

# Lubrication Engineers 3750 Almagard Vari Purpose Lubricant

## Lubrication Engineers NZ Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 16-2306

Version No: 9.1

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

Initial Date: 06/05/2009

Revision Date: 23/12/2022

Print Date: 10/08/2025

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	Lubrication Engineers 3750 Almagard Vari Purpose Lubricant
<b>Chemical Name</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Synonyms</b>	Not Available
<b>Chemical formula</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Not Available

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

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Lubricant. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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#### Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

<b>Registered company name</b>	Lubrication Engineers NZ Ltd
<b>Address</b>	11F Piermark Drive North Harbour Industrial Estate Albany, Auckland New Zealand
<b>Telephone</b>	+64 09 415 9411
<b>Fax</b>	+64 09 4158411
<b>Website</b>	Not Available
<b>Email</b>	Not Available

#### Emergency telephone number




Association / Organisation	Lubrication Engineers NZ Ltd	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
<b>Emergency telephone number(s)</b>	+64 21 3385487	+64 800 700 112 (ID#: 16-2306)
<b>Other emergency telephone number(s)</b>	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

**Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.**


#### Chemwatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max	
Flammability	1		0 = Minimum 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High 4 = Extreme
Toxicity	0		
Body Contact	1		
Reactivity	1		
Chronic	0		

<b>Classification</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	9.1B
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## Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Not Applicable
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## Hazard statement(s)

H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P391	Collect spillage.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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No further product hazard information.

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
15890-25-2	1-5	<u>antimony diamyldithiocarbamate</u>
15337-18-5	0.1-1	<u>zinc diamyldithiocarbamate</u>
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

**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

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

- ▶ Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
- ▶ In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
- ▶ High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

**NOTE:** Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

Medical literature on human exposure to thiocarbamate derivatives is scarce.

- ▶ Animal studies suggest that contact dermatitis and thyroid hyperplasia may occur following exposure.
- ▶ These compounds do not have the cholinergic properties of structurally related carbamate insecticides.
- ▶ The usual measures for gut and skin contamination are recommended for large doses.
- ▶ Some thiocarbamates are structurally similar to disulfiram and may cause the characteristically unpleasant alcohol type reactions lasting for several hours; they may respond to fluids, oxygen and analgesics. Dysrhythmias may occur and patients with serious reactions should have cardiac monitoring.
- ▶ Precautions should be taken to prohibit intake of alcohol for 10 days.
- ▶ Fats, oils and lipid solvents must not be consumed as they may enhance absorption.

As a general rule thiocarbamates can be absorbed by the skin, mucous membranes and respiratory and gastrointestinal tract. They are eliminated quickly via expired air and urine. Two major pathways exist for the metabolism of thiocarbamates in mammals. One is via sulfoxidation and conjugation with glutathione. The conjugation product is cleaved to the cysteine derivative which is further metabolised to a mercapturic acid compound. The second route involves oxidation of the sulfur to a sulfoxide which is oxidised to a sulfone, or hydroxylation to compounds which enter the carbon metabolic pool.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

**Do not** use a water jet to fight fire.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.</p> <p><b>CARE:</b> Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.</p>

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <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> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Slippery when spilt. Moderate hazard.</p>

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- ▶ 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**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>



X — Must not be stored together  
O — May be stored together with specific preventions  
+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

**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 Exposure Standards (WES)	antimony diamylidithiocarbamate	Antimony and compounds, as Sb	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zinc diamylidithiocarbamate	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	zinc diamylidithiocarbamate	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
antimony diamylidithiocarbamate	50 mg/m3	Not Available
zinc diamylidithiocarbamate	Not Available	Not Available

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> </ul>

**Respiratory protection**

- ▶ 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**

<b>Appearance</b>	Red paste with a hydrocarbon-like odour; not miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Non Slump Paste	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.95 (approx.)
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	6-8	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	204	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	<1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available
<b>Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)</b>	Not Available	<b>Ignition Distance (cm)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flame Height (cm)</b>	Not Available	<b>Flame Duration (s)</b>	Not Available
<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)</b>	Not Available	<b>Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>a) Acute Toxicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>e) Mutagenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>f) Carcinogenicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>g) Reproductivity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>h) STOT - Single Exposure</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>i) STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>j) Aspiration Hazard</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

<b>Inhaled</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
<b>Ingestion</b>	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
<b>Eye</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic</b>	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Based on experience with similar materials, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may reduce fertility in humans at levels which do not cause other toxic effects. Some dithiocarbamates may cause birth defects and cancer and may affect male reproductive capacity. They may also cause goitre (overactivity of the thyroid gland) and nerve disorders. Thiocarbamates have been shown to alter sperm form and therefore reproduction. Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet.

