

LE1299 ALMAPLEX Ultra-Syn Lubricant

Lubrication Engineers NZ Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Chemwatch: 22-6127

Issue Date: 10/12/2021

Version No: 8.1

Print Date: 29/10/2024

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 | LE1299 ALMAPLEX Ultra-Syn Lubricant |
| Chemical Name | Not Applicable |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| 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 | Lubricant. Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
|--------------------------|---|

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

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

Emergency telephone number

| Association / Organisation | Lubrication Engineers NZ Ltd | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7) |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Emergency telephone number(s) | +64 21 3385487 | +64 800 700 112 |
| Other emergency telephone number(s) | Not Available | +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

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

Chemwatch Hazard Ratings


| | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|---|
| Flammability | 1 |  |
| Toxicity | 0 | |
| Body Contact | 1 |  |
| Reactivity | 1 |  |
| Chronic | 0 | |

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

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Classification ^[1] | Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2 |
| 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 | 9.1B |
|---|------|

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
| Signal word | Not Applicable |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|--|
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
|------|--|

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
|------|-----------------------------------|

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|------|-------------------|
| P391 | Collect spillage. |
|------|-------------------|

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|----------------|---|--|
| 872-05-9 | 40-50 | <u>1-decene</u> |
| 15890-25-2 | 1-5 | <u>antimony diamyldithiocarbamate</u> |
| 8042-47-5 | NotSpec | <u>white mineral oil (petroleum)</u> |
| 54326-11-3 | NotSpec | <u>aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate</u> |
| Not Available | balance | 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 | |

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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| 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. |

Continued...

- ▶ Observe the patient carefully.
- ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

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 courses. ▶ 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). <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) sulfur oxides (SO_x) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.</p> |

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"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up. |
| Major Spills | <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. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. |

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 | ▶ Store in original containers. |

Continued...

- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases. |



X — Must not be stored together

O — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

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 diamyldithiocarbamate | Antimony and compounds, as Sb | 0.5 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) | white mineral oil (petroleum) | 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) | aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate | Stearates | 10 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1-decene | Not Available | Not Available |
| antimony diamyldithiocarbamate | 50 mg/m ³ | Not Available |
| white mineral oil (petroleum) | 2,500 mg/m ³ | Not Available |
| aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate | Not Available | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|---------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1-decene | 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 | <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> |
| Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment | |

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <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. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. |

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 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | A-AUS P3 | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P3 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | A-AUS / Class 1 P3 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | A-2 P3 | A-PAPR-2 P3 ^ |

^ - 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)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|--|---|---|----------------|
| Appearance | Gold paste with a hydrocarbon odour; not miscible with water. | | |
| Physical state | Non Slump Paste | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.95 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | 6-8 | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | 232 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | <1 | VOC g/L | Not Available |
| Heat of Combustion (kJ/g) | Not Available | Ignition Distance (cm) | Not Available |
| Flame Height (cm) | Not Available | Flame Duration (s) | Not Available |
| Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m³) | Not Available | Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m³) | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|---|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | Product is considered stable and 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 | There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. |
| Ingestion | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. |
| Skin Contact | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material |
| Eye | There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. |
| Chronic | There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. 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. |

| LE1299 ALMAPLEX Ultra-Syn Lubricant | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| 1-decene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1482 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: ~0.96 mg/L4h ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | |
| antimony diamyldithiocarbamate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >16000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >16400 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| white mineral oil (petroleum) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.5 mg/l4h ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1-DECENE | For olefins: Studies have shown that normal alpha olefins have little or no toxic effect on animals except if inhaled in high concentrations. They may produce minimal skin and eye irritation, but do not sensitise the skin. Exposure to very high levels of C6-C16 normal alpha olefin vapours caused central nervous system effects, including anaesthesia (loss of sensation). If C20+ products are heated, fumes may produce nausea and irritation of the upper airway. |
| WHITE MINERAL OIL (PETROLEUM) | Oral (rat) TClO: 92000 mg/kg/92D-Cont. Generally the toxicity and irritation is of low order. White oils and highly/solvent 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) The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. For highly and severely refined distillate base oils: |

