## Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 01/11/2019 Print Date: 29/06/2020 S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### **Product Identifier**

Product name	Valspar Prep - Water Based Stain Blocker	
Synonyms	Not Available	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Nelevant lucitineu uses	

## Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams)	
Address	2-14 Patiki Road Avondale Auckland 1026 New Zealand	
Telephone	+64 9 820 6700	
Fax	+64 9 820 6752	
Website	Not Available	
Email	Not Available	

#### **Emergency telephone number**

Association / Organisation	Valspar (a part of Sherwin-Williams)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132	+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

Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 1	
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	6.3B, 6.6B, 6.7A	

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	

SIGNAL WORD DANGER

Hazard statement(s)	
H316	Causes mild skin irritation.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.

H350 May cause cancer.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention	
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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
Not Available	30-60	acrylic polymer latex
13463-67-7	10-30	titanium dioxide
471-34-1	1-9	calcium carbonate
14807-96-6	1-9	talc
Not Available	1-9	ingredients determined not to be hazardous
7732-18-5	10-30	water

## **SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

## Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul> <li>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</li> <li>Wash out immediately 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>
Skin Contact	<ul> <li>If skin contact occurs:</li> <li>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

## Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

## 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		
Fire Fighting	<ul> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Non combustible.</li> <li>Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> <li>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2)</li> </ul>	

## 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> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul> <li>Minor hazard.</li> <li>Clear area of personnel.</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.</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> <li>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> <li>Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## **Control parameters**

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

New Zealand Workplace	calcium	Calcium carbonate	10	Not	Not	Not
Exposure Standards (WES)	carbonate		mg/m3	Available	Available	Available
New Zealand Workplace	calcium	Marble (Calcium carbonate)	10	Not	Not	Not
Exposure Standards (WES)	carbonate		mg/m3	Available	Available	Available
New Zealand Workplace	calcium	Limestone (Calcium carbonate)	10	Not	Not	Not
Exposure Standards (WES)	carbonate		mg/m3	Available	Available	Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	talc	Talc (containing no asbestos fibres) respirable dust	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	talc	Soapstone respirable dust	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name TE		L-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	um oxide; (Titanium dioxide) 30 mg/m3		330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m3		210 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDL	н	
acrylic polymer latex	Not Available		Not Available		

acrylic polymer latex	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
talc	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

#### Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering 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. 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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>Chemical goggles.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> <li>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. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</li> <li>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</li> <li>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</li> </ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>P.V.C apron.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> <li>Skin cleansing cream.</li> </ul>

## 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: Valspar Prep - Water Based Stain Blocker

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	С
PVA	С

\* 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.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White liquid with a characteristic acrylic odour; miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	as for water	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	as for water	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	as for water	VOC g/L	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</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

Inhaled

d The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives

	using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> 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.
Skin Contact	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Long term exposure to titanium and several of its compounds produces lung scarring and chronic bronchitis. Breathing is impaired and cardiac changes with right heart enlargements occur.

Valspar Prep - Water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Based Stain Blocker	Not Available	Not Available
	тохісіту	IRRITATION
acrylic polymer latex	Not Available	Not Available
	тохісіту	IRRITATION
dia antara dia da	dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
titanium dioxide	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE
calcium carbonate	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	тохісіту	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
talc	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	тохісіту	IRRITATION
water	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.	
		gister of roxid Erredt of chemical dubstances

ACRYLIC POLYMER LATEX	Acrylic polymer emulsions may contain residual traces of odourous acrylic monomers; the amounts remaining in compounded mixtures represents a very low order of exposure, however this may become noticeable with some materials particularly in confined or poorly ventilated spaces.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	<ul> <li>* IUCLID</li> <li>Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.</li> <li>Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. It penetrated only the outermost layer of the skin, suggesting that healthy skin may be an effective barrier. There is no substantive data on genetic damage, though cases have been reported in experimental animals.</li> <li>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</li> <li>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</li> </ul>
CALCIUM CARBONATE	No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
TALC	The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in respiratory damage causing fluid in the lungs and lung inflammation which may lead to death within hours of inhalation. Long-term exposure can also cause a variety of respiratory symptoms. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

	Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.			
TITANIUM DIOXIDE & CALCIUM CARBONATE & TALC	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.			
TITANIUM DIOXIDE & TALC & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.			
TITANIUM DIOXIDE & CALCIUM CARBONATE	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.			
Acute Toxicity	× Carcinogenicity V			
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓ Reproductivity X		×	
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			ilable or does not fill the criteria for classification	

Data available to make classification

## **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Vendor Data

## Toxicity

Valspar Prep - Water Based Stain Blocker	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
acrylic polymer latex	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
titanium dioxide	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.83mg/L	4
	NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
calcium carbonate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	89-581.016mg/L	2
talc	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	7-202.7mg/L	2
	NOEC	720	Crustacea	1-459.798mg/L	2
water	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3
Legend:	Extracted from	n 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europ ite V3 12 (OSAR) - Aquatic Toxici	pe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicol	ogical Information - Aqu	atic Toxio

ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8.

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

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

## **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

#### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
	▶ Reduction
	▶ Reuse
	▶ Recycling
	► Disposal (if all else fails)
	This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.
Product / Packaging	DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
disposal	It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
	In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
	Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
	▶ Recycle wherever possible.
	<ul> <li>Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li> </ul>
	Decontaminate empty containers.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

### **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. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled. The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no

longer hazardous.

#### **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
HSR002531	Cleaning Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002596	Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2017
HSR002607	Lubricants (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002586	Fuel Additives (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002520	Aerosols (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002646	Polymers (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002616	Metal Industry Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002512	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002568	Embalming Chemicals (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002679	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2017
HSR002601	Leather and Textile Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002648	Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2017
HSR002545	Construction Products (Toxic [6.7A]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002551	Corrosion Inhibitors (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017
HSR100757	Veterinary Medicine (Limited Pack Size, Finished Dose) Standard 2017
HSR100758	Veterinary Medicines (Non-dispersive Closed System Application) Group Standard 2017
HSR100759	Veterinary Medicines (Non-dispersive Open System Application) Group Standard 2017
HSR002655	Solvents (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002625	N.O.S. (Toxic [6.1, 6.7]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002639	Photographic Chemicals (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002560	Dental Products (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017
HSR002687	Water Treatment Chemicals (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017

#### ACRYLIC POLYMER LATEX IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

#### TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

CALCIUM CARBONATE IS FOUND ON THE FOUL OWING REGULATO	DVILETE
CALCIUM CARBONATE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATO	KI LISIS

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

#### TALC IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Continued...

## WATER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

#### **Hazardous Substance Location**

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

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

## **Certified Handler**

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

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**

National Inventory	Status		
Australia - AICS	Yes		
Canada - DSL	Yes		
Canada - NDSL	No (talc; water)		
China - IECSC	Yes		
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes		
Japan - ENCS	Yes		
Korea - KECI	Yes		
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes		
Philippines - PICCS	Yes		
USA - TSCA	Yes		
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes		
Mexico - INSQ	Yes		
Vietnam - NCI	Yes		
Russia - ARIPS	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 and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)		

#### **SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**

Revision Date	01/11/2019
Initial Date	08/10/2013

## **SDS Version Summary**

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.1.1.1	30/07/2015	Acute Health (skin), Supplier Information
5.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

## 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. 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.

## **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<sub>o</sub> IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations OSF: Odour Safety Factor NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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end of SDS