

RALI RUST GOBBLER

RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Version No: 1.2
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: 09/05/2016
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L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RALI RUST GOBBLER
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	9005
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington Naenae New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 737636

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+800 2436 2255	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

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

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Flammable Liquid Category 4
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	6.7B, 6.3B, 6.4A, 3.1D, 6.1E (oral), 6.6A, 6.8B

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H303	May be harmful if swallowed
H316	Causes mild skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

Continued...

RALI RUST GOBLER

H340	May cause genetic defects.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H227	Combustible liquid

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
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Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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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

The specific chemical identity and/ or exact percentage of composition has been withheld as a trade secret

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
77-92-9	0.1-1	<u>citric acid</u>
108-05-4	0.1-1	<u>vinyl acetate</u>
67-63-0	20-40	<u>isopropanol</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ 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
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RALI RUST GOBBLER

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>WARNING: In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combustible. <p>Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.</p>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all ignition sources.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard.

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. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Isopropanol (syn: isopropyl alcohol, IPA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> forms ketones and unstable peroxides on contact with air or oxygen; the presence of ketones especially methyl ethyl ketone (MEK, 2-butanone) will accelerate the rate of peroxidation reacts violently with strong oxidisers, powdered aluminium (exothermic), crotonaldehyde, diethyl aluminium bromide (ignition), dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate (ignition/ ambient temperature), chromium trioxide (ignition), potassium-tert-butoxide (ignition), nitroform (possible explosion), oleum (pressure increased in closed container), cobalt chloride, aluminium triisopropoxide, hydrogen plus palladium dust (ignition), oxygen gas, phosgene, phosgene plus iron salts (possible explosion), sodium dichromate plus sulfuric acid (exothermic/ incandescence), triisobutyl aluminium reacts with phosphorus trichloride forming hydrogen chloride gas reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline earth and alkali metals, strong acids, strong caustics, acid anhydrides, halogens, aliphatic amines, aluminium isopropoxide, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, barium perchlorate (forms highly explosive perchloric ester compound), benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide (possible explosion), hexamethylene diisocyanate (possible explosion), hydrogen peroxide (forms explosive compound), hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium aluminium hydride, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitric acid, nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen tetraoxide (possible explosion), pentafluoroguanidine, perchloric acid (especially hot), permonosulfuric acid, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium, trinitromethane attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings reacts with metallic aluminium at high temperature may generate electrostatic charges

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)	vinyl acetate	Vinyl acetate	35 mg/m ³ / 10 ppm	70 mg/m ³ / 20 ppm	Not Available	Suspected carcinogen
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	983 mg/m ³ / 400 ppm	1230 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
citric acid	Citric acid	0.37 mg/m ³	4 mg/m ³	590 mg/m ³
vinyl acetate	Vinyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm	400 ppm	12000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
citric acid	Not Available	Not Available
vinyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	12,000 ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm

MATERIAL DATA


for vinyl acetate:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.12 ppm (detection), 0.40 ppm (recognition)

The recommended TLV-TWA is thought to minimise the potential of systemic effects whilst the STEL is recommended to protect against ocular irritation.

RALI RUST GOBBLER

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▶ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

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:

RALI RUST GOBBLER

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
TEFLON	C
TEFLON-FEP	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.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.

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

^ - Full-face

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Brown liquid with strong odour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.89- 0.95
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	2-4	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	87
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	65	Taste	Not Available

Continued...

