

1. Identification of Substance & Company

Product		
Product name	SPRAYOIL	
Product code	NA	
HSNO approval	HSR000588	
UN number	NA	
Proper Shipping Name	NA	
DG class	NA	
Packaging group	NA	
Hazchem code	NA	
Uses	Spray adjuvant	
Company Details		
Company	Amalgamated Hardware Merchants Ltd (AHM)	
Address	8 Hautu Drive, Wiri, Manukau, New Zealand	PO Box 97162 Manukau 2241 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 9 2511310	
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Emergency Telephone Number: 0800 764 766

2. Hazard Identification

Approval

This product has been approved under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR000588, group standard), and is classified by EPA as follows:

Classes	Hazard Statements
6.1E (oral)	H303 - May be harmful if swallowed.
9.1D	H413 - May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

SYMBOLS

DANGER



Other Classifications

This mixture contains hydrocarbons which may be an aspiration hazard.

6.1E (aspiration)	H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
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Precautionary Statements

- P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
- P103 - Read label before use.
- P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

- P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- P301+P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
- P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P405 - Store locked up

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Class for ingredient(s)	Conc (%)
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	64742-55-8 64742-56-6	6.1E (aspiration), 9.1D	>98%
Nonylphenol ethoxylates	9016-45-9	6.1E (oral, dermal), 6.3B, 6.4A, 9.1B (fish, crustacean), 9.1C (algal)	<2%

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely.

4. First Aid

General Information

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. You should call the National Poisons Centre if you feel that you may have been harmed or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) (24 hr emergency service).

Recommended first aid facilities Ready access to running water is recommended.

Exposure

Swallowed IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. If vomiting occurs, place victim face downwards, with the head turned to the side and lower than the hips to prevent vomit entering the lungs.

Eye contact If product gets in eyes, wash material from them with running water for several minutes. If symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

Skin contact Wash affected area with plenty of water and soap. Remove all contaminated clothing. Contact a doctor if experiencing any symptoms.

Inhaled Generally, inhalation of vapours/spray is unlikely to result in adverse health effects. If coughing, dizziness or shortness of breath is experienced, remove the patient to fresh air immediately. If patient is unconscious, place in the recovery position (on the side) for transport and contact a doctor.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically

5. Firefighting Measures

Fire and explosion hazards: Heat from fire can generate flammable vapour. When mixed with air and exposed to ignition source, vapours can burn in open or explode if confined. Vapours may travel long distances along ground before igniting and flashing back to vapour source.

Suitable extinguishing substances: Carbon dioxide, extinguishing powder or water jet. Fight larger fires with water jet or alcohol resistant foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing substances: Unknown.

Products of combustion: Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water. May form toxic mixtures in air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures.

Protective equipment: No special measures are required.

Hazchem code: NA

6. Accidental Release Measures

Containment If greater than 10000L is stored, secondary containment and emergency plans to manage any potential spills must be in place. In all cases design storage to prevent discharge to storm water.

Emergency procedures In the event of spillage alert the fire brigade to location and give brief description of hazard. Stop the source of the leak, if safe to do so. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin, eye and respiratory exposure. Clear area of any unprotected personnel. Contain using sand, earth or vermiculite. Do not use sawdust on concentrate. Prevent by whatever means possible any spillage from entering drains, sewers, or water courses. (If this occurs contact your regional council immediately).

Clean-up method Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Rags are not recommended for the clean-up of spills, as they may create fire or environmental hazard. Collect and seal in

Disposal	properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services. Mop up and collect recoverable material into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. Recycle containers wherever possible. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Dispose of only in accord with all regulations.
Precautions	Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation.

7. Storage & Handling

Storage	Avoid storage of harmful substances with food. Store out of reach of children. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Keep from extreme heat and open flames. Avoid contact with incompatible substances as listed in Section 10.
Handling	Keep exposure to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. See section 8 with regard to personal protective equipment requirements.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

Workplace Exposure Standards

A workplace exposure standard (WES) has not been established by WorkSafe NZ for this product. There is a general limit of 3mg/m³ for respirable particulates and 10mg/m³ for inhalable particulates when limits have not otherwise been established.

