

### SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

<b>Product Name:</b>	Kerosene
<b>Product Use:</b>	Solvent, Commercial and domestic fuel
<b>Supplier:</b>	Vertex Lubricants 22 Marphona Crescent Takanini 2105 Phone: 09/640 0004 Email: info@vertexlubricants.co.nz
<b>Emergency Number:</b>	0800 353 645
<b>Chemical Nature:</b>	Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized heavy
<b>Issue Date:</b>	24 July 2023 and is valid for 5 years from this date.

### SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020, New Zealand.

Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Flammable liquids: Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic) Aspiration hazard: Category 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment chronic Category 2

#### Signal Word (s)

DANGER

#### Hazard Statement (s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour

1-1304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

#### Pictogram (s)

Flame, Health hazard, Exclamation mark, Environment



#### Precautionary Statement —Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting] equipment.

P242 Use non-sparking tools.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

The information contained in this Product Data Sheet is accurate at the time of printing and is subject to change without prior notice.

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

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

#### Precautionary Statement —Response

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use foam, water spray or fog to extinguish.

P391 Collect spillage.

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

#### Precautionary Statement —Storage

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

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.

#### Precautionary Statement —Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

#### Other Information

This product contains an Ototoxic substance. Combination with noise exposure, even at safe levels, could still cause auditory injuries and hearing loss.

In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping.

Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

### SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Chemical Characterization

Liquid

#### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized heavy	64742-82-1	<=100%

#### Other Information

Contains 0 - ≤100% Kerosine (petroleum); Straight run kerosine [CAS 8008-20-6] and 0 - ≤100% Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized [CAS 64742-81-0].

### SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

#### Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth and lips with water. Where vomiting occurs naturally have affected person place head below hip level in order to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek immediate medical attention.

### Skin

Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

### Eye

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

### First-aid Facilities

Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.

### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

Causes central nervous system depression.

Dermatitis may result from prolonged or repeated exposure.

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Call a doctor or poison control centre for guidance.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

### Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. (0800 764 766)

## SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Suitable Extinguishing Media** Foam, water spray or fog.  
Small fires: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, sand, or earth.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

### Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including organic compounds, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Vapours are heavier than air and spread at floor level. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.

### Decomposition Temperature

Not available

### Precautions in connection with fire

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic environment.

## SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Emergency Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible, contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Dike to prevent runoff from entering drains, sewers, streams, etc. Vapour may form explosive mixtures in air. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations. Use appropriate containment (of product and firefighting water) to avoid environmental contamination.

### Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

### Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

## SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Do not get this material on clothing. Wear overalls, impervious gloves, and safety glasses. Use in designated areas with local exhaust ventilation, away from sparks, flames, and other ignition sources. Do not smoke. Use approved flammable liquid storage containers in the work area. Prevent release of vapours and mists into workplace air. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to ignition sources and flash back. Keep containers tightly closed. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Handle and open container with care. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. If positive displacement pumps are used, these must be fitted with a non-integral pressure relief valve. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not empty into drains. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) area. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, foodstuffs, clothing, and incompatible materials such as oxidising agents. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed, and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

**Storage Temperatures**

Ambient

**Recommended Materials**

For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint.

**Unsuitable Materials**

Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.

## SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)**

No Exposure Limit Established

**Biological Limit Values**

No biological limits allocated.

**Other Exposure Information**

Supplier's information:

Recommendation of Occupational Exposure Limits

RCP Mineral spirits 150 - 200

TWA: 350 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Source: HSPA OELs

**Appropriate Engineering Controls**

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Refer to AS 1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS/NZS 60079.10.1 Explosive atmospheres Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

**Respiratory Protection**

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure, then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Recommended Materials - Filter type: Organic vapours and gases (boiling point > 65 °C) Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

**Eye Protection**

Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles, or full-face shield as appropriate should be used. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

**Hand Protection**

Wear gloves of impervious material. (Recommended Materials: Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber, Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber) Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e., methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

### Footwear

Wear safety footwear. Final choice will vary according to individual circumstances.

### Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g., cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

### Other Information

No exposure standards have been established for this material, however, the TWA exposure standards for oil mist is 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (mineral). As with all chemicals, exposure should be kept to the lowest possible levels. TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week. STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15-minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

Source: Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.

## SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Light coloured liquid
Colour	Light colour	Odour	Hydrocarbon odour
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	158 - 201 °c	Solubility in Water	Negligible (0.05 g/L)
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Not available	Specific Gravity	0.79
pH	Not applicable	Vapour Pressure	0.2 kPa (20.0 °c)
Vapour Density (Air=1)	4.8	Evaporation Rate	0.1 (ASTM D3539) (n-Butyl acetate = 1)
Odour Threshold	Not available	Viscosity	Refer to Section 9: Kinematic and Dynamic Viscosity
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available	Flash Point	43 °c (Tag Closed Cup)
Flammability	Flammable liquid and vapour	Auto-Ignition Temperature	240.0 °c
Flammable Limits - Lower		Flammable Limits - Upper	
Explosion Properties	Not available	Oxidising Properties	Not available
Kinematic Viscosity	Not available	Dynamic Viscosity	Not available
Particle Characteristics	Not applicable		

## SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Reactivity

Refer to Section 10: Possibility of hazardous reactions

### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

**Conditions to Avoid**

Heat, open flames, and other sources of ignition. Sparks.

**Incompatible Materials**

Strong oxidising agents.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes including organic compounds, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Reacts with incompatible materials.

**Hazardous Polymerization**

Will not occur.

**Other Information**

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: No

**SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Toxicology Information**

Toxicity data for material given below. Basis for Assessment: Information given is based on product data and on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products. Likely routes of exposure: Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

**Acute Toxicity - Oral**

LD50 (rat): > 5000 mg/kg

**Acute Toxicity – Dermal**

LD50: > 5000 mg/kg

**Ingestion**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or from vomiting may cause severe pulmonary injury that may lead to death. May cause irritation to the mouth, throat, oesophagus, and stomach with symptoms of nausea, abdominal discomfort, vomiting and diarrhoea.

**Inhalation**

Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory system. May cause irritation to the mucous membrane and upper airways, especially where vapours or mists are generated. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness, and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

**Skin**

May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting leading to drying and cracking of skin and dermatitis.

**Eye**

May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.

**Respiratory Sensitisation**

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

**Skin Sensitisation**

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

### **Germ Cell Mutagenicity**

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

### **Carcinogenicity**

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Petroleum solvents is listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Highly refined mineral oil is listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Carcinogenicity:

Insufficient information to make an assessment. (Ethylbenzene)

### **Reproductive Toxicity**

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

### **Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity:**

Causes fetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic.

### **STOT - Single Exposure**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### **STOT - Repeated Exposure**

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Repeated dose toxicity:

Auditory system: Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss. Central nervous system: Repeated exposure affects the nervous system.

Kidney: Caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans.

### **Aspiration Hazard**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### **Other Information**

This product contains an Ototoxic substance. Combination with noise exposure, even at safe levels, could still cause auditory injuries and hearing loss.

## **SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **Ecotoxicity**

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### **Persistence and degradability**

Expected to be inherently biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

### **Mobility**

Adsorbs to soil. Low mobility. Floats on water.

### **Bio accumulative Potential**

Potential for bioaccumulation.

### **Other Adverse Effects**

Not available



### Environmental Protection

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

### Acute Toxicity - Fish

LC/EC/IC50 (fish): > 10 - 100 mg/L

### Acute Toxicity - Algae

LC/EC/IC50 (algae): > 1 - 10 mg/L

### Acute Toxicity - Bacteria

LC/EC/IC50 (microorganisms): > 1000 mg/L

### Acute Toxicity - Other Organisms

LC/EC/IC50 (aquatic invertebrates): > 10 - 100 mg/L

### Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

## SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

### Disposal Considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Labels should not be removed from containers until they have been cleaned. Advise flammable nature. Empty containers may contain flammable residues. Do not cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Containers should be cleaned by appropriate methods and then re-used or disposed of by landfill or incineration as appropriate. Do not incinerate closed containers. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected.