RALI RUST GOBBLER

Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	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)	86
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	475

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
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.</p> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by inhalation' nor has it been designated as 'irritating to the respiratory system'.</p> <p>The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur.</p>
Ingestion	<p>The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.</p> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'.</p> <p>At sufficiently high doses the material may be hepatotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the liver).</p> <p>Following ingestion, a single exposure to isopropyl alcohol produced lethargy and non-specific effects such as weight loss and irritation.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.</p> <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</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, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.</p>
Eye	<p>The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact.</p> <p>Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 ppm.</p> <p>When instilled in rabbit eyes ethylene glycol monobutyl ether produced pain, conjunctival irritation, and transient corneal injury.</p>
Chronic	<p>On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may produce heritable genetic damage.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in the development of heritable genetic damage, generally on the basis of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - appropriate animal studies, - other relevant information <p>Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p> <p>Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Long term or repeated ingestion exposure of isopropanol may produce incoordination, lethargy and reduced weight gain.</p> <p>Tannins, mixtures of polyphenols (specifically polyesters of gallic acid), occur in numerous foods and beverages (red wine, black tea and tea preparations of mate, cacao and khat).</p>

RALI RUST GOBBLER	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
citric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
vinyl acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

RALI RUST GOBBLER

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 7472 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (human): 22 ppm irritant
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 11.4 mg/L/4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
Oral (rat) LD50: 3483.82 mg/kg ^[1]	irritant
	Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h open

isopropanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12792 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 72.6 mg/L/4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild	

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

CITRIC ACID	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. for citric acid (and its inorganic citrate salts) Based on many experimental data in animals and on human experience, citric acid is of low acute toxicity. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).
VINYL ACETATE	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
ISOPROPANOL	For isopropanol (IPA): Acute toxicity: Isopropanol has a low order of acute toxicity. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

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 required to make classification available
 ⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
citric acid	EC0	72	Crustacea	<80mg/L	1
citric acid	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	23.29809mg/L	3
citric acid	LC50	96	Fish	9.23896mg/L	3
citric acid	NOEC	16	Crustacea	153mg/L	4
citric acid	EC50	48	Crustacea	>50mg/L	2
vinyl acetate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.732mg/L	3
vinyl acetate	LC50	96	Fish	14mg/L	4
vinyl acetate	NOEC	816	Fish	0.551mg/L	2
vinyl acetate	EC50	48	Crustacea	12.6mg/L	2
vinyl acetate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.48mg/L	2
isopropanol	EC50	384	Crustacea	42.389mg/L	3
isopropanol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	993.232mg/L	3
isopropanol	LC50	96	Fish	183.844mg/L	3
isopropanol	NOEC	5760	Fish	0.02mg/L	4
isopropanol	EC50	48	Crustacea	12500mg/L	5

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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

For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates:

Members of this category include ethylene glycol propyl ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE)

Environmental fate:

The ethers, like other simple glycol ethers possess no functional groups that are readily subject to hydrolysis in the presence of waters.

RALI RUST GOBLER

For isopropanol (IPA):
 log Kow : -0.16- 0.28
 Half-life (hr) air : 33-84
 Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 130
 Henry's atm m3 /mol: 8.07E-06
 BOD 5: 1.19,60%
 COD : 1.61-2.30,97%
 ThOD : 2.4
 BOD 20: >70% * [Akzo Nobel]

Environmental Fate

Based on calculated results from a lever 1 fugacity model, IPA is expected to partition primarily to the aquatic compartment (77.7%) with the remainder to the air (22.3%).

For glycol ethers:

Environmental fate:

Ether groups are generally stable to hydrolysis in water under neutral conditions and ambient temperatures.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
citric acid	LOW	LOW
vinyl acetate	LOW	LOW
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
citric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -1.64)
vinyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 2.34)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
citric acid	LOW (KOC = 10)
vinyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 6.131)
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
	NO
HAZCHEM	
	Not Applicable

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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
HSR002680	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Combustible, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006

CITRIC ACID(77-92-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

RALI RUST GOBLER

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

VINYL ACETATE(108-05-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

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

ISOPROPANOL(67-63-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

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

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

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 (citric acid; vinyl acetate; isopropanol)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (citric acid)
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

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
citric acid	1192555-95-5, 12262-73-6, 136108-93-5, 245654-34-6, 43136-35-2, 623158-96-3, 77-92-9, 856568-15-5, 878903-72-1, 890704-54-8, 896506-46-0, 906507-37-7

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.

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

Continued...

RALI RUST GOBBLER

TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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