

# **CRC Rust Converter**

# **CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)**

Chemwatch: 20-8577 Version No: 9.1

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

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Initial Date: 31/03/2009 Revision Date: 10/03/2023 Print Date: 28/10/2025 S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### **Product Identifier**

| Product name                  | CRC Rust Converter |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Chemical Name                 | Not Applicable     |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available      |
| Chemical formula              | Not Applicable     |
| Other means of identification | Not Available      |

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

Relevant identified uses

Neutralise rust and convert it to a black primer.
Use according to manufacturer's directions.

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

| Registered company name | CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)         | CRC Industries   |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Address                 | 10 Highbrook Drive East Tamaki Auckland New Zealand | 885 Louis Drive Warminster PA 18974-2869 United States |
| Telephone               | +64 9 272 2700                                      | +1 215 674 4300  |
| Fax                     | +64 9 274 9696                                      | +1 215 674 2196  |
| Website                 | www.crc.co.nz                                       | www.crcindustries.com                                  |
| Email                   | - No EMAL ID NEEDED for NZ - JACK                   | general@crcind.com                                     |

# **Emergency telephone number**

| Association / Organisation          | CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)  | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7) |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Emergency telephone number(s)       | NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | +64 800 700 112 (ID#: 20-8577)      |
| Other emergency telephone number(s) | 111 (NZ Emergency Services)                  | +61 3 9573 3188                     |

# **SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

# Classification of the substance or mixture

| Classification <sup>[1]</sup>                   | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2  |  |
|---|---|--|
| Legend:   | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No<br>1272/2008 - Annex VI |  |
| Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria | 6.3A, 6.4A  |  |

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



# Hazard statement(s)

| H315 | Causes skin irritation.        |
|------|--------------------------------|
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |

# Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection. |
|------|--|
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.                  |

# Precautionary statement(s) Response

| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |  |
|----------------|--|--|
| P337+P313      | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  |  |
| P302+P352      | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.   |  |
| P332+P313      | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.   |  |

# Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

# Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

No further product hazard information.

# **SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**

#### **Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### **Mixtures**

| CAS No   | %[weight] | Name  |
|--|-----------|---|
| Not Available  | 35-45     | vinylidene dichloride acrylic copolymer latex |
| 1401-55-4  | 2-6       | tannic acid                                   |
| 111-76-2   | 1         | ethylene glycol monobutyl ether               |
| 7732-18-5  | 55-65     | water   |
| Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available |           |   |

# **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

| Description of first aid measures |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Eye Contact                       | If this product comes in contact with the eyes:  • Wash out immediately with fresh running water.  • 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.  • Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.  • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.  |
| Skin Contact                      | If skin contact occurs:  Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.  Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).  Seek medical attention in event of irritation.  |
| Inhalation                        | <ul> <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> |
| Ingestion                         | <ul> <li>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</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> </ul>                                  |

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

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to ethylene glycol:

- Early treatment of ingestion is important. Ensure emesis is satisfactory.
- ▶ Test and correct for metabolic acidosis and hypocalcaemia.
- Apply sustained diuresis when possible with hypertonic mannitol.
- Evaluate renal status and begin haemodialysis if indicated. [I.L.O]
- Rapid absorption is an indication that emesis or lavage is effective only in the first few hours. Cathartics and charcoal are generally not effective.
- 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.
- Ethanol therapy prolongs the half-life of ethylene glycol and reduces the formation of toxic metabolites.
- 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.
- 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.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

It has been suggested that there is a need for establishing a new biological exposure limit before a workshift 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

#### **SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

#### **Extinguishing media**

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas. This is a test SDS CP for 11203.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

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

Fire Incompatibility None known

| Fire incompatibility       | Note known.   |  |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Advice for firefighters    |   |  |
| , tavios ioi illoligiliois | Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.   |  |
|                            | ► Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.                                 |  |
| Fire Fighting              | Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.                          |  |
|                            | <ul> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> </ul>                           |  |
|                            | The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.  |  |
|                            | <ul> <li>However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.</li> </ul> |  |
|                            | ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.   |  |
|                            | Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.                             |  |
|                            | Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:  |  |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard      | carbon dioxide (CO2)  |  |
|                            | hydrogen chloride   |  |
|                            | phosgene  |  |
|                            | sulfur oxides (SOx)   |  |
|                            | other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.   |  |
|                            | May emit poisonous fumes.   |  |

#### **SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

May emit corrosive fumes.

