# GEA FIL SCOURABLE FLEECEMARKER (VARIOUS COLOURS AEROSOL)

## FIL ( a part of GEA Technologies)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **4**

Version No: **4.13**
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Initial Date: **17/12/2020**
Revision Date: **20/07/2025**
Print Date: **20/07/2025**
S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

### Product Identifier

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product name** | GEA FIL SCOURABLE FLEECEMARKER (VARIOUS COLOURS AEROSOL) |
| **Synonyms** | CNR1316-Red; CNR2016-Purple; CNR3116-Green; CNR3816-Blue; CNR4416-Orange |
| **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** | Scourable sheepmarker |

### Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Registered company name** | **FIL ( a part of GEA Technologies)** | **FIL ( a part of GEA Technologies)** |
| **Address** | 72 Portside Drive, Mt Manganui Tauranga 3116 New Zealand | 72 Portside Drive, Mt Manganui Tauranga 3116 New Zealand |
| **Telephone** | +647 575 2162 | +647 575 2162 |
| **Fax** | +64 7 575 2161 | +64 7 575 2161 |
| **Website** | www.fil.co.nz | www.fil.co.nz |
| **Email** | office.fil@gea.com | office.fil@gea.com |

### Emergency telephone number

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Association / Organisation** | **CHEMCALL** | **CHEMCALL** |
| **Emergency telephone number(s)** | NZ-0800 243 622 AU -1800127406 | NZ-0800 243 622 AU -1800127406 |
| **Other emergency telephone number(s)** | +64 4 9179888(global) | +64 4 9179888(global) |

## 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 | |
| Toxicity | 1 | |
| Body Contact | 2 | |
| Reactivity | 0 | |
| Chronic | 2 | |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Classification [1]** | Aerosols, Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2 |
| ***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** | 2.1.2A, 6.3A, 6.9B |

### Label elements

| | |
|---|---|
| **Hazard pictogram(s)** |  |
| **Signal word** | **Danger** |

**Page 1 continued...**

**Hazard statement(s)**

| | |
|---|---|
| **H222+H229** | Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated. |
| **H315** | Causes skin irritation. |
| **H336** | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| **H373** | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Respiratory system) |

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P102+P103** | Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use. |
| **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. |
| **P260** | Do not breathe dust/fume. |
| **P251** | Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. |
| **P264+P270** | Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do no eat, drink or smoke when using this product. |
| **P271** | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| **P273** | Avoid release to the environment. |
| **P280** | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P312** | Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell. |
| **P101** | If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. |
| **P302+P352** | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap. |
| **P332+P313** | If skin irritation occurs: get medical attention. |
| **P304+P340** | IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. |
| **P332+P313** | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P405** | Store locked up. |
| **P410+P412** | Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. |
| **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. |

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---|---|---|
| 142-82-5 | 12-20 | heptane |
| 110-82-7 | <10 | cyclohexane |
| 111-65-9 | <3 | n-octane |
| 106-97-8. | 45-60 | butane |
| 74-98-6 | 12-25 | propane |
| 96-37-7 | <5 | methylcyclopentane |
| 110-54-3 | <10 | n-hexane |
| ***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**

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|---|---|
| **Eye Contact** | If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:<br>▸ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.<br>▸ 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.<br>▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.<br>▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.<br>▸ Generally not applicable. |
| **Skin Contact** | If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:<br>▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).<br>▸ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.<br>▸ **DO NOT** use solvents.<br>▸ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.<br>▸ Generally not applicable. |
| **Inhalation** | If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:<br>▸ Remove to fresh air. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| | ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.<br>▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.<br>▸ 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.<br>▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor.<br>▸ Generally not applicable. |
| **Ingestion** | Not considered a normal route of entry.<br>▸ Generally not applicable.<br>▸ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.<br>▸ Avoid giving milk or oils.<br>▸ Avoid giving alcohol. |

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

For petroleum distillates
· In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
· Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
· Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
· Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
· After the initial episode,individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
· Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
· Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur.Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.
Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

**Extinguishing media**

**SMALL FIRE:**
▸ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

**LARGE FIRE:**
▸ Water spray or fog.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

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|---|---|
| **Fire Incompatibility** | ▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |

**Advice for firefighters**

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|---|---|
| **Fire Fighting** | ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>▸ May be violently or explosively reactive.<br>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.<br>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.<br>Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers. |
| **Fire/Explosion Hazard** | ▸ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.<br>▸ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.<br>▸ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.<br>▸ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.<br>Combustion products include:<br>carbon monoxide (CO)<br>carbon dioxide (CO2)<br>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.<br>**Contains low boiling substance:** Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.<br>May emit clouds of acrid smoke<br>Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place.<br>Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard. |

