

# RESENE RUST KILL

## RESENE AUTOMOTIVE & LIGHT INDUSTRIAL

Version No: 1.3.2.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: 30/04/2021  
Print Date: 30/04/2021  
L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE RUST KILL
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) (contains potassium dichromate and orthophosphoric acid)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	8131
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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	<a href="mailto:advice@resene.co.nz">advice@resene.co.nz</a>

#### 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]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 5, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Acute Vertebrate Hazard 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	8.1A, 6.1D (oral), 6.1E (dermal), 8.2C, 8.3A, 6.5A (respiratory), 6.5B (contact), 9.1C, 9.1D, 9.3C

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

#### Hazard statement(s)

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H313	May be harmful in contact with skin.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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H433	Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P234	Keep only in original packaging.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

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].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
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.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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## 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 to be identified:

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7664-38-2	30-60	<u>orthophosphoric acid</u>
7778-50-9	0.1-1	<u>potassium dichromate</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 for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay in event of irritation</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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.</p>
<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> </ul>

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- ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- ▶ Observe the patient carefully.
- ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 Firefighting measures****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

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

- ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

**Advice for firefighters****Fire Fighting**

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

**Fire/Explosion Hazard**

- ▶ Non combustible.
- Burning release:  
carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
phosphorus oxides (PO<sub>x</sub>)  
metal oxides  
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
May emit poisonous fumes.

**SECTION 6 Accidental release measures****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up****Minor Spills**

Control personal contact with the substance, by using personal protective equipment. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean-up.

**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 mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

**SECTION 7 Handling and storage****Precautions for safe handling****Safe handling**

- ▶ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation.
- ▶ **DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin**

**Other information**

- ▶ Store in original containers.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities****Suitable container**

- ▶ **DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers**
- ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.

**Storage incompatibility**

- Phosphoric acid:
- ▶ is a medium-strong acid which produces violent reaction with bases
  - ▶ may produce violent react when water is added to the concentrated form
  - ▶ reacts violently with solutions containing ammonia or bleach, azo compounds, epoxides and other polymerisable compounds
  - ▶ reacts, possibly violently with amines, aldehydes, alkanolamines, alcohols, alkylene oxides, amides, ammonia, ammonia hydroxide, calcium oxide, cyanides, epichlorohydrin, esters, halogenated organics, isocyanates, ketones, oleum, organic anhydrides, sodium tetraborate, sulfides, sulfuric acid, strong oxidisers, vinyl acetate
  - ▶ forms explosive mixtures with nitromethane
  - ▶ at elevated temperatures attacks many metals producing hydrogen gas
  - ▶ at room temperature does not attack stainless steel, copper or its alloys
  - ▶ attacks glass, ceramics, and some plastics, rubber and coatings

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- ▶ Inorganic acids are generally soluble in water with the release of hydrogen ions.
- ▶ Reacts vigorously with alkalis
- ▶ Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.
- ▶ Phosphates are incompatible with oxidising and reducing agents.
- ▶ Avoid storage with reducing agents.

## 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)	orthophosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
orthophosphoric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
potassium dichromate	0.42 mg/m3	7.4 mg/m3	44 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
orthophosphoric acid	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available
potassium dichromate	Not Available	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
potassium dichromate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

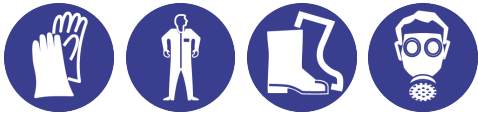
## Notes:

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

The saturated vapour concentration of phosphoric acid exceeds the TLV.

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▶ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.</li> </ul> <b>NOTE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals.</li> </ul> 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls.

## Respiratory protection

Type AB-P Filter of sufficient capacity.