See section 8

#### **Environmental precautions**

See section 12

#### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

| Minor Spills | <ul> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> </ul> |
|--------------|---|
| Major Spills | Moderate hazard.  ► Clear area of personnel and move upwind.  |

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

# **SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

#### Precautions for safe handling

| recautions for sale nanding |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Safe handling               | <ul> <li>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul> |
| Other information           | <ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>  |

# Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| Suitable container      | <ul> <li>Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------|---|
| Storage incompatibility | None known  |

# **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<br>Exposure Standards (WES) | ethylene glycol<br>monobutyl ether | 2-Butoxyethanol (Butyl glycol ether) | 10 ppm / 49<br>mg/m3 | 98 mg/m3 / 20<br>ppm | Not Available | skin - Skin<br>absorption |

| Ingredient                      | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| tannic acid                     | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | 700 ppm       | Not Available |
| water                           | Not Available | Not Available |

| Exposure controls  |   |
|--|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls   | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.  The basic types of engineering controls are:  Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.  Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. |
| Individual protection<br>measures, such as<br>personal protective<br>equipment |   |
| Eye and face protection  | <ul> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>   |
| Skin protection  | See Hand protection below   |
| Hands/feet protection  | <ul> <li>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</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. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</li> <li>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be</li> </ul>                     |

observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

| Body protection  | See Other protection below   |
|------------------|--|
| Other protection | <ul> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>P.V.C apron.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> <li>Skin cleansing cream.</li> </ul> |

#### Recommended material(s)

# **GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

#### "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer-generated* selection:

**CRC Rust Converter** 

| Material          | СРІ |
|-------------------|-----|
| BUTYL             | А   |
| NEOPRENE          | В   |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | С   |
| NATURAL RUBBER    | С   |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE  | С   |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL  | С   |
| NITRILE           | С   |
| PE/EVAL/PE        | С   |
| PVA               | С   |
| PVC               | С   |
| SARANEX-23        | С   |
| VITON             | С   |

<sup>\*</sup> CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE**: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

#### **Ansell Glove Selection**

| Glove — In order of recommendation |
|------------------------------------|
| AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185           |
| AlphaTec® 38-612                   |
| AlphaTec® 58-008                   |
| AlphaTec® 58-735                   |
| AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675           |
| AlphaTec® 58-530B                  |
| AlphaTec® 58-530W                  |
| AlphaTec® 79-700                   |
| DermaShield™ 73-711                |
| MICROFLEX® 63-864                  |

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

#### Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum<br>Protection Factor | Half-Face<br>Respirator | Full-Face<br>Respirator | Powered Air<br>Respirator |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES                         | A-AUS                   | -                       | A-PAPR-AUS /<br>Class 1   |
| up to 50 x ES                         | -                       | A-AUS / Class<br>1      | -                         |
| up to 100 x ES                        | -                       | A-2                     | A-PAPR-2 ^                |

#### ^ - Full-face

 $A(All \ classes) = Organic \ vapours, \ B \ AUS \ or \ B1 = Acid \ gasses, \ B2 = Acid \ gas \ or \ hydrogen \ cyanide(HCN), \ B3 = Acid \ gas \ or \ hydrogen \ cyanide(HCN), \ E = Sulfur \ dioxide(SO2), \ G = Agricultural \ chemicals, \ K = Ammonia(NH3), \ Hg = Mercury, \ NO = Oxides \ of \ nitrogen, \ MB = Methyl \ bromide, \ AX = Low \ boiling \ point \ organic \ compounds(below 65 \ degC)$ 

