Rocol Open Gear Spray

ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **4**

Chemwatch: **21448**
Version No: **8.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: **23/12/2022**
Print Date: **26/11/2023**
S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Rocol Open Gear Spray
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	bitumen spray
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	Open gear lubricant. 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	**ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)**	**ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS**
Address	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland 2013 New Zealand	100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia
Telephone	0800 476 265	+61 2 9757 8800
Fax	+64 9 273 6489	+61 2 9757 3855
Website	www.itwpf.co.nz	www.itwpf.com.au
Email	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 2436 2255	+61 1800 951 288	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188	+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 Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, 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, 6.3A, 6.9B (narcotic effects), 9.1B

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H222+H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P391	Collect spillage.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
142-82-5	30-60	n-heptane
Not Available	10-30	hydrocarbons nonhazardous
1317-33-5	<1	molybdenum disulfide
68476-85-7.	30-60	hydrocarbon propellant
Not Available		NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient
Not Available		information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

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*

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SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If aerosols come in contact with the eyes: ▪ 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	If skin contact occurs: ▪ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▪ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▪ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled: ▪ Remove to fresh air. ▪ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▪ 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	Not considered a normal route of entry. ▪ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▪ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▪ Observe the patient carefully. ▪ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▪ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▪ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.
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]

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

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▪ 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.

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Fire/Explosion Hazard	▪ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▪ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▪ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▪ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) sulfur oxides (SOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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	▪ 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	▪ 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	▪ 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. ▪ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▪ 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

Suitable container	▪ Aerosol dispenser. ▪ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	▪ 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)	n-heptane	Heptane (n-Heptane)	400 ppm / 1640 mg/m3	2050 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	oto - Ototoxin
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	molybdenum disulfide	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	molybdenum disulfide	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	molybdenum disulfide	Molybdenum, as Mo Insoluble compounds	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas)	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
n-heptane	500 ppm	830 ppm	5000* ppm
molybdenum disulfide	50 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	1,600 mg/m3
hydrocarbon propellant	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm	4.00E+05 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
n-heptane	750 ppm	Not Available
molybdenum disulfide	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	2,000 ppm	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. 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. The basic types of engineering controls are: 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.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** For potentially moderate or heavy exposures: ▪ 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	▪ 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	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. **OTHERWISE:** ▪ Overalls. ▪ Skin cleansing cream. ▪ Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Dark bitumastic material with solvent odour; does not mix with water. Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under **PRESSURE**. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available

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Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
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)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-81 propellant	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	**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	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▪ 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	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. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death. **WARNING**:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

Rocol Open Gear Spray	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
n-heptane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >29.29 mg/l4h[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	

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molybdenum disulfide	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.82 mg/L4h[2]	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 658 mg/l4h[2]	Not Available
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*	

MOLYBDENUM DISULFIDE	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.
HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT	inhalation of the gas
MOLYBDENUM DISULFIDE & 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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✓ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Rocol Open Gear Spray	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

n-heptane	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.4mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.11mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2

molybdenum disulfide	**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**
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
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*				

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
n-heptane	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
n-heptane	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.66)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
n-heptane	LOW (KOC = 274.7)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▪ 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

Continued...

	Limited quantity	1000ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	1950
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Aerosols, flammable
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: 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)

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
n-heptane	Not Available
molybdenum disulfide	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
n-heptane	Not Available
molybdenum disulfide	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Continued...

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.

n-heptane 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)

molybdenum disulfide is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits for dangerous goods
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)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Hazardous Substance Location

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

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

Certified Handler

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

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

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

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

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (n-heptane; molybdenum disulfide; hydrocarbon propellant)

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
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
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	23/12/2022
Initial Date	16/06/2006

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
8.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.

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.