Wynn's Worn engine Treatment

ITW AAMTech Australia

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **25-5399**
Version No: **4.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: **01/01/2013**
Print Date: **29/05/2016**
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 Worn engine Treatment
Synonyms	67301 325 ml, Wynn's Oil Treatment concentrate
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Lubricating oil for engines.

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

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 [1]	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects)
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI*
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.9 (narcotic)

Label elements

Continued...

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

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

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-54-7.	>60	paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)
64741-96-4.	10-30	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

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.

Continued...

	▸ 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

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- 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.
- 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.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- 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.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

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

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 (CO_2) sulfur oxides (SOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic materialMay emit poisonous fumes.May emit corrosive fumes.**CARE**: Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.

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. Moderate hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Continued...

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	‣ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ‣ Use in a well-ventilated area. ‣ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
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

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	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	

Continued...

Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ 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 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. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C. apron. ▸ Barrier cream.
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	Slight hazy thick amber liquid with mild petroleum odour; does not mix with water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.868@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)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	12,034
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	288	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	191	**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)	Negligible	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	**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

Continued...

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.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. 5522t
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.
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. 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.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Wynn's Worn engine Treatment	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe)	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]	
	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]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9.6 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	
naphthenic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	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]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9.6 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	
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*	

Continued...

Wynn's Worn engine Treatment	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. **for petroleum:** 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 **Carcinogenicity:** Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.
PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (SEVERE)	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 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)	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 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.

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

Legend: ✘ *– Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ *– Data required to make classification available*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source

Continued...

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:	*Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*				

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	▸ 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

Continued...

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
HSR002606	Lubricants, Lubricant Additives, Coolants and Anti-freeze Agents (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006

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

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe); naphthenic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe))
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (severe); naphthenic distillate, heavy, solvent-refined (severe))
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.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net

Continued...

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.

end of SDS