

# Hurst DC2400 Wassertop DH Plus

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Hurst DC2400 Wassertop DH Plus  
Issue Date: 15-Apr-2011  
NC317TCP

CHEMWATCH 7630-78  
Version No:3  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Hurst DC2400 Wassertop DH Plus

### SYNONYMS

"aqueous solution organic and inorganic substances"

### PRODUCT USE

Printing industry use only.

### SUPPLIER

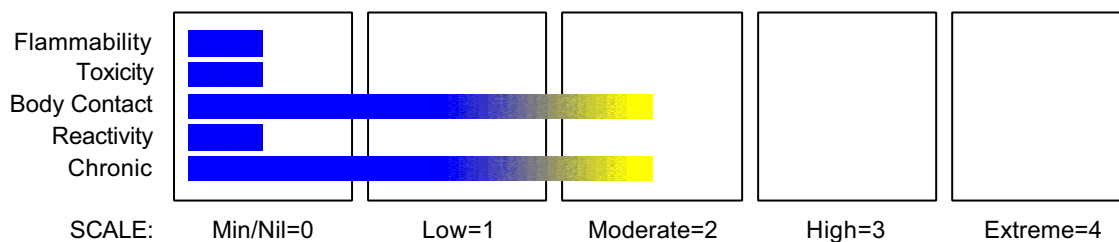
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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



### RISK

■ Irritating to eyes and skin.

### SAFETY

• Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
  - May produce discomfort of the respiratory system\*.
  - Possible respiratory sensitiser\*.
- \* (limited evidence).
- Avoid contact with skin.
  - Avoid contact with eyes.
  - Wear suitable gloves.
  - Wear eye/ face protection.
  - To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water.
  - In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
  - If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show this container or label).
  - In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isothiazolinones, mixed additives nonhazardous, including water	55965-84-9	0-0.2
	7732-18-5	>60

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- 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.
- Seek medical advice.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the 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

- If skin contact occurs:
  - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
  - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

## 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.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING 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.

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.

In such an event consider:

- foam.
- dry chemical powder.
- carbon dioxide.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.

Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

## HAZCHEM

None

### Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.  
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

### 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.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR 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.
- Avoid contact with moisture.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

## SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: *May be stored together*

O: *May be stored together with specific preventions*

X: *Must not be stored together*

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- isothiazolinones, mixed:
- water:

CAS:55965- 84- 9

CAS:7732- 18- 5

### MATERIAL DATA

HURST DC2400 WASSERTOP DH PLUS:  
Not available

### ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED:

- CEL TWA: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL 0.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> total isothiazolinones (Rohm and Haas).

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach,

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

Designated S in List of MAK values: Danger of sensitization.

MAK Group D: Classification as to the effect of the substance on the developing embryo/foetus is not yet possible because although data may indicate a trend, they are not sufficient for a final evaluation.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany.

CEL TWA: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL: 0.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> total isothiazolines [Manuf.]

MAK value: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

### HANDS/FEET

- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
  - frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,
  - glove thickness and

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### • dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

• When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

• When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

• Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.

Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

• Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

• Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

### NOTE:

• The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

• Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

### OTHER

• Overalls.

• P.V.C. apron.

• Barrier cream.

• Skin cleansing cream.

• Eye wash unit.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:  
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating  
from tank (in still air).

Air Speed:  
0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Red / brown liquid with specific odour; mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	>100	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	4.7
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.1
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

##### EYE

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

##### SKIN

- This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact in some persons.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

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.

##### INHALED

- Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

### ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 53 mg/kg

■ The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing 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.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

### WATER:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### SENSITISER

isothiazolinones,  
mixed

Australia Final Report on Hazard  
Classification of Common Skin Sensitisers

Recommended for  
Hazard Classification  
(R43)

Currently  
listed in  
Annex 1,  
Directive  
67/548/EEC

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### ISOTHIAZOLINONES, MIXED:

■ Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

The isothiazolinones are very toxic to marine organisms (fish, *Daphnia magna* and algae)

The high water solubility and low log Kow values of several chlorinated and non-chlorinated indicate a low potential for bioaccumulation.

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Studies of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CMI) in bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*) show BCF values of 102, 114 and 67 at nominal concentrations of 0.02, 0.12 and 0.8 mg/l. The BCF for 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (MI) was determined at 2.3 at a nominal concentration of 0.12 mg/l

Primary biodegradation of MI and CMI occurred with half-lives of less than 24 hours in aerobic and anoxic sediments, and within a period of less than one week the parent compounds were depleted to very low levels that could not be clearly distinguished from analytical artifacts. The ultimate aerobic biodegradability of both MI and CMI attained levels of > 55% within 29 days. Furthermore, the proposed metabolites of MI and CMI are considered to have a low aquatic toxicity on the basis of QSAR estimates and the measured toxicity of the structurally related N-(n-octyl) malonamic acid.

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

WATER:

## Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Hurst DC2400 Wassertop DH Plus	No Data Available	No Data Available		
isothiazolinones, mixed	No Data Available	No Data Available		

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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 licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

**isothiazolinones, mixed (CAS: 55965-84-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Final Report on Hazard Classification of Common Skin Sensitisers", "Australia Hazardous Substances"

**water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

**No data for Hurst DC2400 Wassertop DH Plus (CW: 7630-78)**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

■ "Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

■ Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :33.3556 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

■ Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone. If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m<sup>3</sup> Mixture Conc (%)

Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing zone (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Mixture Conc (%)	isothiazolinones, mixed	0.0667
0.2		

■ 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)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.

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Print Date: 15-Sep-2011

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# Hurst DC2400 Wassertop DH Plus

Hurst DC2400 Wassertop DH Plus  
Issue Date: 15-Apr-2011  
NC317TCP

**Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE**

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*