

# CRC (NZ) 5016, 5115 Disc Brake Quiet

CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 4552-42

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Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

S.GHS.NZLEN

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

### Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	CRC (NZ) 5016, 5115 Disc Brake Quiet
<b>Synonyms</b>	additive Disk Break (misspelling)
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Not Available

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

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Automotive disc brake additive.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<b>Registered company name</b>	CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)
<b>Address</b>	10 Highbrook Drive East Tamaki Auckland New Zealand
<b>Telephone</b>	+64 9 272 2700
<b>Fax</b>	+64 9 274 9696
<b>Website</b>	www.crc.co.nz
<b>Email</b>	customerservices@crc.co.nz

### Emergency telephone number

<b>Association / Organisation</b>	Not Available
<b>Emergency telephone numbers</b>	NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
<b>Other emergency telephone numbers</b>	111 (NZ Emergency Services)

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

<b>Classification</b> <sup>[2]</sup>	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
<b>Gazetted by EPA New Zealand</b>	6.9B (oral)

### Label elements

<b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b>	
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<b>SIGNAL WORD</b>	<b>WARNING</b>
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### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H371</b>	May cause damage to organs.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P270</b>	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
<b>P264</b>	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P308+P311</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
<b>P314</b>	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
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### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	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
	30-60	non-volatile binder
107-21-1	1-10	<u>ethylene glycol</u>
7732-18-5	30-60	<u>water</u>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></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.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- ▶ Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- ▶ Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- ▶ Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- ▶ Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O]
- ▶ Rapid absorption is an indication that emesis or lavage is effective only in the first few hours. Cathartics and charcoal are generally not effective.
- ▶ Correct acidosis, fluid/electrolyte balance and respiratory depression in the usual manner. Systemic acidosis (below 7.2) can be treated with intravenous sodium bicarbonate solution.
- ▶ Ethanol therapy prolongs the half-life of ethylene glycol and reduces the formation of toxic metabolites.
- ▶ Pyridoxine and thiamine are cofactors for ethylene glycol metabolism and should be given (50 to 100 mg respectively) intramuscularly, four times per day for 2 days.
- ▶ Magnesium is also a cofactor and should be replenished. The status of 4-methylpyrazole, in the treatment regime, is still uncertain. For clearance of the material and its metabolites, haemodialysis is much superior to peritoneal dialysis.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

It has been suggested that there is a need for establishing a new biological exposure limit before a workshift that is clearly below 100 mmol ethoxy-acetic acids per mole creatinine in morning urine of people occupationally exposed to ethylene glycol ethers. This arises from the finding that an increase in

## 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

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▸ Non combustible.</li><li>▸ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li></ul> May emit poisonous fumes.

## 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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▸ Clean up all spills immediately.</li><li>▸ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li><li>▸ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.</li><li>▸ Trowel up/scrape up.</li><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>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<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>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li><li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li></ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li><li>▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li><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>▸ 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

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	None known

## 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)	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol (vapour and mist)	Not Available	Not Available	50 ppm / 127 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available

### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol	30 ppm	40 ppm	60 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<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>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier 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:

CRC (NZ) 5016, 5115 Disc Brake Quiet

Material	CPI
NEOPRENE	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVA	C
##ethylene	glycol

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant.

Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3 P2
100+			Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand  
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Red paste; miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Non Slump Paste	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.05
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<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>	0	<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>	40
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	111

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
<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>	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. For ethylene glycol: Symptoms following swallowing ethylene glycol include failure of breathing, central nervous system depression, cardiovascular collapse, lung swelling, acute kidney failure, and even brain damage. Swallowing 100 millilitres has caused death. There are three stages of ethylene glycol poisoning. The severity of each stage depends upon the amount of ethylene glycol swallowed.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
<b>Eye</b>	The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing temporary smarting and blinking.
<b>Chronic</b>	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in reduced fertility. There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby. Exposure to ethylene glycol over a period of several weeks may cause throat irritation, mild headache and low backache.

	These may worsen with increasing concentration of the substance. They may progress to a burning sensation in the throat, a burning cough, and drowsiness. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).	
CRC (NZ) 5016, 5115 Disc Brake Quiet	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9530 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 100.2 mg/l/8hr <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 12 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /3D
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 1440mg/6h-moderate
		Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 555 mg(open)-mild
water	<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	

ETHYLENE GLYCOL	For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the airways; absorption through skin is apparently slow. Following absorption, it is distributed throughout the body. In humans, it is initially metabolized by alcohol dehydrogenase to form glycoaldehyde, which is rapidly converted to glycolic acid and glyoxal. [Estimated Lethal Dose (human) 100 ml; RTECS quoted by Orica] Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects). Mutagenic to rat cells.
	CRC (NZ) 5016, 5115 Disc Brake Quiet & WATER
	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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 available to make classification  
 ☉ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

CRC (NZ) 5016, 5115 Disc Brake Quiet	<b>ENDPOINT</b>	<b>TEST DURATION (HR)</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol	<b>ENDPOINT</b>	<b>TEST DURATION (HR)</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
	LC50	96	Fish	8050mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	5046.29mg/L	5
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	6500-13000mg/L	1
	NOEC	552	Crustacea	>=1000mg/L	2
water	<b>ENDPOINT</b>	<b>TEST DURATION (HR)</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - 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				

For Ethylene Glycol: Log Kow: -1.93 to -1.36; Half-life (hr) air: 24 hrs; Henry's Law Constant: 1.41 ✦ 10<sup>-3</sup> or 6.08 ✦ 10<sup>-3</sup> Pa.m<sup>3</sup>/mol, (depending on

method of calculation); Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup>/mol: 2.3x10 atm-m/mol; Vapor Pressure: 7.9 Pa @ 20 C; BOD 5: 0.15 to 0.81, 12%; COD: 1.21 to 1.29; ThOD: 1.26; BCF: 10 to190.

Atmospheric Fate: In the atmosphere, ethylene glycol exists mainly in the vapor phase. It is degraded by reactions with hydroxyl radicals, (estimated half-life 24-50 hours). Direct breakdown of the substance by sunlight is not expected.

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

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethylene glycol	LOW (Half-life = 24 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.46 days)
water	LOW	LOW

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 200)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

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

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 can be managed under the controls specified in the Transfer Notice or alternatively it may be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard.

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002624	N.O.S. (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017

**ETHYLENE GLYCOL(107-21-1) 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)

**WATER(7732-18-5) 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
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

**Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (water; ethylene glycol)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<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**

<b>Revision Date</b>	12/02/2014
<b>Initial Date</b>	Not Available

**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.  
 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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