

# LE2002 Wirelife ALMASOL Coating Lubricant

Lubrication Engineers NZ Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 22-6129

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Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

### Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	LE2002 Wirelife ALMASOL Coating Lubricant
<b>Synonyms</b>	Not Available
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene,n-octane and n-nonane)
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Not Available

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

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Alkanes from nonane to hexadecane (an alkane with sixteen carbon atoms) are liquids of higher viscosity, less and less suitable for use in gasoline. They form instead the major part of diesel and aviation fuel. Diesel fuels are characterised by their cetane number, cetane being an old name for hexadecane. However the higher melting points of these alkanes can cause problems at low temperatures and in polar regions, where the fuel becomes too thick to flow correctly. Use according to manufacturer's directions. Lubricant.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<b>Registered company name</b>	Lubrication Engineers NZ Ltd
<b>Address</b>	11F Piermark Drive North Harbour Industrial Estate Albany, Auckland New Zealand
<b>Telephone</b>	+64 09 415 9411
<b>Fax</b>	+64 09 4158411
<b>Website</b>	Not Available
<b>Email</b>	Not Available

### Emergency telephone number

<b>Association / Organisation</b>	Not Available
<b>Emergency telephone numbers</b>	+64 21 3385487
<b>Other emergency telephone numbers</b>	Not Available

## 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. Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.**

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

## LE2002 Wirelife ALMASOL Coating Lubricant

	Min	Max
Flammability	2	
Toxicity	1	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

<b>Classification</b> [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 5, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3, Eye Irritation Category 2B, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI
<b>Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria</b>	3.1C, 6.1E (inhalation), 6.1E (oral), 6.3B, 6.4A (mild), 9.1C, 9.1D

## Label elements

<b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b>	
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<b>SIGNAL WORD</b>	<b>WARNING</b>
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## Hazard statement(s)

<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H303</b>	May be harmful if swallowed.
<b>H333</b>	May be harmful if inhaled.
<b>H316</b>	Causes mild skin irritation.
<b>H320</b>	Causes eye irritation.
<b>H412</b>	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
<b>P233</b>	Keep container tightly closed.
<b>P240</b>	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
<b>P241</b>	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P370+P378</b>	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
<b>P304+P312</b>	IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P332+P313</b>	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P403+P235</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	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

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
95-63-6	1-5	<u>1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</u>
15890-25-2	1-5	<u>antimony diamyldithiocarbamate</u>
111-65-9	1-5	<u>n-octane</u>
111-84-2	NotSpec	<u>n-nonane</u>
8042-47-5	NotSpec	<u>white mineral oil (petroleum)</u>
471-34-1	NotSpec	<u>calcium carbonate</u>
	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

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

### Description of first aid measures

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

### 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 (pO<sub>2</sub> 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]

Medical literature on human exposure to thiocarbamate derivatives is scarce.

- ▶ Animal studies suggest that contact dermatitis and thyroid hyperplasia may occur following exposure.
- ▶ These compounds do not have the cholinergic properties of structurally related carbamate insecticides.
- ▶ The usual measures for gut and skin contamination are recommended for large doses.
- ▶ Some thiocarbamates are structurally similar to disulfiram and may cause the characteristically unpleasant alcohol type reactions lasting for several hours; they may respond to fluids, oxygen and analgesics. Dysrhythmias may occur and patients with serious reactions should have cardiac monitoring.
- ▶ Precautions should be taken to prohibit intake of alcohol for 10 days.
- ▶ Fats, oils and lipid solvents must not be consumed as they may enhance absorption.

As a general rule thiocarbamates can be absorbed by the skin, mucous membranes and respiratory and gastrointestinal tract. They are eliminated quickly

via expired air and urine. Two major pathways exist for the metabolism of thiocarbamates in mammals. One is via sulfoxidation and conjugation with glutathione. The conjugation product is cleaved to the cysteine derivative which is further metabolised to a mercapturic acid compound. The second route involves oxidation of the sulfur to a sulfoxide which is oxidised to a sulfone, or hydroxylation to compounds which enter the carbon metabolic pool.

