



DE Spray Aerosol

ALPECO Ltd

Version No: 2.3
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

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S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Product name | DE Spray Aerosol |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| 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 | For control of insects |
|--------------------------|------------------------|

Details of the manufacturer/importer

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | ALPECO Ltd |
| Address | 23 Edward Payton Grove, ROTORUA 3015 BOP New Zealand |
| Telephone | 0800 257 326 |
| Fax | 07 347 8078 |
| Website | www.alpeco.co.nz |
| Email | info@alpeco.co.nz |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Association / Organisation | CHEMCALL |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 0800 CHEMCALL |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 0800 243 622 |

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.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

| | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| Flammability | 4 | 4 |
| Toxicity | 1 | 1 |
| Body Contact | 2 | 2 |
| Reactivity | 1 | 1 |
| Chronic | 4 | 4 |


0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

| | |
|---|--|
| GHS Classification ^[1] | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, 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 |
| Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria | 6.4A, 6.3A, 2.1.2A |

Label elements

Continued...

DE Spray Aerosol

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| GHS label elements |  |
|--------------------|---|

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | DANGER |
|-------------|---------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|-------------------------------|
| H315 | Causes skin irritation |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation |
| 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. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap |
| P332+P313 | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| 68476-85-7. | 60-90 | <u>hydrocarbon propellant</u> |
| 142-82-5 | 10-30 | <u>heptane</u> |
| 61790-53-2 | 1-5 | <u>silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth</u> |

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

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 aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. ▶ Generally not applicable. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove to fresh air. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prosthesis 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. |

Continued...

DE Spray Aerosol

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. <p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. |
|------------------|--|

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
 - ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
 - ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
 - ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
 - ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
 - ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]
- Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>SMALL FIRE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂ <p>LARGE FIRE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 course. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

| | |
|---|---|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. |
| Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS. | |

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Safe handling | <p>Radon and its radioactive decay products are hazardous if inhaled or ingested</p> <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. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store below 38 deg. C. ▶ 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. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled. |
| Storage incompatibility | <p>Low molecular weight alkanes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ May react violently with strong oxidisers, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate. ▶ May react with oxidising materials, nickel carbonyl in the presence of oxygen, heat. ▶ Are incompatible with nitronium tetrafluoroborate(1-), halogens and interhalogens ▶ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, on flow or agitation. ▶ Avoid flame and ignition sources <p>Redox reactions of alkanes, in particular with oxygen and the halogens, are possible as the carbon atoms are in a strongly reduced condition.</p> |

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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) | hydrocarbon propellant | LPG (Liquefied petroleum gas) | 1800 mg/m ³ / 1000 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | heptane | Heptane (n-Heptane) | 1640 mg/m ³ / 400 ppm | 2050 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth | Silica-Amorphous / Silica Amorphous, Diatomaceous earth (not calcined) | 10 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | The value for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and less than 1% free silica.; |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| hydrocarbon propellant | Liquified petroleum gas; (L.P.G.) | 3,000 ppm | 3200 ppm | 19000 ppm |
| heptane | Heptane | 440 ppm | 440 ppm | 5000 ppm |
| silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth | Diatomaceous earth; (Silica-amorphous diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)) | 18 mg/m ³ | 200 mg/m ³ | 1200 mg/m ³ |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| hydrocarbon propellant | 19,000 [LEL] ppm | 2,000 [LEL] ppm |
| heptane | 5,000 ppm | 750 ppm |
| silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ 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. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. ▶ OTHERWISE: ▶ For potentially moderate exposures: ▶ 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 |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton. ▶ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost. <p>BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p> |
| 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:

DE Spray Aerosol

| Material | CPI |
|----------------|-----|
| BUTYL | C |
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE | C |
| CPE | C |

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | Air-line* | AX-2 | AX-PAPR-2 ^ |
| up to 20 x ES | - | AX-3 | - |
| 20+ x ES | - | Air-line** | - |

Continued...

