# Fluid Film Aerosol (AS)

# **Machinery House**

Chemwatch: **4953-8**Version No: **8.1.1.1** 

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

#### Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code:

Issue Date: 17/01/2014 Print Date: 02/12/2014 Initial Date: Not Available S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

# **Product Identifier**

Product name	Fluid Film Aerosol (AS)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack
uses	Lubricant; corrosion inhibitor.

# Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Machinery House Stott Industrial Supplies			
Address	38 Highbrook Dr, East Tamaki, 2013 Auckland New Zealand	Unit1, 19 Balook Drive, Beresfield 2322 NSW Australia		
Telephone	+64 9 271 7234	+61 2 4966 8020		
Fax	+64 9 271 7237	+61 2 4966 8302		
Website	Not Available	www.thekirpatrickgroup.com.au		
Email	Not Available	techsupport@thekirkpatrickgroup.com.au		

# **Emergency telephone number**

Association / Organisation	Chemwatch	Chemwatch	
Emergency telephone numbers	+800 2436 2255	1800 039 008	
Other emergency telephone numbers	+612 9186 1132	+612 9186 1132	

# **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 prefered 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. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

GHS Classification [1]	Flammable Aerosol Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

# Fluid Film Aerosol (AS)

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria

2.1.2A

#### Label elements

#### **GHS** label elements



SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

#### Hazard statement(s)

H222

Extremely flammable aerosol

# 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.

# Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

# Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

# Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

# SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## **Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

# **Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-54-7.	NotSpec	paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)
68476-85-7.	NotSpec	hydrocarbon propellant

# **SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

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

# Description of first aid measures

•	
Eye Contact	<ul> <li>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</li> <li>Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:  Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.  DO NOT use solvents.  Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.
Inhalation	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.

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# Fluid Film Aerosol (AS)

# Ingestion

- 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.

#### **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

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

# Fire Fighting

- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

# Fire/Explosion Hazard

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.

# **SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

# 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.
- Wipe up.
  - If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.

# **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.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.

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

# **SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**

#### Precautions for safe handling

#### ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

- · Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Safe handling Use in a well-ventilated area.
  - Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
  - DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

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• Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.

# Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can 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.

# Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	<ul> <li>Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances</li> <li>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

#### PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

# 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)	paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.	
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	hydrocarbon propellant	LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas)	1800 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	

# **EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Hydrotreated (mild & severe) heavy paraffinic distillates	45 mg/m3	500 mg/m3	3000 mg/m3
hydrocarbon propellant	Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.)	3,000 ppm	3200 ppm	19000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	19,000 [LEL] ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm

# **Exposure 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.

# Appropriate engineering controls

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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

## Personal protection









# Eye and face

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

protection

See Hand protection below

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#### • No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. ▶ OTHERWISE: ▶ For potentially moderate exposures: Hands/feet protection • 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 No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Overalls. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. Other protection ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Do not spray on hot surfaces. The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. 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:

Fluid Film Aerosol (AS) Not Available

Material	СРІ
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\* 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 AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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	AX-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	AX-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AX-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	AX-3 P2
100+			Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand 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	Straw coloured flammable liquid with mild piney odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.880 (bulk)
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	7.8	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-91 (CC-propellant) 207 (COC bulk)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available

Continued...

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Flammability	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)	27 (VOC)
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

# **SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>Presence of open flame.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
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

normation on toxico	-
Inhaled	Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.  Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.  WARNING:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.  The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions o harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting.
Skin Contact	Limited 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. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Spray mist may produce discomfort  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. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Еуе	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

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# Fluid Film Aerosol (AS)

Fluid Film Aerosol (AS)	TOXICITY  Not Available	IRRITATION  Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (Rabbit) LD50: >5000	
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >15000	
(551515)	mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Available	Not Available
		•

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED

(SEVERE)

The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives:

The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:

- ▶ The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and
- The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;
- Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;
- ▶ The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.
- The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing. Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly and severely refined distillate base oils have a smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mammalian toxicity. Mutagenicity and carcinogenicity testing of residual oils has been negative, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size.

# HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

for Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases:

In many cases, there is more than one potentially toxic constituent in a refinery gas. In those cases, the constituent that is most toxic for a particular endpoint in an individual refinery stream is used to characterize the endpoint hazard for that stream. The hazard potential for each mammalian endpoint for each of the petroleum hydrocarbon gases is dependent upon each petroleum hydrocarbon gas constituent endpoint toxicity values (LC50, LOAEL, etc.) and the relative concentration of the constituent present in that gas. It should also be noted that for an individual petroleum hydrocarbon gas, the constituent characterizing toxicity may be different for different mammalian endpoints, again, being dependent upon the concentration of the different constituents in each, distinct petroleum hydrocarbon gas.

All Hydrocarbon Gases Category members contain primarily hydrocarbons (i.e., alkanes and alkenes) and occasionally asphyxiant gases like hydrogen.

Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	0	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

✓ – Data required to make classification available

🗶 – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Data Not Available to make classification

#### **CMR STATUS**

Not Applicable

# **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

# Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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# Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

# **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

# Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

# **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.
- Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

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 2YE

# Land transport (UN)

UN number	1950
Packing group	Not Applicable
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 2.1 Subrisk Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 63;190;277;327;344  Limited quantity See;SP 277

# Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950		
Packing group	Not Applicable		
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable		
Environmental hazard	No relevant data		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class ICAO / IATA Subrisk ERG Code	2.1 Not Applicable 10L	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions		A145A167A802

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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)

UN number	1950		
Packing group	Not Applicable		
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS		
Environmental hazard	No relevant data		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 2.1  IMDG Subrisk See SP63		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-D , S-U Special provisions 63 190 277 327 344 959 Limited Quantities See SP277		

# **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
HSR002515	Aerosols (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2006
HSR100628	Straight-chained Lepidopteran Sex Pheromone Group Standard 2012

paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)(64742-54-7.) is found on the following regulatory	"Nev the I
lists	
hydrocarbon propellant(68476-85-7.) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Nev Haza

w Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by IARC Monographs", "New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)"

w Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)","New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)","New Zealand ardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals"

# **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	
2.1.2A	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)	3 000 L (aggregate water capacity)	

# **Approved Handler**

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 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
2.1.2A	3 000 L aggregate water capacity

#### **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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

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# www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)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.

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