- Chelation with British Anti-Lewisite (BAL) for serious antimony exposures should be employed.
- Dialyse as needed. The role of exchange diffusion is not clear.
- Be sure to monitor for dysrhythmias.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

**Do not** use a water jet to fight fire.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	‣ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>‣ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Liquid and vapour are flammable.</li> <li>‣ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>‣ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>‣ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> </ul> Combustion products include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>, metal oxides</li> <li>, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> <li>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>)</li> </ul>

## 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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>‣ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>‣ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>‣ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>‣ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‣ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>‣ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> <li>▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.</li> <li>▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<math>\leq 1</math> m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <math>\leq 7</math> m/sec).</li> <li>▶ Avoid splash filling.</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> <li>▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</li> <li>▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li> <li>▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.</li> </ul>



+                    X                    X                    X                    +                    +                    +

X — Must not be stored together

0 — May be stored together with specific precautions

+ — May be stored together

## 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)	antimony diamylidithiocarbamate	Antimony and compounds, as Sb	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-octane	Octane	1,400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 300 ppm	1,750 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 375 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-nonane	Nonane	1,050 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	white mineral oil (petroleum)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	(om) - Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate (Limestone, Marble)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

## EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Permafluor E+	140 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	360 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2,200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4-; (Pseudocumene)	Not Available	Not Available	480 ppm
n-octane	Octane, n-	230 ppm	385 ppm	5000 ppm
n-nonane	Nonane; (Shellsol 140)	600 ppm	830 ppm	5,000 ppm
calcium carbonate	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	45 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3,000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH		
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available		
antimony diamyldithiocarbamate	50 mg/m3	Not Available		
n-octane	1,000 [LEL] ppm	Not Available		
n-nonane	Not Available	Not Available		
white mineral oil (petroleum)	2500 mg/m3	Not Available		
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available		

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <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.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> <li>• For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</li> <li>• Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## Recommended material(s)

## GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
HYPALON	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C

## Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator

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NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVC	C

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Brown flammable liquid with a hydrocarbon-like odour; not miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.91
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	6-8	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	60	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	<1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	78.8

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<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.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>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.</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> <p>Concentrated nonane vapours may cause irritation of the nose and throat, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, confusion, nausea, tremors, incoordination and difficulty in breathing. Very high concentrations may cause unconsciousness and death. The odour of nitrous oxides is not easily detected.</p> <p>Inhalation of antimony can cause breathing difficulties and gastrointestinal upset including sore throat, shallow breathing, dizziness, weight loss, gum bleeds and anaemia. Lung swelling and congestion can occur.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Lethal doses of some thiocarbamates have produced muscle weakness and ascending paralysis progressing to respiratory paralysis and death in animals. Exposure to small quantities of thiocarbamates and intake of small quantities of ethanol may produce flushing, breathing difficulties, nausea and vomiting and lowered blood pressure.</p> <p>The acute toxicity of thiocarbamates is generally low, because of their rapid metabolism. Exposure to high doses may produce signs such as loss of appetite, squinting, excessive production of saliva, watery eyes, hairs standing on end, laboured breathing, reduced body temperature, incoordination, depression and rapid muscle twitching.</p> <p>Antimony poisoning causes similar symptoms to arsenic poisoning although vomiting is more prominent. There may be changes in the rhythm of the heart beat.</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>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Skin contact with antimony compounds may result in redness and severe irritation, with the formation of itchy papules, pustules, skin lesions and small infected blisters (antimony spots) within a few hours.</p> <p>Skin contact may also cause inflammation of the cavity of the nose.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Based on experience with similar materials, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may reduce fertility in humans at levels which do not cause other toxic effects.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to antimony and its compounds may produce inflammation of the mouth cavity, dry throat, metallic taste, gum infection, perforation of the nasal septum and throat, laryngitis, headache, difficulty breathing, indigestion, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, loss of appetite, anaemia, weight loss, tightness and pain in the chest, sleeplessness, muscular pain and weakness, dizziness, pharyngitis, bronchitis and pneumonia. Degenerative changes of the liver and kidney may occur.</p> <p>Thiocarbamates have been shown to alter sperm form and therefore reproduction.</p> <p>Some dithiocarbamates may cause birth defects and cancer and may affect male reproductive capacity. They may also cause goitre (overactivity of the thyroid gland) and nerve disorders.</p>

<b>LE2002 Wirelife ALMASOL Coating Lubricant</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 18 mg/l/4hd <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 3280 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
<b>antimony diamyldithiocarbamate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

## LE2002 Wirelife ALMASOL Coating Lubricant

n-octane	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 118 mg/l/4H <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: 5630 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
n-nonane	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 17 mg/l/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
white mineral oil (petroleum)	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
calcium carbonate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
<b>Legend:</b>	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	