- 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

| and the second of the second o |  |                              |      |
|--|--|------------------------------|------|
| Appearance   | Creamy white liquid with a glue-like odour; miscible with water. |                              |      |
|  |  |                              |      |
| Physical state   | Liquid   | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.12 |

| Odour   | Not Available  | Partition coefficient noctanol / water                    | Not Available  |
|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| Odour threshold                                   | Not Available  | Auto-ignition temperature (°C)                            | Not Available  |
| pH (as supplied)                                  | 2.5-3.5        | Decomposition temperature (°C)                            | Not Available  |
| Melting point / freezing<br>point (°C)            | Not Available  | Viscosity (cSt)   | Not Available  |
| Initial boiling point and<br>boiling range (°C)   | >93 (initial)  | Molecular weight (g/mol)                                  | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C)                                  | Not Applicable | Taste   | Not Available  |
| Evaporation rate                                  | Not Available  | Explosive properties                                      | Not Available  |
| Flammability                                      | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties                                      | Not Available  |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%)                         | Not Applicable | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)                          | Not Available  |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%)                         | Not Applicable | Volatile Component (%vol)                                 | VOC = 11.2 g/l |
| Vapour pressure (kPa)                             | Not Available  | Gas group   | Not Available  |
| Solubility in water                               | Miscible       | pH as a solution (1%)                                     | Not Available  |
| Vapour density (Air = 1)                          | >1             | VOC g/L   | Not Available  |
| Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)                         | Not Available  | Ignition Distance (cm)                                    | Not Available  |
| Flame Height (cm)                                 | Not Available  | Flame Duration (s)  | Not Available  |
| Enclosed Space Ignition<br>Time Equivalent (s/m3) | Not Available  | Enclosed Space Ignition<br>Deflagration Density<br>(g/m3) | Not Available  |

# **SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

| Reactivity                         | See section 7  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Chemical stability                 | <ul> <li>Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>Product is considered stable.</li> <li>Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7  |
| Conditions to avoid                | See section 7  |
| Incompatible materials             | See section 7  |
| Hazardous decomposition products   | See section 5  |

# **SECTION 11 Toxicological information**

# Information on toxicological effects

| inionnation on toxicologic              | al choos  |
|---|---|
| a) Acute Toxicity                       | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.   |
| b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion            | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.   |
| c) Serious Eye<br>Damage/Irritation     | There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating  |
| d) Respiratory or Skin<br>sensitisation | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.   |
| e) Mutagenicity                         | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.   |
| f) Carcinogenicity                      | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.   |
| g) Reproductivity                       | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.   |
| h) STOT - Single Exposure               | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.   |
| i) STOT - Repeated<br>Exposure          | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.   |
| j) Aspiration Hazard                    | Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.   |
| Inhaled                                 | The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.  Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product |
| Ingestion                               | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.  At sufficiently high doses the material may be hepatotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the liver).                  |
| Skin Contact                            | This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition  |

|                           | Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be expo   | sed to this material  |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Eye                       | This material causes serious eye irritation.  |   |
| Chronic                   | problems.  Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occu occupational exposure.  There is some evidence from animal testing that expos Based on experience with similar materials, there is a plevels which do not cause other toxic effects.  There has been some concern that this material can causessment.  | airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body r and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term are to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby. Ossibility that exposure to the material may reduce fertility in humans at use cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an sof gallic acid), occur in numerous foods and drinks (red wine, black teanins may result in liver damage. |
|                           | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION  |
| CRC Rust Converter        | Not Available   | Not Available   |
|                           | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION  |
| tannic acid               | Oral (Rat) LD50: 2260 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>  | Not Available   |
|                           | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION  |
|                           | Dermal (Guinea Pig) LD50: 210 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>  | Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate   |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 450 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>   | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>  |
| ether                     | Oral (Rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild  |
|                           |   | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>   |
|                           |   | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>  |
|                           | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION  |
| water                     | Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>  | Not Available   |
| Legend:                   | Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Subs     Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTEC   | rances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.<br>S - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances   |
|                           |   |   |
| CRC Rust Converter        | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. |   |
|                           | For nitric oxide synthase (NOS) inhibitors:<br>Nitric oxide provokes many cellular responses and mod<br>Systemic nitric oxide inhibition may be limited by the wi   |   |

