

# **DLM Wallace**

Chemwatch: **5419-31** Version No: **3.1** Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017 Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 23/12/2022

Print Date: 14/04/2023

S.GHS.NZL.EN.E

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Antifriction Metal (Tin / Copper / Antimony)	
Chemical Name	Not Applicable	
Synonyms	White Metal; Bearing Metal	
Chemical formula	Not Applicable	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

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

Relevant identified uses	Lining of bearing surfaces
	J J

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

Registered company name	DLM Wallace
Address	55 Maurice Road, Penrose Auckland 1061 New Zealand
Telephone	+64 9 622 9100
Fax	+64 9 622 9119
Website	www.dlmwallace.co.nz
Email	enquiries@dlmwallace.co.nz

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	National Poisons Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

# **SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4	
Legend:	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	6.1D (inhalation), 6.1D (oral)	

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

### Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.

# Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.	
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.	
P330	Rinse mouth.	

### 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.

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

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7440-31-5	NotSpec	tin
7440-36-0	NotSpec	antimony
7440-50-8	NotSpec	copper
Legend:	<ol> <li>Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI;</li> <li>Classification drawn from C&amp;L * EU IOELVs available</li> </ol>	

### **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

### Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul> <li>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</li> <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>	
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ► Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ► Seek medical attention in event of irritation.	
Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>	
Ingestion	<ul> <li>IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.</li> <li>For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> <li>Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.</li> <li>If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.</li> <li>If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.</li> </ul> Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise: <ul> <li>INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</li></ul>	

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

Treat symptomatically.

### **SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**

# Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
  Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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# Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Continued...

	<ul> <li>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.</li> <li>DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Non combustible.</li> <li>Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.</li> <li>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: metal oxides</li> <li>May emit poisonous fumes.</li> </ul>

### **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

Minor Spills	<ul> <li>Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> <li>Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Recover product wherever possible. IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

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

# **SECTION 7 Handling and storage**

# Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul> <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>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</li> <li>DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</li> <li>Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>For major quantities:</li> <li>Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).</li> <li>Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.</li> </ul>

# Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul> <li>Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	<ul> <li>Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> <li>peroxides</li> </ul>

# **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)	tin	Tin, metal	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	antimony	Antimony and compounds, as Sb	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	antimony	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	antimony	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	copper	Respirable dust (not otherwise classified)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	copper	Copper and its inorganic compounds, as Cu respirable dust	0.01 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(dsen) - Dermal sensitiser
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	copper	Inhalable dust (not otherwise classified)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

# Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2		TEEL-3
tin	6 mg/m3	67 mg/m3		400 mg/m3
antimony	1.5 mg/m3	13 mg/m3		80 mg/m3
copper	3 mg/m3	33 mg/m3		200 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
tin	Not Available		Not Available	
antimony	Not Available		Not Available	
copper	100 mg/m3		Not Available	

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. 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.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul> <li>Safety glasses with side shields</li> <li>Chemical goggles.</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. 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.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	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. 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. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>P.V.C apron.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> <li>Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>

# **Respiratory protection**

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

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2

up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

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)

· Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.

• The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).

Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.

Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
 Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)

· Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.

· Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

### **SECTION 9** Physical and chemical properties

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Silver or grey coloured solid; insoluble in water. Appearance Physical state Solid Relative density (Water = 1) Not Available Partition coefficient n-octanol Odour Not Available Not Available / water Odour threshold Not Available Auto-ignition temperature (°C) Not Applicable Decomposition pH (as supplied) Not Applicable Not Available temperature (°C) Melting point / freezing point Not Available Viscosity (cSt) Not Applicable (°C) Initial boiling point and boiling Molecular weight (g/mol) Not Applicable Not Applicable range (°C) Flash point (°C) Not Applicable Taste Not Available Evaporation rate Not Available **Explosive properties** Not Available Flammability Not Applicable **Oxidising properties** Not Available Surface Tension (dyn/cm or Upper Explosive Limit (%) Not Applicable Not Applicable mN/m) Lower Explosive Limit (%) Not Applicable Volatile Component (%vol) Not Available Vapour pressure (kPa) Not Applicable Gas group Not Available Solubility in water Immiscible pH as a solution (1%) Not Applicable Vapour density (Air = 1) VOC g/L Not Available Not Available

### **SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

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

### **SECTION 11 Toxicological information**

#### Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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.
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.

Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to product models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be n	uce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal ninimised as a matter of course.
Antifriction Metal (Tin /	ΤΟΧΙCITY	IRRITATION
Copper / Antimony)	Not Available	Not Available
	ΤΟΧΙCΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
tin	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.75 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >8000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
antimony	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 7000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
copper	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.733 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 0.7 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substa specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic	nces - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise Effect of chemical Substances

TIN	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
COPPER	<ul> <li>WARNING: Inhalation of high concentrations of copper fume may cause "metal fume fever", an acute industrial disease of short duration. Symptoms are tiredness, influenza like respiratory tract irritation with fever.</li> <li>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>for copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride):</li> <li>Acute toxicity: There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. In an acute dermal toxicity study (OECD TG 402), one group of 5 male rats and 5 groups of 5 female rats received doses of 1000, 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw via dermal application for 24 hours. The LD50 values of copper monochloride were 2,000 mg/kg bw. Greater for male (no deaths observed) and 1,224 mg/kg bw for female. Four females died at both 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw, and one at 1,000 mg/kg bw. Symptom of the hardness of skin, an exudation of hardness site, the formation of scar and redish changes were observed on application sites in all treated animals. Skin inflammation and injury were also noted. In addition, a reddish or black urine was observed in females at 2,000, 1,500 and 1,000 mg/kg bw.</li></ul>

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	X
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×

Legend: X – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification - Data available to make classification

# **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

ity					
Antifriction Metal (Tin / Copper / Antimony)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
tin	NOEC(ECx)	168h	Crustacea	<0.005mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.0192mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>0.0124mg/l	2
antimony	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	2160h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.032mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.61mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>2.4mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.93mg/l	2

	EC50	48h	Crustacea	423.45mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Fish	0.00009mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.03-0.058mg/l	4
copper	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011-0.017mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.0028mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.0006-0.0017mg/l	4
Legend:	Extracted from 1.	. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registe	ered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information	- Aquatic Toxicity 4. U	S EPA,
	Ecotox database	- Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Ha	azard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioco	ncentration Data 7. Ml	ETI (Japan)

### 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	
	No Data available for all ingredients	
Mobility in soil		
Ingredient	Mobility	
	No Data available for all ingredients	

### **SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

#### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul> <li>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</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. Only dispose to the environment if a tolerable exposure limit has been set for the substance.

Only deposit the hazardous substance into or onto a landfill or sewage facility or incinerator, where the hazardous substance can be handled and treated appropriately.

### **SECTION 14 Transport information**

Labels Required	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

# Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
tin	Not Available
antimony	Not Available
copper	Not Available

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

Product name	Ship Type
tin	Not Available

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# Antifriction Metal (Tin / Copper / Antimony)

Product name	Ship Type
antimony	Not Available
copper	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
HSR002612	Metal Industry Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020

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

tin is found on the following regulatory lists			
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data		
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)		
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)		
of Chemicals			
antimony is found on the following regulatory lists			
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data		
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)			
	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)		
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)		
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification			
of Chemicals			
copper is found on the following regulatory lists			
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification		
Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)	of Chemicals - Classification Data		
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)		
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)		
of Chemicals			

#### Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class Q	Quantities
Not Applicable N	Not Applicable

### **Certified Handler**

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

#### Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

#### **Tracking Requirements**

Not Applicable

### **National Inventory Status**

•	
National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (tin; antimony; copper)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (tin; antimony; copper)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes

Issue Date: 23/12/2022 Print Date: 14/04/2023

# Antifriction Metal (Tin / Copper / Antimony)

National Inventory	Status
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH Yes	
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

# **SECTION 16 Other information**

Revision Date	23/12/2022
Initial Date	10/08/2020

# SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	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

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PC	-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC	STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IAI	RC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
AC	CIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ST	EL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TE	EL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDI	LH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES	: Exposure Standard
05	SF: Odour Safety Factor
NC	DAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LC	AEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
ΤĽ	V: Threshold Limit Value
LC	D: Limit Of Detection
OT	V: Odour Threshold Value
BC	F: BioConcentration Factors
BE	I: Biological Exposure Index
All	C: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DS	SL: Domestic Substances List
NE	VSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IEC	CSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EI	NECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
EL	INCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NL	P: No-Longer Polymers
EN	ICS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KE	CI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZ	loC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PI	CCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
ΤS	CA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TC	SI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
IN	SQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NC	J: National Chemical Inventory
FB	EPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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