

Lensklear

Auto Klene Solutions

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 5191-25A Issue Date: 01/01/2021 Version No: 2.1.1.1

Print Date: 01/01/2021 Safety Data Sheet according to NSNO requirements S.GHS.NZL.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Lensklear HEADLIGHT RESTORATION WIPES
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	NARROW CUT KEROSENE
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	No1 Paper impregnated wipes – Non Hazardous No2 Paper Impregnated Wipe – Contains Low level Kerosene
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Auto Klene Solutions
Address	Australia: 83 Merrindale Drive Croydon VIC 3136 Australia NZ: 24A Tarndale Grove, Albany Auckland, 0632 NZ
Telephone	Aust: +61 3 87611900 NZ: +64 9 4144195
Fax	Aust: +61 3 87611955 NZ: +64 9 4144196
Website	https://www.autoklene.com
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766 (NZ Poisons Information Centre)

Other emergency
telephone numbers

1

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**Classification of the substance or mixture**

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	
Toxicity	1	
Body Contact	4	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule

N/A

[1]
Classification

Legend:

Label elements

GHS label elements

N/A

SIGNAL WORD

N/A

Hazard statement(s)

H315 Causes skin irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures NO.1 WIPE

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available		Proprietary blend of NON-HAZARDOUS ingredients

Mixtures No.2 WIPE

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	>20	Proprietary blend of NON-HAZARDOUS ingredients
8008-20-6	> 20	<u>kerosene</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Advice for firefighters**

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</p> <p>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> , carbon dioxide (CO₂) , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	N/A

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 (NOT CONSIDERED RELEVANT TO LENSKLEAR WIPES)

Minor Spills	<p>Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.</p>
	Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Major Spills	<p>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</p> <p>May be violently or explosively reactive.</p> <p>Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</p> <p>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</p> <p>Consider evacuation (or protect in place).</p> <p>No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</p>
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Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.</p>
Other information	<p>Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. ▶Wear gloves ▶Use in a wellventilated area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid generation of static electricity. <p>▶ Store in original packaging.</p> <p>▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</p> <p>▶</p>

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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)	kerosene	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Lensklear	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH		
kerosene	Not Available	Not Available		

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<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. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Safety glasses may be worn ▸ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC, Nitrile. <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. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.</p>
Thermal hazards	Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

	3 x Paper Impregnated wipes in foil wrappers.
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Appearance	Paper wipes		Not Available
Physical state		Relative density (Water = 1)	
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient noctanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	227
pH (as supplied)	Wipe No1. 8.5. Wipe No.2 N/A	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting / freezing point (°C)	-54	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	163 - 204 57	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable Not Available

Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Flammable. (No.2 Wipe)	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability		Oxidising properties	
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
	Not Applicable		Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)		Volatile Component (%vol)	
	<0.2 @ 20 degC		Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)		Gas group	
	Immiscible		Not Applicable
Solubility in water (g/L)		pH as a solution (1%)	
	Not Available		Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)		VOC g/L	

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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 vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. 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 of high concentrations of vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.	
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.	
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. 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 liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).	
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
kerose	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
se	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/L/4hr ^[2]	[2]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	
	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	

KEROSENE	<p>Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons have been shown to be well absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with dietary lipids. The dependence of hydrocarbon absorption on concomitant triglyceride digestion and absorption, is known as the "hydrocarbon continuum hypothesis", and asserts that a series of solubilising phases in the intestinal lumen, created by dietary triglycerides and their digestion products, afford hydrocarbons a route to the lipid phase of the intestinal absorptive cell (enterocyte) membrane. While some hydrocarbons may traverse the mucosal epithelium unmetabolised and appear as solutes in lipoprotein particles in intestinal lymph, there is evidence that most hydrocarbons partially separate from nutrient lipids and undergo metabolic transformation in the enterocyte. The enterocyte may play a major role in determining the proportion of an absorbed hydrocarbon that, by escaping initial biotransformation, becomes available for deposition in its unchanged form in peripheral tissues such as adipose tissue, or in the liver.</p> <p>for petroleum:</p> <p>This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.</p> <p>Mutagenicity: There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results. All in vivo studies in animals and recent studies in exposed humans (e.g. petrol service station attendants) have shown negative results in mutagenicity assays.</p> <p>The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> <p>Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss. It may worsen skin cancers. There may also be loss of weight, discharge from the nose, excessive tiredness, and wheezing. The individual may be pale. There may be increase in the weight of body organs. There was no evidence of harm to pregnancy.</p>		
	Acute Toxicity	Carcinogenicity	
	Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Reproductivity	
	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	STOT - Single Exposure	⊘
	Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	STOT - Repeated Exposure	
	Mutagenicity	Aspiration Hazard	⊘
	<p>– Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification</p>		
	<p>Legend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Data available to make classification – Data Not Available to make classification 		

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source



Not Available	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	V3.12 - (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. M (Japan)	CLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Substances Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecoto databases - Bioconcentration Da	- Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC		Information -	Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite Assessment Data 6. NITE
Legend:						

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water. Oils of any kind can cause: ▶ drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility. Lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration. Asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and ▶ adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches.

In case of accidental releases on the soil, a fine film is formed on the soil, which prevents the plant respiration process and the soil particle saturation. It may cause deep water infestation. For Kerosene and Kerosene-Range Refinery Steams: log Pow 6.1; Henry's Law Constant: 8.24E + 100 atm m³/mole 25 C. Kerosene is the name for the lighter end of a group of petroleum streams known as the middle distillates. Kerosene may be obtained either from the distillation of crude oil under atmospheric pressure (straight-run kerosene) or from catalytic, thermal or steam cracking of heavier petroleum streams (cracked kerosene). The streams are complex mixtures of paraffinic, isoparaffinic, naphthenic (cycloparaffinic) and aromatic (mainly alkylbenzene) hydrocarbons ranging in carbon number from C5-25 (mainly C9-16) and boil in the range 145 to 300 C. Jet fuels are included because they are composed almost entirely of two of these streams straight run kerosene or hydrodesulfurised kerosene (CAS).

Atmospheric Fate: Kerosene may undergo oxidation by a gas-phase reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. The expected atmospheric half-life for kerosene is 2 - 3.4 days. Terrestrial Fate: Kerosene is expected to biodegrade under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions. Some components of kerosene may display low to zero mobility.

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	<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"> Reduction ▶ Reuse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <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. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type.</p> <p>Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <p>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). <p>Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</p>
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	3Y

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	Not applicable				
UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Class</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black; padding-right: 5px;">Subrisk</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	III				

Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	363
	Limited quantity	5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	Not Applicable	
UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	ERG Code	3L
	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	Not Applicable	
UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E, S-E
	Special provisions	363
	Limited Quantities	5 L

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

KEROSENE(8008-20-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances & New Organisms (HSNO) Act
New Zealand HSNO Approval No. HSR001049. Classification 3.1C, 6.1E, 6.3B, 9.1B

New Zealand Inventory of Chemical Substances (NZIOC)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (kerosene)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION**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
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
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