# TANNIC ACID

Nitric oxide (NO) is now known to play important functional roles in a variety of physiological systems. Within the vasculature, NO induces vasodilation, inhibits platelet aggregation, prevents neutrophil/platelet adhesion to endothelial cells, inhibits smooth muscle cell proliferation and migration, regulates programmed cell death (apoptosis) and maintains endothelial cell barrier function. NO generated by neurons acts as a neurotransmitter, whereas NO generated by macrophages in response to invading microbes acts as an antimicrobial agent. Because neurons, blood vessels and cells of the immune system are integral parts of the reproductive organs, and in view of the important functional role that NO plays in those systems, it is likely that NO is an important regulator of the biology and physiology of the reproductive system.

Tannic acid could cause potential health hazards such as damage to the eye, skin, respiratory tract, and gastrointestinal tract. It may cause irritation, redness, pain, blurred vision, and possible eye damage. When tannic acid is absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts, it may cause irritation, redness, and pain. Nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea are symptoms of tannic acid ingestion and prolonged exposure may cause liver damage.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

 $\ensuremath{\text{NOT}}$  classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

# ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes. \*\* ASCC (NZ) SDS

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.

For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs):

Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates.

EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). Further, rapid conversion of the aldehydes by aldehyde dehydrogenase produces alkoxyacetic acids, which are the predominant urinary metabolites of mono substituted glycol ethers.

**Acute Toxicity:** Oral LD50 values in rats for all category members range from 739 (EGHE) to 3089 mg/kg bw (EGPE), with values increasing with decreasing molecular weight. Four to six hour acute inhalation toxicity studies were conducted for these chemicals in rats at the highest vapour concentrations practically achievable. Values range from LC0 > 85 ppm (508 mg/m3) for EGHE, LC50 > 400ppm (2620 mg/m3) for EGBEA to LC50 > 2132 ppm (9061 mg/m3) for EGPE.

Animal testing showed that exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether resulted in toxicity to both the mother and the embryo. Reproductive effects were thought to be less than that of other monoalkyl ethers of ethylene glycol.

Chronic exposure may cause anaemia, with enlargement and fragility of red blood cells. It is thought that in animals butoxyethanol may cause generalized clotting and bone infarction. In animals, 2-butoxyethanol also increased the rate of some cancers, including liver cancer.

CRC Rust Converter & WATER

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

| Acute Toxicity                    | ×        | Carcinogenicity          | × |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|---|
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion         | <b>~</b> | Reproductivity           | × |
| Serious Eye<br>Damage/Irritation  | <b>~</b> | STOT - Single Exposure   | × |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ×        | STOT - Repeated Exposure | × |
| Mutagenicity                      | ×        | Aspiration Hazard        | × |

Legend:

X - Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Data available to make classification

#### **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

# Toxicity

|                                    | Endpoint         | Test Duration (hr)   | Species                              | Value            | Source           |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| CRC Rust Converter                 | Not<br>Available | Not Available  | Not Available                        | Not<br>Available | Not<br>Available |
|                                    | Endpoint         | Test Duration (hr)   | Species                              | Value            | Source           |
| tannic acid                        | NOEC(ECx)        | 72h  | Fish                                 | 0.96mg/L         | 4                |
| tannic acid                        | LC50             | 96h  | Fish                                 | 0.4-<br>2.5mg/l  | Not<br>Available |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl<br>ether | Endpoint         | Test Duration (hr)   | Species                              | Value            | Source           |
|                                    | EC50             | 72h  | Algae or other aquatic plants        | 623mg/l          | 2                |
|                                    | EC50             | 48h  | Crustacea                            | 164mg/l          | 2                |
|                                    | EC10(ECx)        | 48h  | Crustacea                            | 7.2mg/l          | 2                |
|                                    | EC50             | 96h  | Algae or other aquatic plants        | 720mg/l          | 2                |
|                                    | LC50             | 96h  | Fish                                 | 1250mg/l         | 2                |
|                                    | Endpoint         | Test Duration (hr)   | Species                              | Value            | Source           |
| water                              | Not<br>Available | Not Available  | Not Available                        | Not<br>Available | Not<br>Available |
| Legend:                            | 4. US EPA, Ed    | n 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA<br>cotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. E<br>on Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentratic | CETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data | •                | •                |