### Product Disposal

Product wastes are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. This product can be disposed through a licensed commercial waste collection service. In this specific case the product is a solvent-based, flammable substance and therefore can be sent to an approved high temperature incineration plant for disposal. Large volumes may be re-distilled by solvent recovery contractors. Personal protective clothing and equipment as specified in Section 8 of this SDS must be worn during handling and disposal of this product. The ventilation requirements as specified in the same section must also be followed, and the precautions given in Section 7 of this SDS regarding handling must also be followed. Do not dispose into the sewerage system. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or dispose where ground or surface waters may be affected. In New Zealand, the disposal agency or contractor must comply with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017. Further details regarding disposal can be obtained on the EPA New Zealand website under specific group standards.

### Container Disposal

The container or packaging must be cleaned and rendered incapable of holding any substance. It can then be disposed of in a manner consistent with that of the substance it contained. In this instance the packaging can be disposed through a commercial waste collection service. Alternatively, the container or packaging can be recycled if the hazardous residues have been thoroughly cleaned or rendered non-hazardous. In New Zealand, the packaging (that may or may not hold any residual substance) that is lawfully disposed of by householders or other consumers through a public or commercial waste collection service is a means of compliance with regulations.

## SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Transport Information

This product is classified as Dangerous Goods Class 3 Flammable Liquids Must not be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle with:

Class 1: Explosives

Division 2.1: Flammable gases

Division 2.3: Toxic gases

Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible substances

Division 5.1: Oxidising substances

Division 5.2: Organic peroxides

Class 7: Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted

Must not be loaded in the same freight container; and on the same vehicle must be separated horizontally by at least 3 metres unless all but one are packed in separate freight containers with:

Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet substances

Goods of packing group II or III may be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle if transported in segregation devices with:

Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible substances

Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet substances

Division 5.1: Oxidising substances

Division 5.2: Organic peroxides

### Special Precautions for User

Not available

### UN Number

1223

### Proper Shipping Name

KEROSENE

### Hazard Class

3

### Packing Group

III

### Hazchem Code

3Y

### UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)

1223

### IATA/ICAO Proper Shipping Name

KEROSENE

### IATA/ICAO Hazard Class

3

### IATA/ICAO Packing Group

III

### IATA/ICAO Symbol

Flammable Liquid

### IMDG UN Number

1223

### IMDG Proper Shipping Name

KEROSENE (Naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurized heavy) MARINE POLLUTANT

**IMDG Hazard Class**

3

**IMDG Packing Group**

III

**IMDG Marine pollutant**

Yes

**IMDG EMS**

F-E,S-E

**Transport in Bulk**

Not available

## SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Regulatory Information**

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020, New Zealand. Group Standard: Solvents (Flammable) Group Standard 2020

**HSNO Approval Number**

HSR002650

**Tolerable exposure limit (TEL)**

Not available

**Environmental exposure limit (EEL)**

Not available

**Certified Handler**

Not available

**Tracking**

Not required

**Controlled Substance Licence Requirements**

Not available

**Montreal Protocol**

Not Listed

**Stockholm Convention**

Not Listed

**Rotterdam Convention**

Not Listed

**Agricultural Compounds, including Veterinary Medicines (ACVM)**

Not available

### Global Inventory Status

Country/Region Inventory	Status Description	Country/Region Inventory	Status Description
New Zealand (NZIoC)	All components of this product are listed on the Inventory or exempted.		

## SECTION 16 – ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

### Date of preparation of MSDS

24 July 2023

### Literature References

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.  
 Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.  
 Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.  
 Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997.  
 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.  
 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).  
 Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.  
 Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433.  
 Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods — Model Regulations.  
 Dangerous Goods Emergency Action Code List.  
 Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017. (EPA Consolidation) Assigning a hazardous substance to a group standard.  
 Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

MSDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS MSDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE.

IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS  
 OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.