

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to NOHSC: 2011 (2003) and HSNO CoP 8-1 (September 2006)

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

**Product Name:** MASTERSEAL 160

**Other Name:** Barracryl D

**Recommended Use:** One-component water-based protective coating

**Company:** BASF Construction Chemicals Australia Pty Ltd.  
ABN 46 000 450 288  
BASF New Zealand Ltd.

**Address:** 11 Stanton Road, Seven Hills, NSW, 2147 Australia  
45 William Pickering Drive, Albany, Auckland, New Zealand

**Telephone umber:** +61 2 8811 4200 +64 9 414 7233

**Facsimile:** +61 2 8811 3299 +64 9 414 7244

**Emergency Telephone umber:** 0417 658 263

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Hazard Classification:** HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON DANGEROUS GOODS.  
Non Dangerous Goods for transport according to the ADG code.  
Hazardous according to the criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001 and NOHSC.

**Hazard Designation:** Xn Harmful - May cause lung damage if swallowed.  
Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect.  
Harmful to aquatic organisms.

**HSNO Classification**

6.8A	Known or presumed human reproductive or development toxicants.
6.9B	Harmful to human target organs or systems.
9.1D	Slightly harmful in the aquatic environment or are otherwise designed for biocidal action.

**Risk Phrase(s):**

R 33	Danger of cumulative effects.*
R 52	Harmful to aquatic organisms.
R 60	May impair fertility.*
R 61	May cause harm to the unborn child.*(limited evidence)

**Safety Phrase(s):**

S 13	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S 26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact doctor or Poisons Information centre.
S 35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S 40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
S 46	If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show this container or label).
S 53	Avoid exposure – obtain special instructions before use.
S 57	Use appropriate container to avoid environment contamination.
S 61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets

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## 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Proportion</u>
Acrylic copolymer latex	not available	30 - 60%
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	10 - 30%
Calcium carbonate	471-34-1	10 - 30%
White spirit	8052-41-3	< 10%
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	< 10%
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	112-34-5	< 10%
Nonyl phenol, ethoxylated	9016-45-9	< 10%
Ammonium hydroxide	1336-21-6	< 10%
preservatives/fungicides	not available	< 0.2%
Non-hazardous ingredients	not applicable	to 100%

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

<u>Inhalation:</u>	Not a normal route of injury. However, if inhalation does occur, remove victim from exposure. If difficulty with breathing, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped administer artificial respiration. Seek medical attention
<u>Eyes:</u>	While holding eyes open, gently flood with plenty of fresh water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists or recurs seek medical attention. Skilled personnel should only undertake removal of contact lenses after an eye injury.
<u>Skin:</u>	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contacted areas thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation persists seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
<u>Ingestion:</u>	Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Do not induce vomiting; Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink, get immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquids into lungs. Do NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
<u>Notes To Physician</u>	Treat symptomatically. For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.</li><li>• Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.</li><li>• Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.</li><li>• Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O]</li><li>• Rapid absorption is an indication that emesis or lavage is effective only in the first few hours. Cathartics and charcoal are generally not effective.</li><li>• Correct acidosis, fluid/electrolyte balance and respiratory depression in the usual manner. Systemic acidosis (below 7.2) can be treated with intravenous sodium bicarbonate solution.</li><li>• Ethanol therapy prolongs the half-life of ethylene glycol and reduces the formation of toxic metabolites.</li><li>• Pyridoxine and thiamine are cofactors for ethylene glycol metabolism and should be given (50 to 100 mg respectively) intramuscularly, four times per day for 2 days.</li><li>• Magnesium is also a cofactor and should be replenished. The status of 4-methylpyrazole, in the treatment regime, is still uncertain. For clearance of the material and its metabolites, haemodialysis is much superior to peritoneal dialysis.</li></ul>

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[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

- It has been suggested that there is a need for establishing a new biological exposure limit before a work shift that is clearly below 100 mmol ethoxy-acetic acids per mole creatinine in morning urine of people occupationally exposed to ethylene glycol ethers. This arises from the finding that an increase in urinary stones may be associated with such exposures.  
Laitinen J., et al: Occupational & Environmental Medicine 1996; 53, 595-600.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<u>Suitable extinguishing media:</u>	Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire e.g. Water Spray or Fog, Foam, Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) and Dry Chemical
<u>Hazards from combustion products:</u>	Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
<u>Precautions for fire fighters:</u>	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result. Wear personal protective equipment as required. See Section 8.
<u>Hazchem code:</u>	None allocated