#### For Barium and its Compounds:

Environmental Fate: Barium is a highly reactive metal occurring naturally only in a combined state, primarily as inorganic complexes. Conditions such as pH, oxidation-reduction potential, cation exchange capacity, and the presence of sulfate, carbonate, and the presence of metal oxides will affect the partitioning of barium and its compounds in the environment. The element is released to environmental by both natural processes and man-made sources. Most barium released to the environment from industrial sources is in forms that do not become widely dispersed.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

#### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient                      | Persistence: Water/Soil   | Persistence: Air            |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | LOW (Half-life = 56 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days) |

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| water      | LOW                     | LOW              |

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

| Ingredient                      | Bioaccumulation      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | LOW (BCF = 2.51)     |
| water                           | LOW (LogKOW = -1.38) |

#### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient                      | Mobility           |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | HIGH (Log KOC = 1) |

#### **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

#### Waste treatment methods

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- ▶ Disposal (if all else fails)

# Product / Packaging disposal

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- · Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or 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 land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- ▶ Decontaminate empty containers.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

#### **Disposal Requirements**

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

# **SECTION 14 Transport information**

#### **Labels Required**

| Marine Pollutant | NO             |
|------------------|----------------|
| HAZCHEM          | Not Applicable |

Land transport (UN): 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

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

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

| Product name                    | Group          |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| tannic acid                     | Not Applicable |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | Not Applicable |
| water                           | Not Applicable |

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

| Product name                    | Ship Type      |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| tannic acid                     | Not Applicable |
| ethylene glycol monobutyl ether | Not Applicable |
| water                           | Not Applicable |

# **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  |
|------------|---|
| HSR002670  | Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017 |

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

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

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)

#### ethylene glycol monobutyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

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)

# water is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

### **Additional Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

#### **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 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| Not Applicable Not Applicable |                                      | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable                                       |

#### **Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

# **National Inventory Status**

| National Inventory                                      | Status   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia<br>Non-Industrial Use      | Yes  |  |  |  |
| Canada - DSL  | Yes  |  |  |  |
| Canada - NDSL   | No (ethylene glycol monobutyl ether; water)  |  |  |  |
| China - IECSC   | Yes  |  |  |  |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS /<br>NLP                        | Yes  |  |  |  |
| Japan - ENCS  | No (tannic acid)   |  |  |  |
| Korea - KECI  | Yes  |  |  |  |
| New Zealand - NZIoC                                     | Yes  |  |  |  |
| Philippines - PICCS                                     | Yes  |  |  |  |
| USA - TSCA  | All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'  |  |  |  |
| Taiwan - TCSI   | Yes  |  |  |  |
| Mexico - INSQ   | Yes  |  |  |  |
| Vietnam - NCI   | Yes  |  |  |  |
| Russia - FBEPH  | Yes  |  |  |  |
| UAE - Control List<br>(Banned/Restricted<br>Substances) | No (tannic acid; ethylene glycol monobutyl ether; water)   |  |  |  |
| Legend:   | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |  |  |  |

#### **SECTION 16 Other information**

| Revision Date | 10/03/2023 |
|---------------|------------|
| Initial Date  | 31/03/2009 |

# **SDS Version Summary**

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated  |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 8.1     | 20/08/2021     | Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update. |
| 9.1     | 10/03/2023     | Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update. |

# 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. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

### **Definitions and abbreviations**

- ▶ PC TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ► TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index

- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- ▶ MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- ▶ IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- ▶ IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- ▶ IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ► TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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