

# RESENE RUST GOBBLER

## RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

Version No: 1.1.2.1

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

Issue Date: 30/04/2021

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L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE RUST GOBBLER
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	9005
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#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Naenae Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 5770500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	<a href="http://www.resene.co.nz">www.resene.co.nz</a>
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764766	+61 2 9186 1132
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 737636	+64 800 700 112


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]	Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1, Flammable Liquid Category 4, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Skin Corrosion/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	3.1D, 6.1E (oral), 6.3B, 6.4A, 6.6A, 6.7B, 6.8B, 9.1D

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

#### Hazard statement(s)

H340	May cause genetic defects.
H227	Combustible liquid.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H303	May be harmful if swallowed.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H316	Causes mild skin irritation.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403	Store in a well-ventilated place.
P405	Store locked up.

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
77-92-9	0.1-1	<u>citric acid</u>
1401-55-4	1-10	<u>tannic acid</u>
108-05-4	0.1-1	<u>vinyl acetate</u>
67-63-0	20-40	<u>isopropanol</u>
<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; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

## 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>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</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 or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li> <li>▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <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>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>

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

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is

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considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to isopropanol:

- ▶ Rapid onset respiratory depression and hypotension indicates serious ingestions that require careful cardiac and respiratory monitoring together with immediate intravenous access.
- ▶ Rapid absorption precludes the usefulness of emesis or lavage 2 hours post-ingestion. Activated charcoal and cathartics are not clinically useful. Ipecac is most useful when given 30 mins. post-ingestion.
- ▶ There are no antidotes.
- ▶ Management is supportive. Treat hypotension with fluids followed by vasopressors.
- ▶ Watch closely, within the first few hours for respiratory depression; follow arterial blood gases and tidal volumes.
- ▶ Ice water lavage and serial haemoglobin levels are indicated for those patients with evidence of gastrointestinal bleeding.

### SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

#### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.

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

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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#### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<p><b>WARNING:</b> In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.</p>

### 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>	Remove all ignition sources. Contain spill with inert non- combustible absorbent then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.
<b>Major Spills</b>	Remove all ignition sources. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non- combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non- sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authority.

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 unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	▶ Store in original containers.

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers</b></li> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Isopropanol (syn: isopropyl alcohol, IPA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ forms ketones and unstable peroxides on contact with air or oxygen; the presence of ketones especially methyl ethyl ketone (MEK, 2-butanone) will accelerate the rate of peroxidation</li> <li>▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, powdered aluminium (exothermic), crotonaldehyde, diethyl aluminium bromide (ignition), dioxygenyl</li> </ul>

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tetrafluoroborate (ignition/ ambient temperature), chromium trioxide (ignition), potassium-tert-butoxide (ignition), nitroform (possible explosion), oleum (pressure increased in closed container), cobalt chloride, aluminium triisopropoxide, hydrogen plus palladium dust (ignition), oxygen gas, phosgene, phosgene plus iron salts (possible explosion), sodium dichromate plus sulfuric acid (exothermic/ incandescence), triisobutyl aluminium

- ▶ reacts with phosphorus trichloride forming hydrogen chloride gas
- ▶ reacts, possibly violently, with alkaline earth and alkali metals, strong acids, strong caustics, acid anhydrides, halogens, aliphatic amines, aluminium isopropoxide, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, barium perchlorate (forms highly explosive perchloric ester compound), benzoyl peroxide, chromic acid, dialkylzincs, dichlorine oxide, ethylene oxide (possible explosion), hexamethylene diisocyanate (possible explosion), hydrogen peroxide (forms explosive compound), hypochlorous acid, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, lithium aluminium hydride, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, nitric acid, nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen tetraoxide (possible explosion), pentafluoroguanidine, perchloric acid (especially hot), permonosulfuric acid, phosphorus pentasulfide, tangerine oil, triethylaluminium, triisobutylaluminium, trinitromethane
- ▶ attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings
- ▶ reacts with metallic aluminium at high temperature
- ▶ may generate electrostatic charges

Alcohols

- ▶ are incompatible with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising and reducing agents.

Secondary alcohols and some branched primary alcohols may produce potentially explosive peroxides after exposure to light and/ or heat.

## 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)	vinyl acetate	Vinyl acetate	10 ppm / 35 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	70 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 20 ppm	Not Available	6.7B-Suspected carcinogen
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 983 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1230 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
vinyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	400 ppm	2000* ppm	12000** ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
citric acid	Not Available	Not Available
tannic acid	Not Available	Not Available
vinyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	2,000 ppm	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
citric acid	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
tannic acid	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

## Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## MATERIAL DATA

Airborne particulate or vapour must be kept to levels as low as is practicably achievable given access to modern engineering controls and monitoring hardware.

for vinyl acetate:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.12 ppm (detection), 0.40 ppm (recognition)


The recommended TLV-TWA is thought to minimise the potential of systemic effects whilst the STEL is recommended to protect against ocular irritation.

Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended isopropanol TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract.

NOTE D: Certain substances which are susceptible to spontaneous polymerisation or decomposition are generally placed on the market in a stabilised form.

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p><b>Solutions Handling:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Solutions can be handled outside a containment system or without local exhaust ventilation during procedures with no potential for aerosolisation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Unless written procedures, specific to the workplace are available, the following is intended as a guide:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For Laboratory-scale handling of Substances assessed to be toxic by inhalation.</li> </ul>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	When handling very small quantities of the material eye protection may not be required.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below

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<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.</li> <li>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Rubber gloves (nitrile or low-protein, powder-free latex, latex/ nitrile).</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	▶ For quantities up to 500 grams a laboratory coat may be suitable.

### Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection required in insufficiently ventilated working areas. An approved respirator with a replaceable vapour/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 1715 Standard, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716 Standard, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Recommended filter type: Type A filter (organic vapour).

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Brown liquid with strong odour		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water= 1)</b>	0.89- 0.95
<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>	2-4	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	87
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	100	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	65	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available BuAC = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	86
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	475

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
<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>	<p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</p> <p>The odour of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odour fatigue may occur.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.</p> <p>Effects on the nervous system characterise over-exposure to higher aliphatic alcohols.</p> <p>At sufficiently high doses the material may be hepatotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the liver).</p> <p>Following ingestion, a single exposure to isopropyl alcohol produced lethargy and non-specific effects such as weight loss and irritation.</p> <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>

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<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.</p> <p>Most liquid alcohols appear to act as primary skin irritants in humans.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.</p> <p>511ipa</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact.</p> <p>Isopropanol vapour may cause mild eye irritation at 400 ppm.</p> <p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may produce heritable genetic damage.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in the development of heritable genetic damage, generally on the basis of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- appropriate animal studies,</li> <li>- other relevant information</li> </ul> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.</p> <p>Long term or repeated ingestion exposure of isopropanol may produce incoordination, lethargy and reduced weight gain.</p>

<b>RESENE RUST GOBBLER</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

<b>citric acid</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 3000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild

<b>tannic acid</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 2260 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available

<b>vinyl acetate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2320 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 22 ppm irritant
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 11.4 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
	Oral(Mouse) LD50; 1600 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	irritant
		Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h open

<b>isopropanol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12792 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 27.2 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral(Rabbit) LD50; 667 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild

**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

<b>CITRIC ACID</b>	<p>for citric acid (and its inorganic citrate salts)</p> <p>Based on many experimental data in animals and on human experience, citric acid is of low acute toxicity.</p>
<b>TANNIC ACID</b>	<p>For nitric oxide synthase (NOS) inhibitors:</p> <p>Nitric oxide provokes many cellular responses and modulates physiological functions differently depending on the organ system.</p> <p>Nitric oxide (NO) is now known to play important functional roles in a variety of physiological systems.</p> <p>Tannic acid could cause potential health hazards such as damage to the eye, skin, respiratory tract, and gastrointestinal tract.</p>
<b>VINYL ACETATE</b>	<p>Generally, linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body.</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p>
<b>RESENE RUST GOBBLER &amp; CITRIC ACID &amp; VINYL ACETATE &amp; ISOPROPANOL</b>	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.</p>
<b>RESENE RUST GOBBLER &amp; ISOPROPANOL</b>	<p>For isopropanol (IPA):</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> Isopropanol has a low order of acute toxicity.</p>

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<b>CITRIC ACID &amp; ISOPROPANOL</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).		
<b>TANNIC ACID &amp; ISOPROPANOL</b>	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.		
<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✓	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✓
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✓
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✓	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

RESENE RUST GOBBLER	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
citric acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	16h	Crustacea	1.202mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	990mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>50mg/l	2
tannic acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Fish	0.067mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.575mg/L	4
vinyl acetate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	816h	Fish	0.551mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.48mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	12.6mg/l	2
isopropanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	4200mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4
<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				

Harmful to aquatic organisms.  
For isopropanol (IPA):  
log Kow : -0.16- 0.28  
Half-life (hr) air : 33-84  
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 130  
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 8.07E-06  
BOD 5: 1.19,60%  
COD : 1.61-2.30,97%  
ThOD : 2.4  
BOD 20: >70% \* [Akzo Nobel]

**Environmental Fate**

Based on calculated results from a lever 1 fugacity model, IPA is expected to partition primarily to the aquatic compartment (77.7%) with the remainder to the air (22.3%).

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

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
citric acid	LOW	LOW
vinyl acetate	LOW	LOW
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)

Continued...

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## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
citric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -1.64)
vinyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 2.34)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
citric acid	LOW (KOC = 10)
vinyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 6.131)
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</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.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): 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

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

Product name	Group
citric acid	Not Available
tannic acid	Not Available
vinyl acetate	Not Available
isopropanol	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
citric acid	Not Available
tannic acid	Not Available
vinyl acetate	Not Available
isopropanol	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
HSR002680	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Combustible, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017

## citric acid 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)



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**tannic acid is found on the following regulatory lists**

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

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)

**vinyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists**

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

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

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand 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)

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

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

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
3.1C or 3.1D				10 L

**Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

**SECTION 16 Other information**

<b>Revision Date</b>	30/04/2021
<b>Initial Date</b>	09/05/2016

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.0.2.1	30/04/2021	Regulation Change

**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.

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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  
AII: 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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