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<u>Methods &amp; materials for containment &amp; clean up:</u>	Caution, material may be slippery. Stop leaks if safe to do so. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Wear personal protective equipment (PPE) as per Section 8.  <u>Small Spills</u> should be contained by absorbing with dry inert filler (vermiculite, sand or soil), which can then be shovelled into appropriately labelled drums. Disposal should be effected by an approved waste disposal organisation according to local regulations.  <u>Large Spills</u> should be prevented from spreading by bunding with suitable material such as sand or soil. Bulk liquid should be collected and removed mechanically where possible. Remainder can be contained by absorbing with dry inert filler (vermiculite, sand or soil), which can then be shovelled into appropriately labelled drums. Area can be flushed down with water which must also be contained and removed. Do not allow wash water to enter drains or waterways. Disposal should be effected by an approved waste disposal organisation according to local regulations.
<u>Environmental precautions:</u>	Do not discharge into sewers or waterways.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

<u>Precautions for safe handling:</u>	Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
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Conditions for safe storage:

Store in a cool dry well-ventilated area at 5 to 35°C for optimum shelf life. Store undercover and away from frost. Avoid strong oxidising agents. Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Suitable Containers:

Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

<u>Exposure Standards:</u>	Calcium carbonate(Calcium carbonate(a))	TWA 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide(a))	TWA 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	White spirit (White spirits)	TWA 790 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Ammonium hydroxide (Ammonia)	TWA 25 ppm TWA 17 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL 35 ppm STEL 24 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2- Butoxyethanol)	TWA 20 ppm TWA 17 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL 35 ppm STEL 24 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Ventilation: Ventilation is generally not required

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): This product is not classified as hazardous, so PPE is not normally essential. However, it is generally recommended that contact with any chemical be kept to a minimum. Following is a guide to suggested PPE that may be utilised for handling this product.

Respiratory protection: Dependent on conditions. Not normally required for small jobs or where there is adequate ventilation. If required (eg confined conditions, spraying) consult a Respiratory Protection specialist.

Glove type (AS2161): Impervious gloves e.g. PVC or nitrile rubber gauntlets.

Eye protection: Well fitting safety glasses or face shield or chemical worker's goggles.

Clothing: General protective clothing such as overalls or long pants and a long sleeve shirt or a chemical apron. Remove contaminated clothing as soon as possible. Launder thoroughly before reusing. For large spills or ponded areas impervious footwear is preferred.

Other: Use barrier creams to protect skin from contact with the material. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet and after finishing work. Observe the usual precautions when handling chemicals.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Non combustible, thick paste. Usually white but maybe coloured.

Odour: Mild ammonia odour.

pH: 8.0 – 10.0

Boiling point: 100 °C

Freezing point: Not available

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<u>Solubility in water:</u>	Miscible
<u>Specific gravity:</u>	1.20 – 1.50 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (20 °C)
<u>Flash point:</u>	Not applicable
<u>Evaporation rate:</u>	Not available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<u>Chemical stability:</u>	Product is considered stable.
<u>Incompatible materials:</u>	None known
<u>Hazardous decomposition products:</u>	None known.
<u>Hazardous reactions:</u>	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<u>Inhalation:</u>	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death. If exposure to highly concentrated vapour atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and unless resuscitated - death. 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 in co-ordination.
<u>Eyes:</u>	There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure. Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion. Non-ionic surfactants can cause numbing of the cornea, which masks discomfort normally caused by other agents and leads to corneal injury. Irritation varies depending on the duration of contact, the nature and concentration of the surfactant.
<u>Skin contact:</u>	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. 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. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce sensitivity and redness of the skin. They are not likely to be absorbed into the body through the skin but branched species are more likely to.
<u>Ingestion:</u>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to

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the health of the individual. 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. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions. Damage to the heart muscle can produce heart beat irregularities, ventricular fibrillation (fatal) and ECG changes. The central nervous system can be depressed. Light species can cause a sharp tingling of the tongue and cause loss of sensation there. Aspiration can cause cough, gagging, pneumonia with swelling and bleeding. Large doses of ammonia or injected ammonium salts may produce diarrhoea and may be sufficiently absorbed to produce increased production of urine and systemic poisoning. Symptoms include weakening of facial muscle, tremor, anxiety, reduced muscle and limb control.

## Chronic:

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucous production. There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]. 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. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys.

## Toxicity and Irritation:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

### ACRYLIC COPOLYMER LATEX:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### TITANIUM DIOXIDE:

#### TOXICITY

Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d- I Mild

#### IRRITATION

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

### CALCIUM CARBONATE:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 6450 mg/kg

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE

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No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.

