

WYNNS (R) DPF & TURBO CLEANER 325ML

Autoserv NZ Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 5342-42

Version No: 3.1

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Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

S.GHS.NZL.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Product name | WYNNS (R) DPF & TURBO CLEANER 325ML |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Product Code: 82911 |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | DPF and turbo cleaner. |
|--------------------------|------------------------|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Autoserv NZ Ltd |
| Address | Unit 2/38 Trugood Drv, East Tamaki 2013 New Zealand |
| Telephone | 0800 438 996 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | Not Available |
| Email | warehouse@autoserv.co.nz |

Emergency telephone number

| Association / Organisation | Autoserv NZ Ltd | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Emergency telephone numbers | +800 2436 2255 (All Hours) | +64 800 700 112 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 0800 764 766 | +61 3 9573 3188 |


Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

| | |
|---|--|
| Classification [1] | Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3, Flammable Liquids Category 4 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI |
| Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria | 3.1D, 6.1E (aspiration), 6.3B, 6.7B, 6.9B, 9.1C, 9.1D |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|---------------------|---|

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| Signal word | Danger |
|-------------|--------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|--|
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| H316 | Causes mild skin irritation. |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer. |
| H371 | May cause damage to organs. |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| H227 | Combustible liquid. |

Precautionary statement(s) General

| | |
|------|---|
| P101 | If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. |
| P102 | Keep out of reach of children. |
| P103 | Read carefully and follow all instructions. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P260 | Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves and protective clothing. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------|---|
| P301+P310 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider. |
| P331 | Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish. |
| P308+P311 | IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| P403 | Store in a well-ventilated place. |
| P405 | Store locked up. |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|------|--|

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| 64742-81-0 | >60 | <u>kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised</u> |
| 64742-47-8 | <10 | <u>distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated</u> |
| 64742-94-5 | <10 | <u>solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic</u> |
| 91-20-3 | <2 | <u>naphthalene</u> |
| Not Available | | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

Continued...

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. |

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]

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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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). |

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:
carbon dioxide (CO₂)
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | Avoid storage with oxidisers |

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) | distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | Oil mist, mineral | 5 mg/m ³ | 10 mg/m ³ | Not Available | (om)-Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour. |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | naphthalene | Naphthalene | 0.5 ppm / 2.6 mg/m ³ | 10 mg/m ³ / 2 ppm | Not Available | (skin)-Skin absorption 6.7B-Suspected carcinogen |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | 140 mg/m ³ | 1,500 mg/m ³ | 8,900 mg/m ³ |
| naphthalene | 15 ppm | 83 ppm | 500 ppm |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|
| kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised | Not Available | Not Available |
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | 2,500 mg/m ³ | Not Available |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic | Not Available | Not Available |
| naphthalene | 250 ppm | Not Available |


Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |

Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | Use in a well-ventilated area General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, ▸ 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Overalls. ▸ Eyewash unit. |

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 | Colourless liquid with paraffinic odour; does not mix with water. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.80-0.83 |
| 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 (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 195-260 | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | 77 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | 0.01 BuAC = 1 | Explosive properties | Not Available |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------|
| Flammability | Combustible. | 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) | 100 |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Immiscible | pH as a solution (Not Available%) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | >1 | VOC g/L | 800 |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Inhaled | Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. |
| Ingestion | Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. |
| Skin Contact | The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may decrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives. |
| Eye | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. |
| Chronic | 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. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] |

| WYNNS (R) DPF & TURBO CLEANER 325ML | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|---|---|
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.3 mg/4h ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | | |
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.3 mg/4h ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | | |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): Irritating |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >0.003 mg/L4h ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| Oral (Rat) LD50; 512 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] | |

| | | |
|----------------|--|------------------------------------|
| naphthalene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >0.4 mg/l4h ^[1] | Skin (rabbit):495 mg (open) - mild |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50; 490 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| 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 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |
| SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC | For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation. Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Mutation-causing potential: Most studies involving gasoline have returned negative results regarding the potential to cause mutations, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants). |
| NAPHTHALENE | The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. |
| KEROSENE, (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURISED & DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED & SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC | Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. |
| KEROSENE, (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURISED & NAPHTHALENE | The material may cause 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. |
| KEROSENE, (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURISED & DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED | 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. |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| WYNNS (R) DPF & TURBO CLEANER 325ML | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |

Continued...

| | NOEC(ECx) | 3072h | Fish | 1mg/l | 1 |
|---|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 3072h | Fish | 1mg/l | 1 |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <1mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | 0.95mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.95mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 2-5mg/l | Not Available |
| naphthalene | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | BCF | 1344h | Fish | 23-146 | 7 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 48h | Fish | 0.013mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | ~0.4~0.5mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 1.09-3.4mg/l | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.51mg/l | 4 |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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 | | | | |

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| naphthalene | HIGH (Half-life = 258 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.23 days) |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|--------------------|
| kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised | LOW (BCF = 159) |
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | LOW (BCF = 159) |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic | LOW (BCF = 159) |
| naphthalene | HIGH (BCF = 18000) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-------------|------------------|
| naphthalene | LOW (KOC = 1837) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| Product / Packaging disposal | |
|------------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible . ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. |

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and

Continued...

cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

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

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|---|---------------|
| kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised | Not Available |
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | Not Available |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic | Not Available |
| naphthalene | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---|---------------|
| kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised | Not Available |
| distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated | Not Available |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic | Not Available |
| naphthalene | Not Available |

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 |
|------------|---|
| HSR002513 | Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Combustible, Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2017 |

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised is found on the following regulatory lists

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic is found on the following regulatory lists

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

naphthalene is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL)

Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

| Hazard Class | Quantities |
|----------------|----------------|
| Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

| Class of substance | Quantities |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

Refer Group Standards for further information

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

| Hazard Class | Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL) | Liquid (L) | Solid (kg) | Maximum quantity per package for each classification |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|--|
| 3.1C or 3.1D | | | | 10 L |

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|--|--|
| Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised; distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated; solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic; naphthalene) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |

| National Inventory | Status |
|--------------------|---|
| Mexico - INSQ | No (kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| Legend: | <i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i> |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 01/11/2019 |
| Initial Date | 19/02/2019 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 3.1 | 01/11/2019 | One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification |

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.

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