NZ Workplace Exposure Stds (2016)	Ingredient	WES-TWA*	WES-STEL*
	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	oil mist: 10mg/m ³	data unavailable

* These workplace exposure standards are also Prescribed Exposure Standards (PES) under the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016.

Engineering Controls

In industrial situations, it is expected that employee exposure to hazardous substances will be controlled to a level as far below the WES as practicable by applying the hierarchy of control required by the Health and Safety at Work Act (2015) and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes	Protective eyewear is not normally necessary when using this product. However, it always prudent to use protective eyewear if splashes are likely, e.g. during mixing or applying.
Skin	If discomfort is felt (e.g., if pre-existing conditions exist, such as dermatitis, cuts or sensitive skin), gloves may be helpful. If you suffer from dermatitis type skin conditions, use gloves. Nitrile gloves are recommended. Replace frequently. Gloves should be checked for tears or holes before use.
Respiratory	A respirator when airborne concentrations approach the WES (section 8). Use a respirator with an organic vapour cartridge with a particulate filter. If using a respirator, ensure that the cartridges are correct for the potential air contamination and are in good working order.

WES Additional Information

Not applicable

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	clear to yellow liquid
Odour	petroleum odour
pH	neutral
Vapour pressure	no data
Viscosity	no data
Boiling point	no data
Freezing / melting point	no data
Solubility	dispersible in water
Specific gravity / density	0.855g/ml
Flash point	no data
Danger of explosion	not explosive
Auto-ignition temperature	no data
Upper & lower flammable limits	no data
Corrosiveness	non corrosive

10. Stability & Reactivity

Stability	Stable
Conditions to be avoided	Containers should be kept closed in order to avoid contamination. Keep from extreme heat and open flames.
Incompatible groups	Strong oxidisers, strong alkali and acids.
Substance Specific Incompatibility	none known
Hazardous decomposition products	Oxides of carbon.
Hazardous reactions	none known

11. Toxicological Information

White spirit possesses low acute toxicity for mammals, with LD₅₀'s >5000mg/kg. However, it is possible that if white spirits is taken into the mouth, it would be aspirated into the lungs and might then cause pneumonitis. It is therefore classified 6.1E (aspiration).

Summary

IF SWALLOWED: may cause gastrointestinal disturbances. However, it is possible that if this product is taken into the mouth, it would be aspirated into the lungs and might then cause pneumonitis which can be fatal.

IF ON SKIN: may dry out the skin resulting in cracking

Supporting Data

Acute	Oral	Using LD ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated LD ₅₀ (oral, rat) for the mixture is >5,000 mg/kg. Data considered includes: Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic >5000mg/kg, Nonylphenol ethoxylates 2590mg/kg (rat). Petroleum distillates may be an aspiration.
	Dermal	No evidence of acute dermal toxicity.
	Inhaled	No evidence of acute inhalation toxicity.
	Eye	The mixture is not considered to be an eye irritant.
	Skin	The mixture is not considered to be a skin irritant by EPA. However prolonged and repeated exposure may dry out the skin resulting in cracking.
Chronic	Sensitisation	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a sensitizer.
	Mutagenicity	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen.
	Carcinogenicity	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a carcinogen.
	Reproductive / Developmental	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a reproductive or developmental toxicant or have any effects on or via lactation.
	Systemic	No ingredient present at concentrations > 1% is considered a target organ toxicant.
	Aggravation of existing conditions	None known.

12. Ecological Data

Summary

This mixture is harmful towards aquatic organisms.