**WHITE SPIRIT:****TOXICITY**Inhalation (human) TClO: 600 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/8h

Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;5000 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4h**IRRITATION**

Nil Reported

Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Moderate white spirit,  
as CAS RN 8052-41-3**ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:****TOXICITY**

Oral (rat) LD50: 470 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 220 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 100 ppm

Inhalation (human) TClO: 195 ppm/8h \* [Union Carbide]

Inhalation (rat- male) LC50: 486 ppm \*

Inhalation (rat- female) LC50: 450 ppm \*

**IRRITATION**

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; Mild

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h- Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes.

**DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:****TOXICITY**

Oral (rat) LD50: 5660 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4120 mg/kg

**IRRITATION**

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h Moderate

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

**NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED:****TOXICITY**

Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2830 ul/kg Mild

**IRRITATION**

Skin (human): 15 mg/3D Mild

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg Mild

**AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE:****TOXICITY**

Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg

Oral (human) LDLo: 43 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) LCLo: 5000 ppm/5m

Inhalation (human) TClO: 20 ppm

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h

Unreported (man) LDLo: 132 mg/kg

**IRRITATION**

Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 1 mg/30s SEVERE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is

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completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucous production.

**WATER:**

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

**CARCINOGEN**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens:

Titanium dioxide Category: 2B

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether Category: 3

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Drinking Water Standards:

Hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

**TITANIUM DIOXIDE:**

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

**ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:**

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):	1490
BCF<100:	0.4
log Kow (Prager 1995):	0.83
log Kow (Sangster 1997):	0.8
Half- life Soil - High (hours):	672
Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	168
Half- life Air - High (hours):	32.8
Half- life Air - Low (hours):	3.28
Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	672
Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	168
Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	1344
Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	336
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	672
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	168
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	2688
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	672
Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	32.8
Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	3.28
Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):	1250- 1650
Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l):	600- 1000

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow:	0.76-0.83
Koc:	67
Half-life (hr) air:	17
Henry's atm m <sup>3</sup> /mol:	2.08E-08
BOD 5 if unstated:	0.71
COD:	2.2
Log BCF:	0.4
Fish toxicity: (-) 24h LD50:	983 - 1650 mg/L
(Fathead minnow) 96h LC50:	1700 mg/L **
Invertebrate toxicity:	cell mult. inhib.91-900mg/L
(Daphnia) 48h LC50:	>1000 mg/L **

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Bioaccumulation: not significant  
Effects on algae and plankton: cell mult. inhib.35-900mg/L  
Degradation Biological: rapid processes Abiotic: no hydrol&photol,RxnOH\*  
\*\* [Union Carbide]

## DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: 0.15 - 1.0  
Koc: 75  
Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup>/mol: 1.52E-09  
BOD 5 if unstated: 0.25  
COD: 2.08  
log BCF: 0.46

## NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED:

Fish LC50 (96hr): 1.0 - 11.2 mg/l  
Toxicity Fish: LC50 (96hr) 0.14 - 0.23 mg/L  
(Daphnia magna) 48hr EC50: 86 mg/L \*  
(rainbow trout) 96hr LC50: 18 mg/L \*  
Toxicity invertebrate: LC50 (144) 5 mg/L  
Bioaccumulation: not significant  
Degradation Biological: some with acclim \* [Huntsman]

## AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE:

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 8.2

In air ammonia is persistent whilst, in water, it biodegrades rapidly to nitrate, producing a high oxygen demand. Ammonia is strongly adsorbed to soil. Ammonia is non-persistent in water (half-life 2 days) and is moderately toxic to fish under normal temperature and pH conditions. Ammonia is harmful to aquatic life at low concentrations but does not concentrate in the food chain.

Drinking Water Standards: 0.5 mg/l (UK max.)  
1.5 mg/l (WHO Levels)

Soil Guidelines: none available.

Air Quality Standards: none available.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites. DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Disposal method and containers:

Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Recycle wherever possible. Consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed. Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the

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same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<u>UN Number:</u>	None allocated
<u>Proper Shipping Name:</u>	Not regulated
<u>Dangerous Goods Class:</u>	None allocated
<u>Subsidiary Risk:</u>	None allocated
<u>Packing Group:</u>	None allocated
<u>Hazchem Code:</u>	None allocated

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

NICNAS / AICS:	All components are listed
Poisons Schedule:	Not Scheduled
HSNO Classifications:	Not required
ERMA Group Standard:	Not required
ERMA / NZIoC:	All components are listed
Tracking:	Not required
Approved Handler:	Not required

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reason for issue: Update health and safety data. Update to combined Australia and New Zealand MSDS.

This MSDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user should read this MSDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace including in conjunction with other products. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact this company. Our responsibility for products sold is subject to our standard terms and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available on request. All information contained in this MSDS is as accurate and up-to-date as possible. No warranty expressed or implied is made as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness.