

RALI AUTO VU

RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

Version No: 1.12
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: 30/08/2016
Print Date: 30/08/2016
L.GHS.NZLEN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RALI AUTO VU
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	8120
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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	+800 2436 2255	+612 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

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]	Flammable Liquid Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, 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	3.1D, 6.1D (inhalation), 6.1D (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.8B, 9.1C, 9.1D

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD **WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.

Continued...

RALI AUTO VU

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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
7664-41-7	0.1-1	<u>ammonia anhydrous liquefied</u>
64-17-5	5-15	<u>ethanol</u>
67-56-1	0.1-1	<u>methanol</u>
111-76-2	1-10	<u>ethylene glycol monobutyl ether</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"> ▶ Wash out immediately 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. ▶ 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 skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ 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. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. <p>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. <p>NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p>

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

RALI AUTO VU

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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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	WARNING: In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures. ▶ Combustible. Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO ₂) 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	▶ 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	▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▶ Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) and its acetate: ▶ May form unstable peroxides in storage ▶ is incompatible with oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide, nitrates, strong acids, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid ▶ 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)	ammonia anhydrous liquefied	Ammonia, Anhydrous	17 mg/m ³ / 25 ppm	24 mg/m ³ / 35 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	1880 mg/m ³ / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	methanol	Methyl alcohol	262 mg/m ³ / 200 ppm	328 mg/m ³ / 250 ppm	Not Available	Skin absorption, Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	121 mg/m ³ / 25 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Skin absorption

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	Ammonia	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethanol	Ethyl alcohol; (Ethanol)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methanol	Methyl alcohol; (Methanol)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Butoxyethanol, 2-; (Glycol ether EB)	20 ppm	20 ppm	700 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	500 ppm	300 ppm

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RALI AUTO VU

ethanol	15,000 ppm	3,300 [LEL] ppm
methanol	25,000 ppm	6,000 ppm
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	700 [Unch] ppm

MATERIAL DATA

For ethanol:

Odour Threshold Value: 49-716 ppm (detection), 101 ppm (recognition)

Eye and respiratory tract irritation do not appear to occur at exposure levels of less than 5000 ppm and the TLV-TWA is thought to provide an adequate margin of safety against such effects.

For methanol:

Odour Threshold Value: 4.2-5960 ppm (detection), 53.0-8940 ppm (recognition)


NOTE: Detector tubes for methanol, measuring in excess of 50 ppm, are commercially available.

For ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol)

Odour Threshold Value: 0.10 ppm (detection), 0.35 ppm (recognition)

Although rats appear to be more susceptible than other animals anaemia is not uncommon amongst humans following exposure.

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	▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. 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

Respiratory protection

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
100+		-	Airline**

* -Continuous Flow

** -Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

A (All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, 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 deg C)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	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)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	80	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	Oxidising properties	Not Available

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RALI AUTO VU

Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	100
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	223

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	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).
Ingestion	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. Ingestion of ethanol may produce nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal bleeding, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Severe acute exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, by ingestion, may cause kidney damage, haemoglobinuria, (blood in urine) and is potentially fatal.
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. When instilled in rabbit eyes ethylene glycol monobutyl ether produced pain, conjunctival irritation, and transient corneal injury.
Chronic	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. 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. 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. Long-term exposure to ethanol may result in progressive liver damage with fibrosis or may exacerbate liver injury caused by other agents. Long-term exposure to methanol vapour, at concentrations exceeding 3000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterised by gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting), headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo, conjunctivitis and clouded or double vision.

RALI AUTO VU	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 4.84 mg/L ^[2]	Nil reported
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4hr ^[2]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9500 ppm/1hr ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg ^[1]	
ethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):100mg/24hr-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: >1187-2769 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):400 mg (open)-mild

RALI AUTO VU

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
methanol	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 15800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 64000 ppm/4hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 40 mg-moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: >1187-2769 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 h-moderate
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	* [Union Carbide]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 450 ppm/4hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; 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

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. 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. Exposure of pregnant rats to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) at 100 ppm or rabbits at 200 ppm during organogenesis resulted in maternal toxicity and embryotoxicity including a decreased number of viable implantations per litter. For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract. 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
	ETHANOL & METHANOL & ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

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
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LC50	96	Fish	0.068mg/L	2
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.179mg/L	5
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	311.661mg/L	3
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	EC50	1440	Crustacea	0.016mg/L	5
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	NOEC	Not Applicable	Fish	0.0015mg/L	5
ethanol	LC50	96	Fish	42mg/L	4
ethanol	EC50	48	Crustacea	2mg/L	4
ethanol	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/L	2
ethanol	EC50	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0129024mg/L	4
ethanol	NOEC	2016	Fish	0.000375mg/L	4
methanol	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	4
methanol	EC50	48	Crustacea	>10000mg/L	4
methanol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	16.912mg/L	4
methanol	BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.05mg/L	4
methanol	EC50	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0246708mg/L	4
methanol	NOEC	72	Crustacea	0.1mg/L	4

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RALI AUTO VU

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LC50	96	Fish	222.042mg/L	3
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	EC50	48	Crustacea	164mg/L	2
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	720mg/L	2
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	EC50	384	Crustacea	51.539mg/L	3
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	NOEC	168	Crustacea	56mg/L	2

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

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

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.

When ethanol is released into the soil it readily and quickly biodegrades but may leach into ground water; most is lost by evaporation.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LOW	LOW
ethanol	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
methanol	LOW	LOW
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LOW (LogKOW = 0.229)
ethanol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
methanol	LOW (BCF = 10)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ammonia anhydrous liquefied	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
ethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
methanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)

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

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RALI AUTO VU

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
HSR002657	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Combustible)

AMMONIA ANHYDROUS LIQUEFIED(7664-41-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

ETHANOL(64-17-5) 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)	

METHANOL(67-56-1) 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)	

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER(111-76-2) 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 (methanol; ethanol; ammonia anhydrous liquefied; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether)
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

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.

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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