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| | |
|-------------------|---|
| HYPALON | C |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE | C |
| NITRILE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | C |
| PVDC/PE/PVDC | C |
| SARANEX-23 | C |
| SARANEX-23 2-PLY | C |
| TEFLON | C |
| VITON/NEOPRENE | C |

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

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)

* 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 | Thin grey liquid in the form of an aerosol spray. Mild solvent odour. | | |
| Physical state | Manufactured | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.5-0.6 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | 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 Available |
| Flash point (°C) | -81 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | 10 | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Applicable |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | 1.5 | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | 902 |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elevated temperatures. ▶ Presence of open flame. ▶ 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 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DE Spray Aerosol

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Inhaled | Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. |
| Ingestion | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Overexposure is unlikely in this form. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea. |
| Skin Contact | 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 suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. 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 or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. |
| Eye | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 ppm. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible corneal burns and eye damage. |
| Chronic | Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation. Long term or repeated ingestion exposure of isopropanol may produce incoordination, lethargy and reduced weight gain. Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce narcosis, incoordination and liver degeneration. |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| DE Spray Aerosol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| hydrocarbon propellant | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Inhalation (mouse) LC50: >15.6<17.9 mm/l2 h mm/l2=">[1] | Not Available |
| | Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 410000 ppm2 h ^[1] | |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >570000<17.9 ppm15 min ppm15=">[1] | |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: >800000 ppm15 min ^[1] | |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1354.944 mg/L15 min ^[1] | |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1355 mg/l15 min ^[1] | |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1442.738 mg/L15 min ^[1] | |
| heptane | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg/4H ^[1] | Nil reported |
| silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| Legend: | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances | |

| | |
|--|--|
| SILICA AMORPHOUS, DIATOMACEOUS EARTH | For silica amorphous: When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals. |
| DE Spray Aerosol & HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. inhalation of the gas |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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 required to make classification available
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DE Spray Aerosol

Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| heptane | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------|----------------------|
| heptane | HIGH (LogKOW = 4.66) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------|-------------------|
| heptane | LOW (KOC = 274.7) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| | 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)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| UN number | 1950 | | | | |
| Packing group | Not Applicable | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | No relevant data | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Class</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Subrisk</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table> | Class | 2.1 | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Class | 2.1 | | | | |
| Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Special provisions</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">63;190;277;327;344</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Limited quantity</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">See;SP 277</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | 63;190;277;327;344 | Limited quantity | See;SP 277 |
| 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; Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid) | | | | | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | No relevant data | | | | | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">ERG Code</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">10L</td> </tr> </table> | ICAO/IATA Class | 2.1 | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable | ERG Code | 10L | | |
| ICAO/IATA Class | 2.1 | | | | | | | | |
| ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | | | | | |
| ERG Code | 10L | | | | | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Special provisions</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">203</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">150 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">203; Forbidden</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802 | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 203 | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 150 kg | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 203; Forbidden |
| Special provisions | A145A167A802; A1A145A167A802 | | | | | | | | |
| Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 203 | | | | | | | | |
| Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 150 kg | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 203; Forbidden | | | | | | | | |

DE Spray Aerosol

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 75 kg; Forbidden |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y203; Forbidden |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 30 kg G; Forbidden |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| UN number | 1950 |
| Packing group | Not Applicable |
| UN proper shipping name | AEROSOLS |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class : 2.1 |
| | IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number : F-D , S-U |
| | Special provisions : 63 190 277 327 344 959 |
| | Limited Quantities : See SP277 |

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

| Source | Ingredient | Pollution Category |
|---|------------|--------------------|
| IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk | heptane | X |

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 |

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT(68476-85-7.) 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)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

HEPTANE(142-82-5) 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)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

SILICA AMORPHOUS, DIATOMACEOUS EARTH(61790-53-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

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 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 |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2.1.2A | 3 000 L aggregate water capacity |

Refer Group Standards for further information

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | N (silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth) |
| Canada - DSL | N (silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth) |
| Canada - NDSL | N (heptane; hydrocarbon propellant) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | N (silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth) |
| Japan - ENCS | N (silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth) |
| Korea - KECI | Y |

DE Spray Aerosol

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| 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****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

| Name | CAS No |
|---|--|
| hydrocarbon propellant | 68476-85-7., 68476-86-8. |
| heptane | 142-82-5, 31394-54-4 |
| silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth | 11139-66-5, 12623-98-2, 12750-99-1, 29847-98-1, 37264-95-2, 37328-66-8, 37337-67-0, 39421-62-0, 39455-02-2, 50814-24-9, 51109-72-9, 53571-43-0, 54511-18-1, 54990-61-3, 54990-62-4, 55839-10-6, 56748-40-4, 57126-63-3, 57692-84-9, 61790-53-2, 61970-41-0, 64060-29-3, 67016-73-3, 67417-47-4, 68368-75-2, 73158-38-0, 77108-41-9, 81988-94-5 |

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 (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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