fax	Not Available	+64 9 274 9696
Website	www.crc.co.nz	www.crc.co.nz
Email	Not Available	customerservices@crc.co.nz

Emergency telephone number


Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	111 (NZ Emergency Services)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.3A, 6.4A, 9.1C, 9.1D

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
9016-45-9	0.5-3	<u>nonylphenol, ethoxylated</u>
Not Available	0.1-0.5	fragrance
7732-18-5	70-90	<u>water</u>
68476-85-7.	10-30	<u>hydrocarbon propellant</u>

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 with fresh running water.▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If 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.▶ Prosthesis 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	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.▶ Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂

LARGE FIRE:

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- ▶ foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

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">▶ Non combustible.▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames. Other decomposition products include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ carbon dioxide (CO₂)▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

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.▶ Clean up all spills immediately.▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.▶ Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.▶ 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.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ 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.
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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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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)	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas)	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Glycols, polyethylene, mono(p-nonylphenyl) ether	4.5 mg/m ³	49 mg/m ³	300 mg/m ³
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Ethoxylated nonylphenol; (Nonyl phenyl polyethylene glycol ether)	1 mg/m ³	11 mg/m ³	260 mg/m ³
hydrocarbon propellant	Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm	4.00E+05 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
fragrance	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	2,000 [LEL] ppm	Not Available

Exposure controls

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> <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>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

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

Respiratory protection

Type AX-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

computer-generated selection:
CRC 9304 Interior Cleaner

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NEOPRENE	C
PVA	C
VITON	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.

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	Air-line*	AX-2 P2	AX-PAPR-2 P2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	AX-3 P2	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous Flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE . Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant. White aerosol foam; soluble in water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.05
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	10-11	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elevated temperatures. ▶ Presence of open flame. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<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>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</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>
Ingestion	<p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</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>
Eye	<p>Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).</p> <p>Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.</p>
Chronic	<p>Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p>

CRC 9304 Interior Cleaner	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1310 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg SEVERE
		Skin (human): 15 mg/3D mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg mild
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 84.684 mg/l15 min ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 90.171125 mg/l15 min ^[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	

CRC 9304 Interior Cleaner	<p>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.</p>
NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED	<p>Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products.</p> <p>Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. The oxidization products also cause irritation.</p> <p>Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported.</p> <p>Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.</p> <p>Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, flaccid muscle tone, breathing difficulty and coma. Death may result in experimental animal.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The 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.</p>
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	inhalation of the gas
WATER & HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification
⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

CRC 9304 Interior Cleaner	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1.3mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	12.2mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.0mg/L	4
	NOEC	2400	Fish	0.035mg/L	4
water	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Harmful to aquatic organisms.
For Hydrocarbons: log Kow 1. BCF~10.
Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (BCF = 16)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (KOC = 940)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging	▸ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
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disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. ▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate. ▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
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Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

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	NO
HAZCHEM	2Y

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1950				
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Class</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	2.2	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	2.2				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	Not Applicable				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td>63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Limited quantity</td> <td>1000ml</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381	Limited quantity	1000ml
Special provisions	63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381				
Limited quantity	1000ml				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950						
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">IMDG Class</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">IMDG Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	IMDG Class	2.2	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable		
IMDG Class	2.2						
IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable						
Packing group	Not Applicable						
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable						
Special precautions for user	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">EMS Number</td> <td>F-D, S-U</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td>63 190 277 327 344 381 959</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Limited Quantities</td> <td>1000ml</td> </tr> </table>	EMS Number	F-D, S-U	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959	Limited Quantities	1000ml
EMS Number	F-D, S-U						
Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959						
Limited Quantities	1000ml						

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

Not Applicable

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
HSR002519	Aerosols (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017

NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED(9016-45-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT(68476-85-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (water; hydrocarbon propellant)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	27/06/2017
Initial Date	Not Available

Other information**Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	9016-45-9, 26027-38-3, 26571-11-9, 14409-72-4
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7., 68476-86-8.

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
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

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