

# Fix-A-Flat ZE

Autoserv NZ Ltd

Chemwatch: 5218-28

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 27/07/2016

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S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	Fix-A-Flat ZE
Synonyms	Product Codes: S60420, S60430, S60269
Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Seal and inflate automotive tires.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Autoserv NZ Ltd	ITW AAMTech Australia
Address	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drv, East Tamaki AUCK 2013 New Zealand	1-9 Nina Link, Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	0800 438 996	1800 177 989
Fax	Not Available	1800 308 556
Website	Not Available	www.aamtech.com.au
Email	warehouse@autoserv.co.nz	info@aamtech.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 2436 2255	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766	0800 2436 2255

## 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.**

Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin Sensitizer Category 1
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	6.5B (contact)

### Label elements

## GHS label elements



## SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

## Hazard statement(s)

**H317** May cause an allergic skin reaction.

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

**P101** If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

**P102** Keep out of reach of children.

**P103** Read label before use.

**P280** Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

**P363** Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**P302+P352** IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

**P333+P313** If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

**P501** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
9006-04-6	2.5-10	<u>natural rubber latex</u>
56-81-5	2.5-10	<u>glycerol</u>
7727-37-9.	25-50	<u>nitrogen</u>
	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

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

## Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye 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>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If swallowed do <b>NOT</b> induce vomiting.</li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

### 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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### Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.</li> </ul> <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material</p>

## 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

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"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	Avoid storage with oxidisers Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

## 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)	glycerol	Glycerin (mist)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% free silica.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	nitrogen	Nitrogen	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Simple asphyxiant

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
glycerol	Glycerine (mist); (Glycerol; Glycerin)	30 mg/m3	310 mg/m3	2500 mg/m3
nitrogen	Nitrogen	7.96E+05 ppm	832000 ppm	869000 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
natural rubber latex	Not Available	Not Available
glycerol	Not Available	Not Available
nitrogen	Not Available	Not Available

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. <b>OTHERWISE:</b> For potentially moderate or heavy exposures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ <b>NOTE:</b> Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and <b>ALL</b> lenses concentrate them.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ <b>OTHERWISE:</b></li> <li>▶ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▶ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. <b>OTHERWISE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>

<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available
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## Respiratory protection

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

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Liquid with characteristic odour; does not mix with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.98-1.02
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	20 SUS @ 38 deg C
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	>100	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	2 @ 20C	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
<b>Ingestion</b>	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
<b>Skin Contact</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that

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	suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.	
<b>Eye</b>	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).	
<b>Chronic</b>	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.	
<b>Fix-A-Flat ZE</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>natural rubber latex</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>glycerol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: 54000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >20-<39800 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>nitrogen</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	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	

<b>NATURAL RUBBER LATEX</b>	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins.</p> <p>Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema.</p> <p>Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.</p> <p>Latex contains low-molecular-weight soluble proteins, which are the cause of IgE-mediated allergic reactions. At least 10 different proteins have been implicated. Added accelerators and antioxidants may also be significant mediators of type IV or allergic contact dermatitis, and may cause or exacerbate irritant contact dermatitis. Latex is known to cause 2 of the 4 (or 5) types of hypersensitivity. The most serious and rare form, type I is an immediate and potentially life-threatening reaction, not unlike the severe reaction some people have to bee stings. Such reactions account for a significant proportion of perioperative anaphylactic reaction, especially in children with myelomeningocele. Type IV reactions are caused by the chemicals used to process the rubber. Also known as allergic contact dermatitis. This involves a delayed skin rash that is similar to poison ivy with blistering and oozing of the skin. This type is caused by a naturally occurring latex protein. Latex can also cause irritant contact dermatitis: The most common type of reaction. This causes dry, itchy, irritated areas on the skin, most often on the hands. It can be caused by the irritation of using gloves, or it can also be caused by exposure to other workplace products. Frequent washing of the hands, incomplete drying, exposure to hand sanitizers, and the talc-like powder coatings (zinc oxide, etc) used with gloves can aggravate symptoms. Irritant contact dermatitis is not a true allergy. Some people who have latex allergy may also have an allergic response to any of a number of plant products, usually fruits. This is known as the latex-fruit syndrome. Fruits (and seeds) involved in this syndrome include banana, pineapple, avocado, chestnut, kiwi fruit, mango, passionfruit, strawberry, and soy. Some but not all of these fruits contain a form of latex. Some individuals who are highly allergic to latex have had allergic reactions to foods that were handled or prepared by people wearing latex gloves.</p>
<b>GLYCEROL</b>	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance.</p> <p>Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating</p>

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	substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. At very high concentrations, evidence predicts that glycerol may cause tremor, irritation of the skin, eyes, digestive tract and airway. Otherwise it is of low toxicity. There is no significant evidence to suggest that it causes cancer, genetic, reproductive or developmental toxicity.
<b>NATURAL RUBBER LATEX &amp; NITROGEN</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	☐	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	☐
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	☐	<b>Reproductivity</b>	☐
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	☐	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	☐
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	☐
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	☐	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	☐

**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
glycerol	EC0	24	Crustacea	>500mg/L	1
glycerol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	77712.039mg/L	3
glycerol	LC50	96	Fish	>11mg/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

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
glycerol	LOW	LOW

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
glycerol	LOW (LogKOW = -1.76)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
glycerol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> <li>Allow small quantities to evaporate.</li> <li><b>DO NOT</b> incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</li> </ul>
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Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

## Land transport (UN)

UN number	1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 2.2 Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381 Limited quantity 1000ml

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, non-flammable (containing biological products or a medicinal preparation which will be deteriorated by a heat test); Aerosols, non-flammable
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 2.2 ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable ERG Code 2L
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions A98A145A167A802 Cargo Only Packing Instructions 204; 203 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack 150 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions 204; 203 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack 75 kg Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions Y204; Y203 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack 30 kg G

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 2.2 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-D, S-U Special provisions 63 190 277 327 344 959 Limited Quantities 1000ml

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

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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
HSR002519	Aerosols (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006

**NATURAL RUBBER LATEX(9006-04-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**GLYCEROL(56-81-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**NITROGEN(7727-37-9.) 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)

## 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 (nitrogen; natural rubber latex; glycerol)
China - IECSC	N (natural rubber latex)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (nitrogen; natural rubber latex)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (nitrogen)
USA - TSCA	N (natural rubber latex)
<b>Legend:</b>	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
glycerol	56-81-5, 29796-42-7, 30049-52-6, 37228-54-9, 75398-78-6, 78630-16-7, 8013-25-0

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:

[www.chemwatch.net](http://www.chemwatch.net)

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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