Supporting Data

Aquatic	Using EC ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated EC ₅₀ for the mixture is between 1 mg/L and 100 mg/L. Data considered includes: Nonylphenol ethoxylates 1.3mg/L (96hr, Bluegill Sunfish), 4.8mg/L (48hr, Water flea),
Bioaccumulation	No data
Degradability	No data
Soil	EPA has not classified the mixture as ecotoxic in the soil environment. The soil toxicity value for the mixture is ≥ 100 mg/kg.
Terrestrial vertebrate	EPA has not classified the mixture as ecotoxic to terrestrial vertebrates. Using LD ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated LD ₅₀ (oral, rat) for the mixture is >2,000 mg/kg.
Terrestrial invertebrate	EPA has not classified the mixture as ecotoxic to terrestrial invertebrates.
Biocidal	no data
Environmental effect levels	No EELs are available for this mixture or ingredients

13. Disposal Considerations

Restrictions	There are no product-specific restrictions, however, local council and resource consent conditions may apply, including requirements of trade waste consents.
Disposal method	Disposal of this product must comply with the requirements of the Resource Management Act for which approval should be sought from the Regional Authority. The substance must be treated and therefore rendered non-hazardous before discharge to the environment.
Contaminated packaging	Rinse containers with water before disposal. Preferably re-cycle container, otherwise send to landfill or similar.

14. Transport Information

There are no specific restrictions for this product (not a dangerous good).

UN number:	NA	Proper shipping name:	NA
Class(es)	NA	Packing group:	NA
Precautions:	NA	Hazchem code:	NA

15. Regulatory Information

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO). Approval code: HSR000588, group standard.

Specific Workplace Controls (as per HSNO approval referenced to Controls Matrix)

Key workplace requirements are:

SDS	To be available within 10 minutes in workplaces storing > 50L.
Labelling	No removal of labels and/or decanting of product into other containers can occur.
Emergency plan	Required if > 10000L is stored.
Approved handler	Not required.
Tracking	Not required.
Bundling & secondary containment	Required if > 10000L is stored.
Signage	Required if > 10000L is stored.
Location test certificate	Not required.
Flammable zone	Not required.
Fire extinguisher	Not required.
Additional controls	The substance must not be applied onto or into water.

Note: The above workplace requirements apply if only this particular substance is present. The complete set of controls for a location will depend on the classification and total quantities of other substances present in that location.

Other Legislation

In New Zealand, the use of this product may come under the Resource Management Act and Regulations, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016, local Council Rules and Regional Council Plans.

16. Other Information

Abbreviations

Approval Code	Approval HSR000588, Controls, EPA. www.epa.govt.nz
CAS Number	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Ceiling	Ceiling Exposure Value: The maximum airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed at any time.
EC₅₀	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)
HAZCHEM Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act and Regulations)
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LD₅₀	Lethal Dose 50% – dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).
LC₅₀	Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
MSDS (SDS)	Material Safety Data Sheet (or Safety Data Sheet)
PES	Prescribed Exposure Standard means a WES or a biological exposure standard that is prescribed in a regulation, a safe work instrument or an approval under HSNO (including group standards).
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit - The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15 minute period, provided the TWA is not exceeded
TWA	Time Weighted Average – generally referred to WES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours)
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
UN Number	United Nations Number
WES	Workplace Exposure Standard - The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed during work hours (usually 8 hours, 5 days a week). The WES relates to exposure that has been measured by personal monitoring using procedures that gather air samples in the worker's breathing zone.

References

Data	Unless otherwise stated comes from the EPA HSNO chemical classification information database (CCID).
EPA Transfer Gazettes WES 2016	Classifications and controls assigned for specific ingredients (consolidated gazette, 2004) The NZ Workplace Exposure Standards Effective from 2016, published by WorkSafe NZ and available on their web site – www.worksafe.govt.nz .
WES 2002	Workplace Exposure Standards published by the Occupational Safety and Health Service, Department of Labour, January 2002, ISBN 0-477-03660-0. These are the WES referred to under the Group Standard (HSNO approval) and may constitute a PES.
Other References:	Suppliers SDS

Review

Date	Reason for review
February 2017	Not applicable – new SDS

Disclaimer

This SDS was prepared by Datachem LTD and is based on our current state of knowledge, including information obtained from suppliers. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties (as summarised in the SDS) AND HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS USED. While guidelines are given for personal protective equipment, such precautions must be relevant to the use. The likely HSNO classifications for this SDS have been estimated based on general information from the supplier (e.g., hazard, toxicological). This SDS is copyright Datachem and must not be copied, edited or used for other than intended purpose. To contact the SDS author, email info@datachem.co.nz or phone: +64 9 940 30 80.