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear solution		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water= 1)	1.39

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<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	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	100	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available BuAC = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<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>	55
<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>	0

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	▶ stable
<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>	Inhalation of quantities of liquid mist may be extremely hazardous, even lethal due to spasm, extreme irritation of larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.  Acidic corrosives produce respiratory tract irritation with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. Inhalation of phosphoric acid vapour or mist may cause choking, coughing, headache, weakness and dizziness.
<b>Ingestion</b>	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.  Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce circumoral burns with a distinct discolouration of the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and oesophagus.  Phosphates are slowly and incompletely absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and are unlikely (other than in abuse) to produce the systemic effects which occur when introduced by other routes. Ingestion of large quantity of phosphoric acid may cause severe abdominal pains, thirst, acidaemia, difficult breathing, convulsions, collapse, shock and death.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue. 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.
<b>Eye</b>	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. Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation). Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, lachrymation, photophobia and burns.
<b>Chronic</b>	Practical evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population. Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

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

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orthophosphoric acid	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1260 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.026 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >300<2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
potassium dichromate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 14 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Highly irritating & corrosive
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.083 mg/L4h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 52 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>ORTHOPHOSPHORIC ACID</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. 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).
<b>POTASSIUM DICHROMATE</b>	<b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: <b>CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.</b>
<b>RESENE RUST KILL &amp; POTASSIUM DICHROMATE</b>	Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema.
<b>RESENE RUST KILL &amp; ORTHOPHOSPHORIC ACID</b>	for acid mists, aerosols, vapours Data from assays for genotoxic activity in vitro suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5.
<b>RESENE RUST KILL &amp; ORTHOPHOSPHORIC ACID &amp; POTASSIUM DICHROMATE</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.

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

RESENE RUST KILL	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

orthophosphoric acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.289-0.485mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	77.9mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.172-0.289mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.289-0.485mg/L	4

potassium dichromate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.091-0.246mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.14-1.6mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.01-0.45mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.258-0.438mg/L	4

**Legend:** 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

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Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.

**Ecotoxicity:**

The tolerance of water organisms towards pH margin and variation is diverse.

The principal problems of phosphate contamination of the environment relates to eutrophication processes in lakes and ponds.

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

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
orthophosphoric acid	HIGH	HIGH
potassium dichromate	HIGH	HIGH

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
orthophosphoric acid	LOW (LogKOW = -0.7699)
potassium dichromate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.6724)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
orthophosphoric acid	HIGH (KOC = 1)
potassium dichromate	LOW (KOC = 393.3)

**SECTION 13 Disposal considerations****Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<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> <p>Consult manufacturer for recycling option. Resene Paintwise accepts residual unwanted paint and packaging. See Resene website for Paintwise information. Or contact a Local Authority for the disposal information. Do not discharge the substance into the environment.</p>
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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**

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	2X

**Land transport (UN)**

<b>UN number</b>	3066	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) (contains potassium dichromate and orthophosphoric acid)	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	8
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	III	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	163; 223; 367
	Limited quantity	5 L

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## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

<b>UN number</b>	3066	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Paint corrosive (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) (contains potassium dichromate and orthophosphoric acid); Paint related material corrosive (including paint thinning or reducing compounds) (contains potassium dichromate and orthophosphoric acid)	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	8
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	8L
<b>Packing group</b>	III	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A3 A72 A192 A803
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	856
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	852
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y841
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

<b>UN number</b>	3066	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) (contains potassium dichromate and orthophosphoric acid)	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	8
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	III	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-A , S-B
	Special provisions	163 223 367
	Limited Quantities	5 L

## 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
orthophosphoric acid	Not Available
potassium dichromate	Not Available

## Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
orthophosphoric acid	Not Available
potassium dichromate	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
HSR002658	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Corrosive) Group Standard 2017

## orthophosphoric 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)  
 New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

## potassium dichromate is found on the following regulatory lists



## RESENE RUST KILL

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)

**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
6.5A or 6.5B	120	1	3	
8.2C	120	1	3	

**Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / 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>	10/05/2016

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.3.2.1	30/04/2021	Regulation Change
0.3.2.1	30/04/2021	Chronic Health, Classification, Engineering Control, Personal Protection (other), Physical Properties, Spills (major)

**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  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index  
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
 DSL: Domestic Substances List  
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China

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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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