<b>LE2002 Wirelife ALMASOL Coating Lubricant</b>	<p>For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after exposure by swallowing, inhalation, or skin contact. In the workplace, inhalation and skin contact are the most important routes of absorption; whole-body toxic effects from skin absorption are unlikely to occur as the skin irritation caused by the chemical generally leads to quick removal. The substance is fat-soluble and may accumulate in fatty tissues. It is also bound to red blood cells in the bloodstream.</p> <p>For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes – TMBs) Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that semi-lethal concentrations and doses vary amongst this group. The semilethal concentrations for inhalation range from 6000 to 10000 mg/cubic metre for C9 aromatic naphtha and 18000-24000 mg/cubic metre for 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-TMB, respectively.</p> <p>Irritation and sensitization: Results from animal testing indicate that C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents are mildly to moderately irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to the eye, and have the potential to irritate the airway and cause depression of breathing rate. There is no evidence that it sensitizes skin.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>N-NONANE</b>	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.</p>
<b>WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)</b>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and</li> <li>• The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;</li> <li>• Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;</li> <li>• The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.</li> <li>• The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.</li> </ul> <p>Unrefined &amp; 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 cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components.</p> <p>For highly and severely refined distillate base oils: In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is &gt;5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is &gt;2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to &gt;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: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. Oral (rat) TLo: 92000 mg/kg/92D-Cont. Generally the toxicity and irritation is of low order. White oils and highly/solvent</p>

## LE2002 Wirelife ALMASOL Coating Lubricant

	refined oils have not shown the long term risk of skin cancer that follows persistent skin contamination with some other mineral oils, due in all probability to refining that produces low content of both polyaromatics (PAH) and benz-alpha-pyrenes (BaP)
<b>LE2002 Wirelife ALMASOL Coating Lubricant &amp; N-NONANE</b>	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.
<b>LE2002 Wirelife ALMASOL Coating Lubricant &amp; N-NONANE</b>	Animal testing showed exposure to high concentrations (over 3500 parts per million) of C9 to C13 alkanes in air caused inco-ordination, seizures and spasms. Cerebellar damage was found on autopsy in some animals. It appears that exposure may possibly damage the central nervous system.
<b>LE2002 Wirelife ALMASOL Coating Lubricant &amp; ANTIMONY DIAMYLIDITHIOCARBAMATE</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✓	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	⊘
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	⊘
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	⊘
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	⊘	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	⊘
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	⊘	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	⊘

**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

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
<b>LE2002 Wirelife ALMASOL Coating Lubricant</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>1,2,4-trimethyl benzene</b>	LC50	96	Fish	7.72mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.6.14mg/L	1
<b>antimony diamylidithiocarbamate</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>n-octane</b>	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.3mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.17mg/L	2
<b>n-nonane</b>	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.2mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.17mg/L	2
<b>white mineral oil (petroleum)</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>calcium carbonate</b>	LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/L	2

Continued...

## LE2002 Wirelife ALMASOL Coating Lubricant

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - 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

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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

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 1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene:

Half-life (hr) air: 0.48-16;

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water: 0.24 -672;

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O ground: 336-1344;

Half-life (hr) soil: 168-672;

Henry's Pa m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 385 -627;

Bioaccumulation: not significant. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is a volatile organic compound (VOC) substance.

Atmospheric Fate: 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene can contribute to the formation of photochemical smog in the presence of other VOCs. Degradation of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene in the atmosphere occurs by reaction with hydroxyl radicals.

For Aromatic Substances Series:

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

Atmospheric Fate: PAHs are "semi-volatile substances" which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization. Terrestrial Fate: BTEX compounds have the potential to move through soil and contaminate ground water, and their vapors are highly flammable and explosive.

Ecotoxicity - Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus.

For C<sub>9</sub> aromatics (typically trimethylbenzene - TMBs)

Chemicals in this category possess properties indicating a hazard for the environment (acute toxicity for fish, invertebrates, and algae from 1 to 10 mg/L). Category members are readily biodegradable, except 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (CAS RN 108-67-8). Category members are not expected to be bioaccumulative.

Environmental Fate:

In the air, category member constituents have the potential to rapidly degrade through indirect photolytic processes mediated primarily by hydroxyl radicals with calculated degradation half-lives ranging from 0.54 to 2.81 days (based on a 12-hour day and a hydroxyl radical concentration of 5x10<sup>+5</sup>).

