

Wynn's Engine Sealant

ITW AAMTech Australia

Chemwatch: **25-5286** Version No: **2.1.1.1**

Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 01/01/2013 Print Date: 26/05/2016 Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Wynn's Engine Sealant
Synonyms	50677 325ml
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified	Lubricating oil for engines.
uses	_uziioumig on ioi oligiilooi

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech Australia	Autoserv NZ Ltd			
Address	1-9 Nina Link, Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drv, East Tamaki AUCK 2013 New Zealand			
Telephone	1800 177 989	0800 438 996			
Fax	1800 308 556	Not Available			
Website	www.aamtech.com.au	Not Available			
Email	info@aamtech.com.au	warehouse@autoserv.co.nz			

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available		
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008	0800 2436 2255		
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 2436 2255	0800 764 766		

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 regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

Classification	Not Applicable
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	Not Available

Label elements

GHS label elements	Not Applicable
SIGNAL WORD	NOT APPLICABLE

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Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.	
P102	Keep out of reach of children.	
P103	Read label before use.	

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-54-7.	30-60	paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)
64741-96-4.	30-60	naphthenic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)
Not Available	<10	other non-hazardous ingredients

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures

Description of mist a	a measures
Eye Contact	 If this product comes in contact with the eyes: 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	If skin contact occurs: 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	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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

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

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire	Incom	patibility
		patibility

• Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- Combustible.
- ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- 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; carbon dioxide (CO2) sulfur oxides (SOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

Slippery when spilt.

- ▶ 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.

Major Spills

Slippery when spilt.

Remove all ignition sources.

Minor hazard.

- ► Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ► Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

Remove all ignition sources.

- ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers.
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- Metal can or drum
- ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire.

▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient		TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	naphthenic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Hydrotreated (mild & severe) heavy paraffinic distillates	45 mg/m3	500 mg/m3	3000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	Not Available	Not Available
naphthenic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	Not Available	Not Available
other non-hazardous ingredients	Not Available	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.

Personal protection







- ► Safety glasses with side shields.
- Eye and face protection
- ▶ Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.Eyewash unit.
- Thermal hazards
- Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Clear thick light amber liquid with mild petroleum odour; does not mix with water.

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Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.865@15C
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-12	Viscosity (cSt)	5446
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	288	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	196	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 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

iniormation on toxico	logical checks
Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures. Inhalation of oil droplets or aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical inflammation of the lungs.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet.

Wynn's Engine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Sealant	Not Available	Not Available

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	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Nil reported
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
paraffinic distillate,	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
heavy, hydrotreated	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
(severe)	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10.5 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.7 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9.6 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	IRRITATION Not Available
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
wantah ania distillata	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
naphthenic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l4 h ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l4 h ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l4 h ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
heavy, solvent-refined	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l4 h ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l4 h ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/l4 h ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
heavy, solvent-refined	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l4 h ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l4 h ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/l4 h ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l4 h ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
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heavy, solvent-refined	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l4 h ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l4 h ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/l4 h ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l4 h ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l4 h ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10.5 mg/l4 h ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.7 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
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perspectives:

The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical

The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:

- ▶ The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and
- ► The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;
- Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;
- ▶ The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.
- ▶ The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing. Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components.

For highly and severely refined distillate base oils:

In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is >5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is >2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to >4 mg/L. The materials have varied from "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating" when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-REFINED (SEVERE)

PARAFFINIC

(SEVERE)

DISTILLATE, HEAVY,

HYDROTREATED

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives:

The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:

- ▶ The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and
- ► The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;
- Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;
- ▶ The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.
- ▶ The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing. Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. Highly and

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> severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components.

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In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is >5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is >2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to >4 mg/L. The materials have varied from "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating" when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	0	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	0	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

🗶 – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ – Data required to make classification available

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>1mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/L	1
naphthenic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1000mg/L	1
naphthenic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	NOEC	504	Crustacea	>1mg/L	1
Legend:	3. EPIWIN Suite V3.	12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Es	ECHA Registered Substances - Ecoto stimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Jap	e - Aquatic Toxicity Data	5. ECETOC

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

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SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

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

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
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)(64742-54-7.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, SOLVENT-REFINED (SEVERE)(64741-96-4.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

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Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AICS	Y	
Canada - DSL	Υ	
Canada - NDSL	N (paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe); naphthenic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe))	
China - IECSC	Υ	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Υ	
Japan - ENCS	N (paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe); naphthenic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe))	
Korea - KECI	Υ	
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ	
Philippines - PICCS	Υ	
USA - TSCA	Υ	
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.

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

www.chemwatch.net

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.

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.