# **RESENE THINNER No. 6**

# **Resene Paints LTD**

Version No: 2.3

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

Issue Date: **29/03/2022** Print Date: **29/03/2022** L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

# Product name RESENE THINNER No. 6 Synonyms Not Available Proper shipping name PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) Other means of identification Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	6443
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

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Registered company name	Resene Paints LTD
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington 5011 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 7days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 2 9186 1132

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

# **SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Olassinoation of the substance	, or mixture	
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 4	
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	3.1C, 6.1D (dermal), 6.1D (inhalation), 6.1D (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.7B, 6.8B, 9.1D	

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)







Signal word W

Warning

#### Hazard statement(s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.  H312 Harmful in contact with skin.  H332 Harmful if inhaled.  H302 Harmful if swallowed.  H315 Causes skin irritation	ilazaru statement(s)	
H332 Harmful if inhaled. H302 Harmful if swallowed.	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.	H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
	H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H315 Causes skin irritation	H302	Harmful if swallowed.
THE CONTROL OF THE CO	H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.	H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.	H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

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H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P271	Use only a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
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.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

# Precautionary statement(s) Storage

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

#### 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
1330-20-7	100	xylene
Legend:	Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available	

#### **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

# Description of first aid measures

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

Eye Contact

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.

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.

#### If skin contact occurs:

Skin Contact Immedia

- 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.

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Inhalation

If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

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.

If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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

Treat symptomatically.

# **SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

### Extinguishing media

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

# Advice for firefighters

Advice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Liquid and vapour are flammable. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) 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. Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.
Major Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non- combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non- sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authority.

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

# **SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

Precautions for safe handling	
Safe handling	<ul> <li>Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> </ul>
Other information	► Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

# Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>For low viscosity materials (i): Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.</li> </ul>
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- Xylenes:

   may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride
- ▶ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings
- Storage incompatibility
- ▶ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity.
- Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. For alkyl aromatics:

The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms.

# 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)	xylene	Dimethylbenzene	50 ppm / 217 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

#### **Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2		TEEL-3
xylene	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
xylene	900 ppm		Not Available	

#### MATERIAL DATA

IFRA Prohibited Fragrance Substance

The International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards form the basis for the globally accepted and recognized risk management system for the safe use of fragrance ingredients and are part of the IFRA Code of Practice.

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits.

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

for xylenes:

IDLH Level: 900 ppm

Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially.

# **Exposure controls**

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
See Hand protection below
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.
Overalls
Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

#### Respiratory protection

Where the concentration of vapours in the breathing zone approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standards" respiratory protection is required. Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.

# **SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

	• •		
Appearance	clear colourless liquid with strong aromatic odour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.87
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	495-516

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	1		1
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)	135-155	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	25	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	0.7	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	12.3	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.9	Volatile Component (%vol)	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	1.893	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.7	VOC g/L	870

# **SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ stable.
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**

SECTION 11 Toxicological i	nformation
Information on toxicological e	ffects
Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.  Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression.  Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure.  Xylene is a central nervous system depressant.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.  The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'.  Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful or toxic if swallowed.  Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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.  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. Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.  The material produces moderate skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either  * produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or  * produces significant, but moderate, 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.
Еуе	The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis.  Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe 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.
Chronic	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.  Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.  Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure.

repeated or prolonged exposure.

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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.

Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking.

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TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

# xylene

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 5000 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

#### 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

# Reproductive effector in rats

#### XYLENE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

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.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

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:

X - Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Data available to make classification

#### **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

#### Toxicity

RESENE THINNER No. 6	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Sour	ce
RESENE I HINNER NO. 0	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not A	vailable
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species		Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic pla	ants	0.44mg/l	2
xylene	LC50	96h	Fish		2.6mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic pla	ants	4.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea		1.8mg/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 allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

For aromatic hydrocarbons:

Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus.

For xylenes : log Koc : 2.05-3.08 Koc : 25.4-204 Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 24-672 Half-life (hr) H2O ground: 336-8640 Half-life (hr) soil: 52-672 Henry's Pa m3 /mol: 637-879 Henry's atm m3 /mol: 7.68E-03 
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BOD 5 if unstated: 1.4,1% COD : 2.56,13% ThOD : 3.125

BCF: 23 log BCF: 1.17-2.41 Environmental Fate

Terrestrial fate:: Measured Koc values of 166 and 182, indicate that 3-xylene is expected to have moderate mobility in soil.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

#### **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

#### Waste treatment methods

▶ 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.

Product / Packaging disposal

Consult manufacturer for recycling option.

Resene Paintwise accepts residual unwanted paint and packaging. See Resene website for Paintwise information. Or contact a Local Authority for the disposal information. Do not discharge the substance into the environment.

#### **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.

Do not allow product or wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains or watercourses. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible.

Disposal of this product should comply with Hazard Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 (EPA Consolidation 30 April 2021) and local regulations.

Flammable substance can be disposed of if the substance is treated by using a method that changes the characteristics or composition of the substance so that the substance is no longer a hazardous substance, or exporting the substance from New Zealand as waste.

For treating and discharging processes contact your local authority.

The treating may include burning the substance if the burning is managed to ensure that no person, or place where a person may legally be present.

The substance may be discharged into the environment as waste or disposed into a landfill if the substance will not come into contact with oxidising substances and where is no ignition source which is capable to ignite the substance.

# **SECTION 14 Transport information**

#### Labels Required

Labels Required	
	3
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3Y

# Land transport (UN)

UN number	1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3 Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable

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Special precautions for user	Special provisions	163; 223; 367
	Limited quantity	5 L

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

#### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1263	
UN proper shipping name		, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL g or reducing compound)
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 3 IMDG Subrisk No	ot Applicable
Packing group	Ш	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number Special provisions Limited Quantities	F-E, S-E 163 223 367 955 5 L

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
xylene	Not Available

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

Product name	Ship Type
xylene	Not Available

# **SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002669	Surface Coatings and Colourants Flammable Carcinogenic Group Standard 2020

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

# xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

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

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

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

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

#### **Hazardous Substance Location**

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

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
3.1C	500 L in containers more than 5 L	250 L
3.1C	1 500 L in containers up to and including 5 L	250 L

#### **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
3.1C or 3.1D				10 L

# Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

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#### **National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	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	29/03/2022
Initial Date	27/03/2014

#### 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

ES: Exposure Standard OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

DSL: Domestic Substances List NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List

IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances

ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances

NLP: No-Longer Polymers

ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory

KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas

NCI: National Chemical Inventory

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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