When released in the environment, alkanes don't undergo rapid biodegradation, because they have no functional groups (like hydroxyl or carbonyl) that are needed by most organisms in order to metabolize the compound.

However, some bacteria can metabolise some alkanes (especially those linear and short), by oxidizing the terminal carbon atom. The product is an alcohol, that could be next oxidised to an aldehyde, and finally to a carboxylic acid. The resulting fatty acid could be metabolised through the fatty acid degradation pathway.

For Antimony (Sb):

Environmental Fate: Antimony occurs naturally in the Earth's crust and in seawater. The substance is found mainly as sulfides and oxides - sometimes as native metal. About 114 minerals containing antimony are known. Industrial dust and exhaust gases of cars and oil fuels are the main sources of antimony in urban air.

For thiocarbamates:

Environmental Fate: Thiocarbamates are volatile and will evaporate from soil. They are soluble in water so some leaching and lateral movement is possible. Some photodegradation may occur. There are many environmental factors that influence biodegradation in soil, thus long-term soil contamination is unlikely.

For dithiocarbamates:

Environmental Fate: Dithiocarbamates with hydrophilic groups form water-soluble, heavy-metal complexes, while some of the dithiocarbamate metal complexes used as fungicides are insoluble in water but soluble in non-polar solvents. Alkylene bisdithiocarbamates are insoluble in both water and non-polar solvents. While information on the environmental impact of dithiocarbamates is limited, available data suggest that they are degraded in the presence of moisture, oxygen, etc. to form a number of compounds, some of which are toxic. Dithiocarbamates can be metabolised by soil organisms, but by-products produced in the breakdown process can negatively affect the microorganisms.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
n-octane	LOW	LOW
n-nonane	LOW	LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 275)
n-octane	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.18)
n-nonane	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.7613)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 717.6)
n-octane	LOW (KOC = 506.7)
n-nonane	LOW (KOC = 934.6)

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reduction</li> <li>▶ Reuse</li> <li>▶ Recycling</li> <li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers.</li> </ul>
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Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	•3Y

**Land transport (UN)**

<b>UN number</b>	1993				
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene, n-octane and n-nonane)				
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
<b>Packing group</b>	III				
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable				

<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	223; 274
	Limited quantity	5 L

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

<b>UN number</b>	1993	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene,n-octane and n-nonane)	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
<b>Packing group</b>	III	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

<b>UN number</b>	1993	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene,n-octane and n-nonane)	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	III	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	223 274 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002596	Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2006
HSR002528	Cleaning Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002583	Fuel Additives (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002662	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002647	Reagent Kits Group Standard 2006
HSR002611	Metal Industry Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002621	N.O.S. (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002682	Water Treatment Chemicals (Flammable [3.1C]) Group Standard 2006
HSR002641	Polymers (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

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## LE2002 Wirelife ALMASOL Coating Lubricant

HSR002637	Photographic Chemicals (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002495	Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002576	Food Additives and Fragrance Materials (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002563	Embalming Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002556	Dental Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR100425	Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2010
HSR002599	Leather and Textile Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002603	Lubricants (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002650	Solvents (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR002552	Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2006
HSR002548	Corrosion Inhibitors (Flammable) Group Standard 2006
HSR100757	Veterinary Medicine (Limited Pack Size, Finished Dose) Standard 2012
HSR100758	Veterinary Medicines (Non-dispersive Closed System Application) Group Standard 2012
HSR100628	Straight-chained Lepidopteran Sex Pheromone Group Standard 2012

**1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE(95-63-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**ANTIMONY DIAMYLIDITHIOCARBAMATE(15890-25-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

**N-OCTANE(111-65-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**N-NONANE(111-84-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

**WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM)(8042-47-5) 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)

**CALCIUM CARBONATE(471-34-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

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

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
3.1C	500 L in containers greater than 5 L 1500 L in containers up to and including 5 L	250 L 250 L

**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**

Continued...

## LE2002 Wirelife ALMASOL Coating Lubricant

Not Applicable

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (n-octane; 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene; white mineral oil (petroleum); n-nonane; antimony diamyldithiocarbamate)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (white mineral oil (petroleum))
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	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

## Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
calcium carbonate	471-34-1, 13397-26-7, 15634-14-7, 1317-65-3, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3, 63660-97-9, 459411-10-0, 198352-33-9, 146358-95-4

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

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