## 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** | ▸ Clean up all spills immediately.<br>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.<br>▸ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.<br>▸ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. |
| **Major Spills** | ▸ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind.<br>▸ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard.<br>▸ May be violently or explosively reactive.<br>▸ Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus.<br>▸ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.<br>▸ Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions<br>▸ Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.<br>▸ DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOTattempt to operate damaged valve.<br>▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.<br>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>▸ May be violently or explosively reactive.<br>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| | ▸ Clean up all spills immediately.<br>▸ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves.<br>▸ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. |

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

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|---|---|
| **Safe handling** | Radon and its radioactive decay products are hazardous if inhaled or ingested<br>▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.<br>▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.<br>▸ Use in a well-ventilated area.<br>▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. |
| **Other information** | ▸ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can<br>▸ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.<br>▸ **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.<br>▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.<br>▸ Keep containers securely sealed.<br>▸ Store away from incompatible materials. |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|---|---|
| **Suitable container** | Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards.<br>If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.<br>▸ Aerosol dispenser.<br>▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled. |
| **Storage incompatibility** | Low molecular weight alkanes are a type of chemical compounds that can be found in gases or liquids. These alkanes:<br>▸ Can cause a dangerous reaction with strong oxidizers, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, and dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate when there is oxygen and heat present.<br>▸ Are incompatible with halogens.<br>▸ Can create static charges due to their low conductivity, leading to an accumulation of static charge.<br>Butane / isobutane:<br>▸ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, acetylene, halogens, and nitrous oxides<br>▸ does not mix with chlorine dioxide, nitric acid and some plastics<br>▸ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, which may ignite vapours.<br>Store butane well away from nickel carbonyl in the presence of oxygen between 20-40°C<br>Cyclohexane<br>▸ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, nitrogen tetraoxide<br>▸ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, following flow or agitation<br>Propane:<br>▸ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, barium peroxide, chlorine dioxide, dichlorine oxide, fluorine etc.<br>▸ Dissolves some plastics, rubbers, and coatings<br>▸ may accumulate static charges which may ignite its vapours<br>▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents<br>▸ Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances |

## 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) | heptane | Heptane (n-Heptane) | 400 ppm / 1640 mg/m3 | 2050 mg/m3 / 500 ppm | Not Available | oto - Ototoxin |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | cyclohexane | Cyclohexane | 100 ppm / 350 mg/m3 | 1050 mg/m3 / 300 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | n-octane | Octane | 300 ppm / 1400 mg/m3 | 1750 mg/m3 / 375 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | butane | Butane | 800 ppm / 1900 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | propane | Propane | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | sax - Simple asphyxiant – may present an explosion hazard |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | methylcyclopentane | Hexane, Other isomers | 500 ppm / 1760 mg/m3 | 3500 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | n-hexane | Hexane (n-Hexane) | 20 ppm / 72 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | bio - Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring oto - Ototoxin |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---|---|
| heptane | 750 ppm | Not Available |
| cyclohexane | Not Available | Not Available |
| n-octane | Not Available | Not Available |
| butane | Not Available | Not Available |
| propane | Not Available | Not Available |
| methylcyclopentane | Not Available | Not Available |
| n-hexane | Not Available | Not Available |

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## Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| **Appropriate engineering controls** | Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use. Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment.<br>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.<br>The basic types of engineering controls are:<br>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.<br>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. |
| **Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment** |  |
| **Eye and face protection** | ‣ Safety glasses with side shields.<br>‣ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]<br>‣ 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.<br>‣ Close fitting gas tight goggles<br>**DO NOT** wear contact lenses.<br>‣ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available.<br>No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product. |
| **Skin protection** | See Hand protection below |
| **Hands/feet protection** | ‣ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.<br>‣ OTHERWISE:<br>‣ For potentially moderate exposures:<br>‣ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.<br>‣ For potentially heavy exposures:<br>‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.<br>No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product. |
| **Body protection** | See Other protection below |
| **Other protection** | ‣ 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.<br>‣ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.<br>BRETHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.<br>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.<br>**OTHERWISE:**<br>‣ Overalls.<br>‣ Skin cleansing cream.<br>‣ Eyewash unit.<br>No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product. |

### 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:
GEA FIL SCOURABLE FLEECEMARKER (VARIOUS COLOURS AEROSOL)

| Material | CPI |
|---|---|
| NITRILE | B |
| BUTYL | C |
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE | C |
| HYPALON | C |
| NATURAL RUBBER | C |
| NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | C |
| SARANEX-23 2-PLY | C |
| TEFLON | C |
| VITON | C |
| VITON/CHLOROBUTYL | C |

* 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

### 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 | AX-AUS | - | AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | AX-AUS / Class 1 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | AX-2 | AX-PAPR-2 ^ |

^ - 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)

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.
‣ Generally not applicable.
Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.
‣ Positive pressure, full face, air-supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work in enclosed spaces if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened (e.g. for a cylinder change)
‣ Air-supplied breathing apparatus is required where release of gas from primary containment is either suspected or demonstrated.

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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** | Various colours aerosol |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Physical state** | Article | **Relative density (Water = 1)** | 0.59 |
| **Odour** | Not Available | **Partition coefficient n-octanol / water** | Not Available |
| **Odour threshold** | Not Available | **Auto-ignition temperature (°C)** | 431 |
| **pH (as supplied)** | Not Applicable | **Decomposition temperature (°C)** | 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 Available |
| **Lower Explosive Limit (%)** | 1.5 | **Volatile Component (%vol)** | Not Available |
| **Vapour pressure (kPa)** | Not Available | **Gas group** | Not Available |
| **Solubility in water** | Immiscible | **pH as a solution (1%)** | Not Applicable |
| **Vapour density (Air = 1)** | Not Available | **VOC g/L** | Not Available |
| **Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)** | Not Available | **Ignition Distance (cm)** | Not Available |
| **Flame Height (cm)** | Not Available | **Flame Duration (s)** | Not Available |
| **Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)** | Not Available | **Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)** | Not Available |

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | See section 7 |
| **Chemical stability** | ▸ Elevated temperatures.<br>▸ Presence of open flame.<br>▸ Product is considered stable.<br>▸ 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

### Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---|---|
| **a) Acute Toxicity** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion** | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating. |
| **c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **e) Mutagenicity** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **f) Carcinogenicity** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **g) Reproductivity** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |
| **h) STOT - Single Exposure** | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure |
| **i) STOT - Repeated Exposure** | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure |
| **j) Aspiration Hazard** | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Inhaled** | 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.<br>Isobutane produces a dose dependent action and at high concentrations may cause numbness, suffocation, exhilaration, dizziness, headache, nausea, confusion, incoordination and unconsciousness in severe cases.<br>The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation.<br>The vapour is discomforting<br>**WARNING**:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.<br>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. |

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| | Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.<br>Inhalation, by humans, of 1000 parts per million (0.1%) heptanes for 6 minutes was associated with slight dizziness; inhalation of higher concentrations for shorter periods, resulted in vertigo and inco-ordination, and hilarity. Central nervous system involvement occurs very early, even before mucous membrane irritation. Animal testing showed exposure to 1.5-2% for 30 minutes may be fatal. Brief exposure (4 minutes) to 0.5% caused nausea, loss of appetite, and a “gasoline taste” that persisted for several hours after exposure ended.<br>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.<br>Rabbits survived 8 hour exposures to cyclohexane at 18500 ppm but 26600 ppm was lethal after 1 hour exposure. A concentration of 12600 ppm produced severe weakness, unconsciousness, increased breathing and convulsions while 3330 ppm failed to elicit an effect. 300 ppm is reported to be irritating to human eyes and mucous membranes.<br>Exposure to hydrocarbons may result in irregularity of heart beat. Symptoms of moderate poisoning may include dizziness, headache, nausea.<br>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.<br>If exposure to highly concentrated atmosphere of gas is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and unless resuscitated - death. |
| **Ingestion** | Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.<br>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments |
| **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.<br>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material<br>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.<br>Spray mist may produce discomfort |
| **Eye** | This material causes serious eye irritation.<br>Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas. |
| **Chronic** | Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.<br><br>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.<br>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.<br>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.<br>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.<br>Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.<br>Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation.<br>Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] |

**GEA FIL SCOURABLE FLEECEMARKER (VARIOUS COLOURS AEROSOL)**

| TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|---|
| Not Available | Not Available |

**heptane**

| TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|---|
| Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >29.29 mg/l4h[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] |
| Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |

**cyclohexane**

| TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|---|
| Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL |
| Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5540 ppm4h[1] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL - Severe |
| Oral (Rat) LD50: 12705 mg/kg[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 1548mg/2D (intermittent) |
| | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] |
| | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |

**n-octane**

| TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|---|
| Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >=6.1 mg/L4h[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] |
| Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |

**butane**

| TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|---|
| Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 658 mg/l4h[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |

**propane**

| TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|---|
| Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 364726.819 ppm4h[2] | Not Available |

