

ROCKCOTE MONO 5 RENDER

ROCKCOTE RESENE LTD TRADING AS RESENE CONSTRUCTION SYSTEMS

Version No: 2.3

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: 15/02/2022

Print Date: 15/02/2022

L.GHS.NZL.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	ROCKCOTE MONO 5 RENDER
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S. (contains hydrated lime)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ROCKCOTE RESENE LTD TRADING AS RESENE CONSTRUCTION SYSTEMS
Address	32-50 VOGEL STREET LOWER HUTT New Zealand New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 577 0500
Fax	+64 4 577 3327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	ROCKCOTE RESENE LTD TRADING AS RESENE CONSTRUCTION SYSTEMS	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	0800737363	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 2 9186 1132


Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3
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	8.2C, 8.3A, 6.1E (respiratory tract irritant)

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

ROCKCOTE MONO 5 RENDER

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Ingredients are required by the Hazard Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017, EPA consolidation 30 April 2021 to be identified:

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
65997-15-1	10-30	<u>portland cement</u>
14808-60-7.	40-80	<u>graded sand</u>
1305-62-0	5-10	<u>hydrated lime</u>
1317-65-3	10-20	<u>limestone</u>
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor in event of irritation
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If dust is inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). ▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. ▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ As for surrounded fire

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

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Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. Burning release: silicon dioxide (SiO₂) May emit corrosive 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

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in dust and skin or eyes contact. Sweep up or scrape up spilled material and place in suitable containers for recycle or disposal. Clean floor with large quantities of water to complete clean- up.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Avoid contact with moisture. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat and drink
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ As supplied by manufacturer
Storage incompatibility	<p>Calcium oxide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts violently with water, evolving high quantities of heat ▶ reacts violently, with possible ignition or explosion, with acids, light metals, lithium, magnesium, powdered aluminium, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur trioxide. <p>Calcium sulfate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts violently with reducing agents. ▶ is hygroscopic; reacts with water to form gypsum and Plaster of Paris ▶ Avoid contact with water ▶ Avoid strong acids. ▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

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)	portland cement	Portland cement respirable dust	1 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	dsen-Dermal sensitiser
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	portland cement	Portland cement	3 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	dsen-Dermal sensitiser
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	graded sand	Quartz respirable dust	0.05 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	hydrated lime	Calcium hydroxide	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	limestone	Limestone (Calcium carbonate)	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	limestone	Marble (Calcium carbonate)	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	limestone	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
graded sand	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
hydrated lime	15 mg/m3	240 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3
limestone	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
portland cement	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
graded sand	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3	Not Available
hydrated lime	Not Available	Not Available
limestone	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

for calcium silicate:

containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica

ES TWA: 10 mg/m3 inspirable dust

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m3 total dust (synthetic nonfibrous) A4


Although in vitro studies indicate that calcium silicate is more toxic than substances described as 'nuisance dusts' is thought that adverse health effects which might occur following exposure to 10-20 mg/m3 are likely to be minimal.

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 **NOT** classifiable as causing Cancer in humans

For calcium hydroxide:

In the absence of reports of adverse effects from exposure and the recognised lesser alkalinity of the alkaline earths compared with the the alkali hydroxides the relatively high value of TLV-TWA is recommended.

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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	► Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	► Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ► Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	Overalls
Respiratory protection	Particulate. Class P2 filter.

Respiratory protection

Particulate.

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
 - The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
 - Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
 - Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
 - Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
 - Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
 - Try to avoid creating dust conditions.
- Class P2 particulate filters are used for protection against mechanically and thermally generated particulates or both.
- P2 is a respiratory filter rating under various international standards, Filters at least 94% of airborne particles
- Suitable for:
- Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing.
 - Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke.
 - Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Powder		
Physical state	Solid	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

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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 Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	0
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	0

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	► Product is considered stable.
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	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. Inhalation may result in chrome ulcers or sores of nasal mucosa and lung damage. Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles.
Ingestion	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
Skin Contact	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact may result in severe irritation particularly to broken skin. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Red blood cells and rabbit alveolar macrophages exposed to calcium silicate insulation materials in vitro showed haemolysis in one study but not in another. Cement contact dermatitis (CCD) may occur when contact shows an allergic response, which may progress to sensitisation. The synthetic, amorphous silicas are believed to represent a very greatly reduced silicosis hazard compared to crystalline silicas and are considered to be nuisance dusts. Repeated exposure to synthetic amorphous silicas may produce skin dryness and cracking. Overexposure to respirable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

ROCKCOTE MONO 5 RENDER	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
portland cement	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

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graded sand	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 500 mg/kg ^[2]		Not Available	
hydrated lime	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - SEVERE	
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >3 mg/4h ^[1]		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
limestone	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 6450 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
			Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate	
			Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[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			

ROCKCOTE MONO 5 RENDER	For silica amorphous: Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d. In humans, synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) is essentially non-toxic by mouth, skin or eyes, and by inhalation.		
PORTLAND CEMENT	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.		
HYDRATED LIME	The material may produce respiratory tract irritation. The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). hydrated lime, as calcium hydroxide		
LIMESTONE	Eye (rabbit) 0.75: mg/24h - No evidence of carcinogenic properties. teratogenic effects. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).		
ROCKCOTE MONO 5 RENDER & PORTLAND CEMENT & HYDRATED LIME	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.		
PORTLAND CEMENT & GRADED SAND & HYDRATED LIME	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
HYDRATED LIME & LIMESTONE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.		
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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

ROCKCOTE MONO 5 RENDER	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
portland cement	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
graded sand	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrated lime	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	33.9mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	49.1mg/l	2

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limestone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	1h	Fish	4-320mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>165200mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/l	2

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.Recycle wherever possible.
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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.
Do not allow product or wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains or watercourses. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible.
Disposal of this product should comply with Hazard Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 (EPA Consolidation 30 April 2021).

For treating and discharging processes contact your local authority.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2X

Land transport (UN)

UN number	1759	
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S. (contains hydrated lime)	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	8
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	223; 274
	Limited quantity	5 kg

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1759
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ROCKCOTE MONO 5 RENDER

UN proper shipping name	Corrosive solid, n.o.s. * (contains hydrated lime)		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	8	
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	
	ERG Code	8L	
Packing group	III		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A803	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	864	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	100 kg	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	860	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	25 kg	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y845	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1759		
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S. (contains hydrated lime)		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	8	
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable	
Packing group	III		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-B	
	Special provisions	223 274	
	Limited Quantities	5 kg	

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

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
portland cement	Not Available
graded sand	Not Available
hydrated lime	Not Available
limestone	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
portland cement	Not Available
graded sand	Not Available
hydrated lime	Not Available
limestone	Not Available

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
HSR002542	Construction Products Corrosive Group Standard 2020

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

portland cement is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

graded sand 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 1: Carcinogenic to humans

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

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hydrated lime is found on the following regulatory lists

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

limestone is found on the following regulatory lists

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Hazardous Substance Location

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

Hazard Class	Quantities
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

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
8.2C	120	1	3	

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	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. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	15/02/2022
Initial Date	17/02/2017

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.3	14/02/2022	Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Personal Protection (Respirator), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Storage (storage incompatibility)

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.

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

ES: Exposure Standard

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

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OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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