Geller Graffiti Remover
Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification of Substance & Company

Product

Product name	Geller Graffiti Remover
Product code	NA
HSNO approval	NA
Approval description	NA
UN number	1760
Proper Shipping Name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains sodium hydroxide)
DG class	NA
Packaging group	III
Hazchem code	2X
Uses	Graffiti Remover. Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Company Details

Company	Integra Industries Ltd
Address	21A Grosvenor St , South Dunedin
Telephone	0800 667 843
Website	www.integraindustries.co.nz

Emergency Telephone Number: 0800 764 766

2. Hazard Identification

Approval

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

Hazard Categories	Hazard Statement/s
Corrosive to Metals Category 1	H290 Harmful if swallowed.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C	H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1	H371 May cause damage to organs.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 2	H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2	

SYMBOLS

DANGER

Other Classifications

There are no other classifications that are known to apply

Precautionary Statements

Prevention
P260 Do not breathe dusts or mists.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P234 Keep only in original packaging.

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].
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.

Storage P405 Store locked up.

Disposal P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

At the levels used in the product, these ingredients are considered either hazardous or dangerous goods according to GHS-7:

Component	CAS/ Identification	Concentration
methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	5-15
sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	<5

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).

Exposure

Ingestion

IF SWALLOWED:
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- 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.

Eye Contact

IF IN EYES:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact

IF ON SKIN (OR HAIR):
- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Inhalation

IF INHALED:
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Advice to Doctor
Treat symptomatically

5. Firefighting Measures

General Measures: Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk.

Suitable Extinguishing Media:
- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical: Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Hazardous products of combustion: Water vapour, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and sulphur.

Special firefighting instructions:
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures See section 8.

Environmental Precautions See section 12.

Clean-up method

MINOR SPILLS:
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

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.

7. Storage and Handling

Storage

SUITABLE CONTAINER
- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage Incompatibility Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

Handling
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin 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.

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

Occupational exposure limit values

Ingredient Data

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	methyl ethyl ketone	2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone, MEK)	150 ppm / 445 mg/m3	890 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	(bio) - Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000 ppm	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available

Exposure/biological Limits

No biological limits allocated.

Engineering Measures

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 Measures, Such As Personal Protective Equipment

Eye and Face Protection

- Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.
- Chemical goggles. Whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.

Skin Protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet Protection

- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. Elbow length PVC gloves
- 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.
- The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

- Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

Body Protection

See Other protection below

Other Protection

- Overalls.
- P.V.C apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

RECOMMENDED MATERIALS

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:
CLEANER GRAFFITI REMOVER GELLER 5 LITRE

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
TEFLON	A
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

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-

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 Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2	A-PAPR-2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

*- Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
^ - 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

term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Ansell Glove Selection

Glove — *In order of recommendation*
AlphaTec 02-100
AlphaTec® 38-612
AlphaTec® 15-554
MICROFLEX® MidKnight® XTRA 93-862
MICROFLEX® LifeStar EC™ 93-868
AlphaTec® 53-001
AlphaTec® 58-005
MICROFLEX® SafeGrip™ SG-375
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-175
BioClean™ Emerald BENS

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

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	Clear liquid; miscible with water.
Form	Liquid
Odour	Not Available
Colour	Not Available
pH	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100
Vapour pressure	Not Available
Boiling/freezing point	Not Available
Solubility	Not Available
Flash point	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable

10. Stability & Reactivity

Chemical Stability

- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to be avoided See section 7

Reactivity See section 7

Hazardous decomposition See section 5

Possibility of hazardous reactions See section 7

11. Toxicological Information

Summary

Information on toxicological effects

Supporting Data

Acute Toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

	Ingestion	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
	Inhaled	Acute exposure of humans to high concentrations of methyl ethyl ketone produces irritation to the eyes, nose and throat. Acute exposure by inhalation also causes nervous system depression, headache, and nausea. High vapour levels are easily detected due to odour, however odour fatigue may occur, with loss of warning of exposure. Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane.
	Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
	Skin	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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.
	Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Animal testing shows that methyl ethyl ketone may have slight effects on the nervous system, liver, kidney and respiratory system; there may also be developmental effects and an increase in birth defects. However, there is limited information available on the long-term effects of methyl ethyl ketone in humans, and no information is available on whether it causes developmental or reproductive toxicity or cancer. It is generally considered to have low toxicity, but it is often used in combination with other solvents, and the toxic effects of the mixture may be greater than with either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane or methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may increase the rate of peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.
Chronic	**Sensitisation**	RESPIRATORY SENSITISATION Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. SKIN SENSITISATION Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	Reproductive / Developmental	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	STOT – Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
	STOT – Repeated Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure

Aspiration Hazard Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Cleaner Graffiti Remover Geller 5 Litre

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

Methyl Ethyl Ketone

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Human): 350ppm
Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 32 mg/L4h[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 80mg
Oral (Rat) LD50: 2054 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 14mg/24H - Mild
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 402mg/24H - Mild
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Sodium Hydroxide

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1350 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Primate - monkey): 1%/24H - Severe
Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 325 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1% - Severe
	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg
	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1mg/24H - Severe
	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1mg/30S - Severe
	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 400ug - Mild
	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 50ug/24H - Severe
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Skin (Human): 0.15%/96H
	Skin (Human): 2%/24H - Mild
	Skin (Human): 2.50%/24H
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Severe
	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

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.
Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however, methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with
other solvents and the mixture may have greater toxicity than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone, and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may result in an increased in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities. Combinations with chloroform also show an increase in toxicity.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE

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 severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE & SODIUM HYDROXIDE

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.

12. Ecological Data

Summary

BRIEFLY SUMMARISE ECOTOXICITY. In all cases prevent run-off to drains, sewers and waterways.

Supporting Data

Toxicity

CLEANER GRAFITTI REMOVER GELLER 5 LITRE

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	308mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1220mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	68mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	>324mg/L	4

SODIUM HYDROXIDE

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	34.59-47.13mg/l	4
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	34.59-47.13mg/l	4
LC50	96h	Fish	144-267mg/l	4

***Legend**: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Bioaccumulation potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)
sodium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -3.88)

Mobility in soil

Not available.

Persistence and Degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)
sodium hydroxide	LOW	LOW

Environmental impact

Harmful to aquatic organisms.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

13. Disposal Considerations

Wate 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 method

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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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.

14. Transport Information

UN number:	1760	**Proper shipping name:**	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains sodium hydroxide)
Class(es)	8	**Packing group:**	III
Precautions:	NA	**Hazchem code:**	2X

IMDG

UN number:	3265	**Proper shipping name:**	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains sodium hydroxide)
Class(es)	8	**Packing group:**	III
Precautions:	Special Provision: 223; 274 Limited quality: 5L	**EmS:**	F-A, S-B

IATA

UN number:	1760	**Proper shipping name:**	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains sodium hydroxide)
Class(es)	8	**Packing group:**	III
Precautions:	*Details below:*	**ERG Guide**	8L

Special provisions	A3 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

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
HSR002526	Cleaning Products Corrosive Group Standard 2020

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

Methyl Ethyl Ketone 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 Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Sodium Hydroxide 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)

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
8.2C	120	1	3	

16. Other Information

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.

Legend

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

Review

Date	Reason review
1 April 2025	Phone number to update

Disclaimer

This SDS was prepared by Integra Industries 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 GHS 7 classifications for this SDS have been estimated based on general information from the supplier (e.g., hazard, toxicological).