

Lensklear
Auto Klene Solutions

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 5191-25A Issue Date: 01/01/2025 Version No: 2.1.1.1

Print Date: 01/01/2025 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 Tarnedale 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	
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766 (NZ Poisons Information Centre)

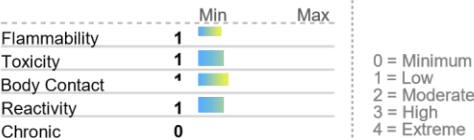
1

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



Poisons Schedule	N/A
Classification ^[1]	
Legend:	

Label elements

GHS label elements	N/A
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SIGNAL WORD	N/A
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Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
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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.
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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> <p>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <p>Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</p> <p>Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</p> <p>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</p>
Inhalation	<p>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</p> <p>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</p> <p>Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained.</p> <p>Perform CPR if necessary.</p> <p>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</p>
Ingestion	<p>► If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</p> <p>► If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</p> <p>► Observe the patient carefully.</p> <p>► 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.</p> <p>► Avoid giving milk or oils.</p> <p>► Avoid giving alcohol.</p> <p>► If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</p>

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed



Fire Incompatibility

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

Extinguishing media

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

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<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>If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</p> <p>Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</p> <p>Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.</p>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</p> <p>Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</p> <p>Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</p> <p>Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</p> <p>► Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</p> <p>On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include:</p> <p>, carbon dioxide (CO2)</p> <p>, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
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.</p> <p>Clean up all spills immediately.</p> <p>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</p> <p>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.</p> <p>Wipe up.</p> <p>Collect residues in a flammable waste container.</p>
	<p>Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</p>

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>
	<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.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶Store in original packaging.▶Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.▶

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<p>Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</p>
Storage incompatibility	<p>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</p>

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

- OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)
- INGREDIENT DATA



Version

2025
2025


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	kerosene	Oil mist, refined mineral	mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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

	EMERGENCY LIMITS	
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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	<p>► Safety glasses may be worn</p> <p>► 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.</p>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<p>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC,Nitrile.</p> <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
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SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

	3 x Paper Impregnated wipes in foil wrappers.		
Appearance	Paper wipes		Not Available
Physical state		Relative density (Water = 1)	
Odour		Partition coefficient noctanol / water	
Odour threshold	Not Available		Not Available
		Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	
pH (as supplied)	Not Available		227
		Decomposition temperature	
	Wipe No1. 8.5. Wipe No.2 N/A		Not Available

point Melting / freezing point (°C)		Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
	-54		
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)		Molecular weight (g/mol)	
	163 - 204		Not Applicable
	57		Not Available
Flash point (°C)		Taste	
	Not Available		Not Available
Evaporation rate		Explosive properties	
	Flammable. (No.2 Wipe)		Not Available
Flammability		Oxidising properties	
			Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)		Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	
	Not Applicable		
	Not Applicable		Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)		Volatile Component (%vol)	
	<0.2 @ 20 degC		Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)		Gas group	

Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
	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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>						
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	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p>						
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.						
	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Not Available</td><td>Not Available</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available		
TOXICITY	IRRITATION						
Not Available	Not Available						
Kerosene	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/L/4hr^[2]</td><td>Skin (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE</td></tr></table> <div>[2]</div> <table><tr><td>Oral (rat) LD50:</td><td>>5000 mg/kg</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/L/4hr ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE	Oral (rat) LD50:	>5000 mg/kg
TOXICITY	IRRITATION						
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/L/4hr ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE						
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 nparaffins 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. 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	

Legend: – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
– 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
	V3.12 -		-		Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite
	(Japan) -		- Aquatic Toxicity Data 5.		essment Data 6. NITE
	Bioconcentration Data 7.	CLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe	ECETOC		
	M	ECHA Substances			
	(Japan)	Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA,†			
		Ecoto databas			
		- Bioconcentration Da			

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: Reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Reuse▶ 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> <p>It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</p> <p>▶ 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.</p> <p>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</p> <p>▶ 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.</p> <p>▶ 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> <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	NO
HAZCHEM	3Y

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	Not applicable
UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	<div>Class3</div> <div>SubriskNot Applicable</div>
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
			ERG Code 3L
Packing group	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

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

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 Index