Lubrication Engineers 3750 Almagard Vari Purpose Lubricant	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
antimony diamyldithiocarbamate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >16000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (Rat) LD50: >16400 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
zinc diamyldithiocarbamate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

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**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

<b>ANTIMONY DIAMYLDTIHCARBAMATE</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>ZINC DIAMYLDTIHCARBAMATE</b>	for 50% process oil mixture:

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

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

Lubrication Engineers 3750 Almagard Vari Purpose Lubricant	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
antimony diamylthiocarbamate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
zinc diamylthiocarbamate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	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				

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

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.

For thiocarbamates:

Environmental Fate: Thiocarbamates are volatile and will evaporate from soil. They are soluble in water so some leaching and lateral movement is possible. Some photodegradation may occur. There are many environmental factors that influence biodegradation in soil, thus long-term soil contamination is unlikely.

For dithiocarbamates:

Environmental Fate: Dithiocarbamates with hydrophilic groups form water-soluble, heavy-metal complexes, while some of the dithiocarbamate metal complexes used as fungicides are insoluble in water but soluble in non-polar solvents. Alkylene bisdithiocarbamates are insoluble in both water and non-polar solvents. While information on the environmental impact of dithiocarbamates is limited, available data suggest that they are degraded in the presence of moisture, oxygen, etc. to form a number of compounds, some of which are toxic. Dithiocarbamates can be metabolised by soil organisms, but by-products produced in the breakdown process can negatively affect the microorganisms.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
zinc diamylthiocarbamate	LOW (LogKOW = 9)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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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

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	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
antimony diamyldithiocarbamate	Not Available
zinc diamyldithiocarbamate	Not Available

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

Product name	Ship Type
antimony diamyldithiocarbamate	Not Available
zinc diamyldithiocarbamate	Not Available

## 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
HSR002521	Animal Nutritional and Animal Care Products Group Standard 2020
HSR002530	Cleaning Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002535	Gases under Pressure Mixtures Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002503	Additives Process Chemicals and Raw Materials Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002606	Lubricants Lubricant Additives Coolants and Anti freeze Agents Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002612	Metal Industry Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002624	N.O.S. Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002638	Photographic Chemicals Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002644	Polymers Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002647	Reagent Kits Group Standard 2020
HSR002648	Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2020
HSR002653	Solvents Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002684	Water Treatment Chemicals Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2020
HSR002600	Leather and Textile Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002544	Construction Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002549	Corrosion Inhibitors Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2020
HSR002558	Dental Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002565	Embalming Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002571	Fertilisers Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002573	Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2021
HSR002578	Food Additives and Fragrance Materials Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002585	Fuel Additives Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020
HSR002596	Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2020
HSR008053	Graphic Materials Group Standard 2020
HSR100580	Tattoo and Permanent Makeup Substances Group Standard 2020
HSR100757	Veterinary Medicines Limited Pack Size Finished Dose Group Standard 2020
HSR100758	Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Closed System Application Group Standard 2020
HSR100759	Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Open System Application Group Standard 2020
HSR100592	Agricultural Compounds Special Circumstances Group Standard 2020
HSR100756	Active Ingredients for Use in the Manufacture of Agricultural Compounds Group Standard 2020

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

#### antimony diamyldithiocarbamate is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits for dangerous goods

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

#### zinc diamyldithiocarbamate is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits for dangerous goods

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

### Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Continued...

**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 - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (antimony diamylidithiocarbamate; zinc diamylidithiocarbamate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
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	No (antimony diamylidithiocarbamate; zinc diamylidithiocarbamate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (zinc diamylidithiocarbamate)
<b>Legend:</b>	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**

<b>Revision Date</b>	23/12/2022
<b>Initial Date</b>	06/05/2009

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
8.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
9.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.

**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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