

Septone Edge Magic Cut

Autoserv NZ Ltd

Chemwatch: 5222-15

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 19/08/2016

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S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Septone Edge Magic Cut
Synonyms	Product Code: ACEMC1
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Automotive cutting compound.
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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. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

Classification ^[1]	Flammable Liquid Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Carcinogenicity Category 1B
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, 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.7A

Label elements

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GHS label elements



SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H350	May cause cancer.

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.
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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 in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
5131-66-8	1-5	<u>propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer</u>
141-43-5	0.5-1.5	<u>monoethanolamine</u>
64742-52-5	0.1-1	<u>naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)</u>
Not Available	>60	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

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. 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.
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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, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂), 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"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	<p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

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SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers

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)	monoethanolamine	Ethanolamine	7.5 mg/m ³ / 3 ppm	15 mg/m ³ / 6 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
monoethanolamine	Ethanolamine	6 ppm	6 ppm	1000 ppm
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Virginia refrigeration oil 150 and 300; (Mineral oil, petroleum distillates, hydrotreated (mild) heavy naphthenic)	1 mg/m ³	12 mg/m ³	2000 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available	Not Available
monoethanolamine	1,000 ppm	30 ppm
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Personal protection	   

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Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Type AEK-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

Appearance	Purple liquid with characteristic odour; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.12
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	9.5-10.5	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	>100 KU @ 25C
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	80	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	2.3 @ 20C	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	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7

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Hazardous
decomposition
products

See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Septone Edge Magic Cut	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	as mixed isomers CAS RN 63716-40-5
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1000 ppm/8hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 15 mg SEVERE
monoethanolamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2487.57 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg OPEN - mild
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1020 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.76 mg - SEVERE
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1091.4 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 505 mg open-moderate
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10.5 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.7 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9.6 mg/l/4hr ^[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
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	

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER	for propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA); tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on reproductive organs, the developing embryo and fetus, blood (haemolytic effects), or thymus, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. In the ethylene series, metabolism of the terminal hydroxyl group produces an alkoxyacetic acid.
MONOETHANOLAMINE	While it is difficult to generalise about the full range of potential health effects posed by exposure to the many different amine compounds, characterised by those used in the manufacture of polyurethane and polyisocyanurate foams, it is agreed that overexposure to the majority of these materials may cause adverse health effects. ► Many amine-based compounds can induce histamine liberation, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological

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- ▶ effects, including bronchoconstriction or bronchial asthma and rhinitis.
- ▶ Systemic symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, tachycardia (rapid heartbeat), itching, erythema (reddening of the skin), urticaria (hives), and facial edema (swelling). Systemic effects (those affecting the body) that are related to the pharmacological action of amines are usually transient.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic 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.

* Bayer

NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (MILD)

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.

for Unrefined and Mildly Refined Distillate Base Oils

Acute toxicity: LD50s of >5000 mg/kg (bw) and >2g/kg (bw) for the oral and dermal routes of exposure, respectively, have been observed in rats dosed with an unrefined light paraffinic distillate. The same material was also reported to be "moderately irritating" to the skin of rabbits. When tested for eye irritation in rabbits, the material produced Draize scores of 3.0 and 4.0 (unwashed/washed eyes) at 24 hours, with the scores returning to zero by 48 hours. The material was reported to be "not sensitising" when tested in guinea pigs

Repeat dose toxicity: 200, 1000 and 2000 mg/kg (bw)/day of an unrefined base oil has been applied undiluted to the skin of male and female rabbit. The test material was applied to the rabbits' skins 3 times/week for 4 weeks.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: **CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.**

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

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	EC50	384	Crustacea	29.218mg/L	3
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	524.742mg/L	3

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propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	LC50	96	Fish	124.694mg/L	3
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	560mg/L	2
monoethanolamine	LC50	96	Fish	≈75mg/L	1
monoethanolamine	EC50	48	Crustacea	32.6mg/L	2
monoethanolamine	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.85mg/L	2
monoethanolamine	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.1mg/L	2
monoethanolamine	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.2.5mg/L	2
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	1
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>1mg/L	1
naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	1

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
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW	LOW
monoethanolamine	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.9842)
monoethanolamine	LOW (LogKOW = -1.31)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer	HIGH (KOC = 1.289)
monoethanolamine	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Bury residue in an authorised landfill. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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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

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002626	N.O.S. (Toxic [6.1, 6.7], Combustible) Group Standard 2006

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER(5131-66-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

MONOETHANOLAMINE(141-43-5) 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)

NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (MILD)(64742-52-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

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,

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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
6.7A	10 kg or more, if solid 10 L or more, if liquid

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer; naphthenic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild); monoethanolamine)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (propylene glycol monobutyl ether - alpha isomer)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	<i>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)</i>

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:

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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