Continued...

| | |
|---|--|
| | <p>In animal studies, the acute, oral, semilethal dose is >5g/kg body weight and the semilethal dose by skin contact is >2g/kg body weight. The semilethal concentration for inhalation is 2.18 to >4 mg/L. The materials have varied from "non-irritating" to "moderately irritating" when tested for skin and eye irritation. Testing for sensitisation has been negative.</p> <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"> • The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and • The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing; • Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities; • The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives. • The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing. <p>Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential 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. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly and severely refined distillate base oils have a smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mammalian toxicity. Testing of residual oils for mutation-causing and cancer-causing potential has shown negative results, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size.</p> <p>Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities.</p> |
| 1-DECENE & ANTIMONY DIAMYLIDITHIOCARBAMATE & ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE BENZOATE STEARATE | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 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

| LE1299 ALMAPLEX Ultra-Syn Lubricant | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| 1-decene | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >0.001mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | >0.003mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.093mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >=0.001mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >0.003mg/l | 2 |
| antimony diamylidithiocarbamate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| white mineral oil (petroleum) | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >10000mg/L | 2 |
| aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Continued...

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1-decene | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------|---------------------|
| 1-decene | HIGH (LogKOW = 5.7) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------|----------------------|
| 1-decene | LOW (Log KOC = 1724) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

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

Ensure that the 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 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**

| Labels Required | |
|------------------|---|
| Marine Pollutant |  |
| 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

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

Not Applicable

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

| Product name | Group |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1-decene | Not Available |
| antimony diamyldithiocarbamate | Not Available |
| white mineral oil (petroleum) | Not Available |
| aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate | Not Available |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1-decene | Not Available |
| antimony | Not Available |

Continued...

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| diamyldithiocarbamate | |
| white mineral oil (petroleum) | Not Available |
| aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate | 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 |
|------------|--|
| HSR002521 | Animal Nutritional and Animal Care Products Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002530 | Cleaning Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002535 | Gases under Pressure Mixtures Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002503 | Additives Process Chemicals and Raw Materials Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002606 | Lubricants Lubricant Additives Coolants and Anti freeze Agents Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002612 | Metal Industry Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002624 | N.O.S. Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002638 | Photographic Chemicals Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002644 | Polymers Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002647 | Reagent Kits Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002648 | Refining Catalysts Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002653 | Solvents Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002670 | Surface Coatings and Colourants Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002684 | Water Treatment Chemicals Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR100425 | Pharmaceutical Active Ingredients Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002600 | Leather and Textile Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002544 | Construction Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002549 | Corrosion Inhibitors Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002552 | Cosmetic Products Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002558 | Dental Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002565 | Embalming Products Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002571 | Fertilisers Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002573 | Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2021 |
| HSR002578 | Food Additives and Fragrance Materials Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002585 | Fuel Additives Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR002596 | Laboratory Chemicals and Reagent Kits Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR008053 | Graphic Materials Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR100580 | Tattoo and Permanent Makeup Substances Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR100757 | Veterinary Medicines Limited Pack Size Finished Dose Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR100758 | Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Closed System Application Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR100759 | Veterinary Medicines Non dispersive Open System Application Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR100592 | Agricultural Compounds Special Circumstances Group Standard 2020 |
| HSR100756 | Active Ingredients for Use in the Manufacture of Agricultural Compounds Group Standard 2020 |

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

1-decene is found on the following regulatory lists

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 Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 2 Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities and Consumer Commodities

antimony diamyldithiocarbamate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits for dangerous goods

Continued...

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

white mineral oil (petroleum) 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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

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)

aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

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 |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|--|--|
| Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (1-decene; antimony diamidithiocarbamate; white mineral oil (petroleum); aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | No (aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate) |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | No (aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate) |
| USA - TSCA | All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active' |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (1-decene; antimony diamidithiocarbamate; aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | No (aluminium hydroxide benzoate stearate) |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory |

Continued...

| National Inventory | Status |
|--------------------|--|
| | No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 10/12/2021 |
| Initial Date | 04/12/2009 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 7.1 | 01/11/2019 | One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification |
| 8.1 | 10/12/2021 | Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update. |

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- 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
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.

TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.