

# Septone Gleme

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch: 60978

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

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Initial Date: **Not Available**

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	Septone Gleme
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: APG5, APG20
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	High gloss automotive polish.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech
Address	100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park 2164 NSW Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9828 0900
Fax	+61 2 9725 4698
Website	Not Available
Email	general@septone.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (24 hours)
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**NON-HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

Poisons Schedule	S5
GHS Classification	Not Applicable

### Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Applicable
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>NOT APPLICABLE</b>
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### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s): Response

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s): Storage

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

Not Applicable

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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8008-20-6	10-30	<a href="#">kerosene</a>
61790-53-2	10-30	<a href="#">silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth</a>
14808-60-7	0-<1	<a href="#">silica crystalline - quartz</a>
14464-46-1	0-<1	<a href="#">cristobalite</a>
Not Available	10-30	ingredients determined not to be hazardous
7732-18-5	30-60	<a href="#">water</a>

**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 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>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

	<p>For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.</li> <li>▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.</li> <li>▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.</li> <li>▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.</li> <li>▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.</li> <li>▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]</li> </ul>
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**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

**Extinguishing media**

	<p>The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas. Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.</p> <p>In such an event consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ foam.</li> <li>▶ dry chemical powder.</li> <li>▶ carbon dioxide.</li> </ul>
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**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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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 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>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> 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>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.</li> <li>▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.</li> <li>▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> <li>▶ May emit acrid smoke.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>· silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>· other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material</li> </ul>

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

<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> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Slippery when spilt. Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> </ul>

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

**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE****Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ <b>When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</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> <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 MSDS.</li> </ul>

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	Avoid storage with oxidisers

**PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES**

Not Available

**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION****Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth	Silica - Amorphous Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined) / Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	10 (mg/m3)	Not Available	Not Available	(see Silica - Amorphous); This value is for inspirable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica (see Chapter 14) / This value is for inspirable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica (see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz	Quartz (respirable dust) / Silica - Crystalline Quartz (respirable dust)	0.1 (mg/m3)	Not Available	Not Available	(see Silica - Crystalline) / (see Chapter 14)
Australia Exposure Standards	crystalite	Silica - Crystalline Cristobalite (respirable dust) / Cristobalite (respirable dust)	0.1 (mg/m3)	Not Available	Not Available	(see Chapter 14) / (see Silica - Crystalline)

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
kerosene	0.2 / 100(ppm)	0.6 / 100(ppm)	500 / 400(ppm)	400 / 500(ppm)
silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth	6(ppm)	18(ppm)	30(ppm)	500(ppm)
silica crystalline - quartz	0.3(ppm)	0.3(ppm)	0.3(ppm)	50(ppm)
crystalite	0.05(ppm)	0.15(ppm)	7.5(ppm)	25(ppm)
water	500(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)	500(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
silica crystalline - quartz	N.E.(mgm3)N.E.(ppm)	50(mgm3)
crystalite	N.E.(mgm3)N.E.(ppm)	25(mgm3)

Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Use in a well-ventilated area General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, 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>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hand 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>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:  
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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AX-AUS	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-AUS / Class 1	-

be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

up to 100 x ES	-	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2 ^
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^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Viscous opaque brown liquid with a slight solvent odour; disperses in water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.945 @ 25C
<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 applicable
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	9.0	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	100-250	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	As for water	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	79 w/v
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution(1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</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>▶ 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>Inhaled</b>	Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea. Generated dust may be discomfoting  Dusts may be generated when shaking the dried polish from polishing pads or cloths.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
<b>Eye</b>	Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur. Generated dust may be discomfoting
<b>Chronic</b>	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

<b>Septone Gleme</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

Septone Gleme

kerosene	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5000 mg/m3/4h	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
		Y
	Not Available	Not Available
cristobalite	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
water	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

KEROSENE	<p><b>for petroleum:</b> 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. This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents <b>Carcinogenicity:</b> Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans. <b>Mutagenicity:</b> 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>
SILICA AMORPHOUS, DIATOMACEOUS EARTH	<p>For silica amorphous: When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals. After ingestion, there is limited accumulation of SAS in body tissues and rapid elimination occurs. Intestinal absorption has not been calculated, but appears to be insignificant in animals and humans. SASs injected subcutaneously are subjected to rapid dissolution and removal.</p>
CRISTOBALITE	Inhalation (human) TCLo: 16 mppcf/8H/17.9y-l * Millions of particles per cubic foot
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ, CRISTOBALITE	<p><b>WARNING:</b> For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u>: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: <b>CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS</b></p> <p>The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to <b>respirable</b> (&lt;5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease. Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.</p> <p>* Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques). NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the material must enter the breathing zone as respirable particles.</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	⊖

CMR STATUS  
Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Septone Gleme

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

Expected to have low toxicity to aquatic organisms. The hydrocarbon contained in this product is biodegradable. It degrades rapidly in air by photo-chemical means. However, use according to criteria of good industrial practice and avoid product dispersion in the environment.

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	
	NO
HAZCHEM	
	Not Applicable

Land transport (:): **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**

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

<p><b>kerosene(8008-20-6) is found on the following regulatory lists</b></p>	<p>"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"</p>
<p><b>silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth(61790-53-2) is found on the following regulatory lists</b></p>	<p>"Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling", "Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Requirements for health monitoring -Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for Health Monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - South Australia - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Acros Transport Information"</p>
<p><b>silica crystalline - quartz(14808-60-7) is found on the following regulatory lists</b></p>	<p>"Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Prohibited for</p>

	<p>Specified Uses", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Requirements for health monitoring -Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for Health Monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - South Australia - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specific Uses"</p>
<p><b>crystalite(14464-46-1) is found on the following regulatory lists</b></p>	<p>"Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling", "Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Requirements for health monitoring -Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted hazardous chemicals", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for Health Monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - South Australia - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance"</p>
<p><b>water(7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists</b></p>	<p>"WHO Model List of Essential Medicines - Adults", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"</p>

## 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references)

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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