**methylcyclopentane**

| TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|---|

**Continued...**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3750 mg/kg[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 73860 ppm4h[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: ~15840 mg/kg[1] | |

| **n-hexane** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
|---|---|---|
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10mg - Mild |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 48000 ppm4h[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg[2] | 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*** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **CYCLOHEXANE** | Bacteria mutagen |
| **N-OCTANE** | Oral (rat) LD50: 5630 mg/kg* [CCINFO] Nil reported |
| **PROPANE** | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
| **METHYLCYCLOPENTANE** | 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. |
| **N-HEXANE** | The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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

| **GEA FIL SCOURABLE FLEECEMARKER (VARIOUS COLOURS AEROSOL)** | **Endpoint** | **Test Duration (hr)** | **Species** | **Value** | **Source** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| **heptane** | **Endpoint** | **Test Duration (hr)** | **Species** | **Value** | **Source** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.4mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | 0.17mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.11mg/l | 2 |

| **cyclohexane** | **Endpoint** | **Test Duration (hr)** | **Species** | **Value** | **Source** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.9mg/l | 2 |
| | BCF | 1344h | Fish | 31-102 | 7 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.428mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 2.17mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | 0.9mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 4.53mg/l | 2 |

| **n-octane** | **Endpoint** | **Test Duration (hr)** | **Species** | **Value** | **Source** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.4mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50(ECx) | 9h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.001mg/L | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.11mg/l | 2 |

| **butane** | **Endpoint** | **Test Duration (hr)** | **Species** | **Value** | **Source** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | EC50(ECx) | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 7.71mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 7.71mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 24.11mg/l | 2 |

**Continued...**

**propane**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

**methylcyclopentane**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 5.048mg/l | 2 |
| EC50(ECx) | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 5.048mg/l | 2 |

**n-hexane**

| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EC50(ECx) | 4h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.12mg/L | 4 |
| LC50 | 96h | Fish | 113mg/L | 4 |

***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***

For petroleum distillates:
Environmental fate:
When petroleum substances are released into the environment, four major fate processes will take place: dissolution in water, volatilization, biodegradation and adsorption. These processes will cause changes in the composition of these UVCB substances. In the case of spills on land or water surfaces, photodegradation-another fate process-can also be significant.
As noted previously, the solubility and vapour pressure of components within a mixture will differ from those of the component alone.
For n-Heptane: Log Kow: 4.66; Koc: 2400-8100; Half-life (hr) Air: 52.8; Half-life (hr) Surface Water: 2.9-312; Henry's atm m3 /mol: 2.06; BOD 5 (if unstated): 1.92; COD: 0.06; BCF: 340-2000; Log BCF: 2.53-3.31.
Atmospheric Fate: Breakdown of n-heptane by sunlight is not expected to be an important fate process. If released to the atmosphere, n-heptane is expected to exist entirely in the vapor phase, in ambient air. Reactions hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere have been shown to be important.
For n-Hexane: Log Kow: 3.17-3.94; Henry s Law Constant: 1.69 atm-m3 mol; Vapor Pressure: 150 mm Hg @ 25 C; Log Koc: 2.90 to 3.61. BOD 5, (if unstated): 2.21; COD: 0.04; ThOD: 3.52.
Atmospheric Fate: n-Hexane is not expected to be directly broken down by sunlight. The main atmospheric removal mechanism is through reactions with hydroxyl radicals, with an approximant half-life of 2.9 days.
For Butane (Synonym: n-Butane): Log Kow: 2.89; Koc: 450-900; Henry s Law Constant: 0.95 atm-cu m/mole, Vapor Pressure: 1820 mm Hg; BCF: 1.9.
Atmospheric Fate: Butane is expected to exist only as a gas in the ambient atmosphere. Gas-phase n-butane is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 6.3 days, (@ 25 C). Butane is not expected to absorb UV light and probably will probably not be broken down directly by sunlight in the atmosphere.
For Cyclohexanes: log Kow: 3.44; Water Solubility: 54.8 mg/L (25 C); Vapor Pressure: 97.6 mm Hg (25 C); Henry s Law Constant: 0.193 atm-m3/mole; Koc: 480; Half-life (hr) air: 6-52; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 2; ThOD: 3.42. BCF: 242.
Atmospheric Fate: In the atmosphere, cyclohexane will degrade by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals (half-life 52 hours). Photodegradation occurs in about 6 hours in the presence of nitrogen oxides (photochemical smog conditions).
For Propane: Koc 460. log
Kow 2.36.
Henry's Law constant of 7.07x10-1 atm-cu m/mole, derived from its vapour pressure, 7150 mm Hg, and water solubility, 62.4 mg/L. Estimated BCF: 13.1.
**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---|---|---|
| heptane | LOW | LOW |
| cyclohexane | HIGH (Half-life = 360 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3.63 days) |
| n-octane | LOW | LOW |
| butane | LOW | LOW |
| propane | LOW | LOW |
| methylcyclopentane | LOW | LOW |
| n-hexane | LOW | LOW |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|---|
| heptane | HIGH (LogKOW = 4.66) |
| cyclohexane | LOW (BCF = 242) |
| n-octane | HIGH (LogKOW = 5.18) |
| butane | LOW (LogKOW = 2.89) |
| propane | LOW (LogKOW = 2.36) |
| methylcyclopentane | LOW (LogKOW = 3.37) |
| n-hexane | MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.9) |

### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|---|
| heptane | LOW (Log KOC = 274.7) |
| cyclohexane | LOW (Log KOC = 165.5) |
| n-octane | LOW (Log KOC = 506.7) |
| butane | LOW (Log KOC = 43.79) |
| propane | LOW (Log KOC = 23.74) |
| methylcyclopentane | LOW (Log KOC = 145.3) |
| n-hexane | LOW (Log KOC = 149) |

**Continued...**

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product / Packaging disposal** | ▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.<br>▸ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.<br>▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.<br>▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.<br>▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.<br>▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.<br>▸ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.<br>▸ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.<br>▸ Allow small quantities to evaporate.<br>▸ **DO NOT** incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. |

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)

| | |
|---|---|
| 14.1. **UN number or ID number** | 1950 |
| 14.2. **UN proper shipping name** | AEROSOLS |
| 14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)** | Class: 2.1<br>Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable |
| 14.4. **Packing group** | Not Applicable |
| 14.5. **Environmental hazard** | Not Applicable |
| 14.6. **Special precautions for user** | Special provisions: 63; 190; 277; 327; 344; 381<br>Limited quantity: 1000ml |

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | |
|---|---|
| 14.1. **UN number** | 1950 |
| 14.2. **UN proper shipping name** | Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid) |
| 14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)** | ICAO/IATA Class: 2.1<br>ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable<br>ERG Code: 10L |
| 14.4. **Packing group** | Not Applicable |
| 14.5. **Environmental hazard** | Not Applicable |
| 14.6. **Special precautions for user** | Special provisions: A1 A145 A167 A802<br>Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 203<br>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg<br>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: Forbidden<br>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: Forbidden<br>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Forbidden<br>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: Forbidden |

### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | |
|---|---|
| 14.1. **UN number** | 1950 |
| 14.2. **UN proper shipping name** | AEROSOLS |

**Continued...**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)** | IMDG Class | 2.1 |
| | IMDG Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. **Packing group** | Not Applicable | |
| 14.5 **Environmental hazard** | Not Applicable | |
| 14.6. **Special precautions for user** | EMS Number | F-D , S-U |
| | Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 381 959 |
| | Limited Quantities | 1000 ml |

**14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

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

Not Applicable

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

| Product name | Group |
|---|---|
| heptane | Not Available |
| cyclohexane | Not Available |
| n-octane | Not Available |
| butane | Not Available |
| propane | Not Available |
| methylcyclopentane | Not Available |
| n-hexane | Not Available |

**14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code**

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---|---|
| heptane | Not Available |
| cyclohexane | Not Available |
| n-octane | Not Available |
| butane | Not Available |
| propane | Not Available |
| methylcyclopentane | Not Available |
| n-hexane | 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 |
|---|---|
| HSR002515 | Aerosols Flammable Group Standard 2020 |

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

**heptane 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)

**cyclohexane 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)

**n-octane 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)

**butane is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
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)

**Continued...**

**propane 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)

**methylcyclopentane is found on the following regulatory lists**

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)

**n-hexane is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
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)

### Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

### Hazardous Substance Location

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

| Hazard Class | Quantity (Closed Containers) | Quantity (Open Containers) |
|---|---|---|
| 2.1.2A | 3 000 L (aggregate water capacity) | 3 000 L (aggregate water capacity) |

### 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.1.2A | | | | 1L (aggregate water capacity) |

### Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

### National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (heptane; cyclohexane; n-octane; butane; propane; methylcyclopentane; n-hexane) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active' |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| ***Legend:*** | ***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory***<br>***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** | 20/07/2025 |
| **Initial Date** | 17/12/2020 |

### SDS Version Summary

**Continued...**

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---|---|---|
| 3.13 | 20/07/2025 | Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients |

**Other information**

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
- 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
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- AIIC: 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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**end of SDS**