



Shell Wax Paste

Recochem Inc. (PFX GROUP)

Chemwatch: 5327-93

Version No: 4.2

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2023 requirements

Initial Date: 16/12/2019

Revision Date: 06/05/2026

Print Date: 18/05/2026

S.GHS.CAN.EN.E

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Shell Wax Paste
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: 71100-250SCC
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Car polish. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
--------------------------	--

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Recochem Inc. (PFX GROUP)
Address	850 Montée de Liesse Saint-Laurent QC H4T 1P4 Canada
Telephone	514-341-3550
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.recochem.com
Email	TPerks@recochem.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	CANUTEC	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	613-996-6666 (24/7 365)	+1 867 670 2867 (ID#: 5327-93)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond




Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health, Red = Fire, Yellow = Reactivity and White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Canadian WHMIS Symbols



Classification	Flammable Liquids Category 4, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
----------------	---

Label elements

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

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

Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use water spray/fog to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

No further product hazard information.

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
8008-20-6	58-60	<u>kerosene</u>
8015-86-9	19-21	<u>carnauba wax</u>
9002-88-4	9-11	<u>polyethylene</u>
9016-00-6	8-10	<u>polydimethylsiloxane(s)</u>
138-86-3	1-3	<u>d-limonene</u>

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.
-------------	--

Continued...

Shell Wax Paste

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures**Extinguishing media**

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

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
-----------------------------	--

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

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. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ carbon monoxide (CO) ▶ carbon dioxide (CO₂) <p>silicon dioxide (SiO₂)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive 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. ▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▶ Flush spill area with water.
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.

Continued...

Shell Wax Paste

- ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.
- ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

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 skin contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to come in direct contact with human skin or eyes. ▶ DO NOT allow material to come in contact with exposed food or food contact surfaces.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

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

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	kerosene	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	kerosene	Kerosene /Jet fuels, as total hydrocarbon vapour	200 mg/m ³	250 mg/m ³	Not Available	Skin
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits	kerosene	Not Available	200 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Skin & URT irr; CNS impair
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	kerosene	Kerosene/Jet fuels, as total hydrocarbon vapor	200 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Skin; A3
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	kerosene	Kerosene/Jet fuels, as total hydrocarbon vapour	200 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(P) - application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	kerosene	Kerosene/Jet fuels, as total hydrocarbon vapour	200 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	1 - substance may be readily absorbed through intact skin
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	kerosene	Kerosene /Jet fuels, as total hydrocarbon vapour	200 mg/m ³	250 mg/m ³	Not Available	Skin
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	kerosene	Kerosene	200 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	C3: carcinogenic effect detected in animals Pc: SKIN (percutaneous): Exposure is by contact with vapours or, of probable greater significance, by direct skin contact with the substance. The cutaneous route includes mucous membranes and the eyes.
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits Canada	kerosene	Kerosene	200 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Measured as total hydrocarbon vapor. TLV Basis: skin irritation; CNS impairment; upper respiratory tract irritation. Application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	kerosene	Kérosène / carburants d'aviation, en tant que	200 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(P) - application limitée aux conditions où

Continued...

Shell Wax Paste

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
		vapeur d'hydrocarbures totaux				l'exposition aux aérosols est négligeable.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	kerosene	Kérosène/carburéacteurs, en vapeur totale d'hydrocarbures	200 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	1 - La substance peut être facilement absorbée à travers la peau intacte
Canada - Manitoba Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	kerosene	Kérosène / carburéacteurs, en vapeur totale d'hydrocarbures	200 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Base TLV® : irritation de la peau et des voies respiratoires supérieures ; atteinte du SNC
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits Canada (French Canadian)	kerosene	Kérosène	200 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Mesuré en tant que vapeur totale d'hydrocarbures. Base TLV® : irritation cutanée ; atteinte du système nerveux central ; irritation des voies respiratoires supérieures. Application limitée aux conditions où les expositions aux aérosols sont négligeables.
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits (French Canadian)	kerosene	Kérosène / carburéacteurs, en vapeurs totales d'hydrocarbures	200 mg/m3	250 mg/m3	Not Available	Peau
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances (French Canadian)	kerosene	Brouillard d'huile minérale	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	kerosene	Kérosène/carburants d'aviation, en tant que vapeur totale d'hydrocarbures	200 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Peau; A3
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	carnauba wax	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Respirable fraction)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(R) Respirable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited in the gas-exchange region of the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 4 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	carnauba wax	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Inhalable fraction)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(I) Inhalable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited anywhere in the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 100 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	carnauba wax	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated: Respirable	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	carnauba wax	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated: Total	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	carnauba wax	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Respirable fraction	3 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	carnauba wax	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

Shell Wax Paste

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
		Otherwise Specified: Inhalable fraction				
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	carnauba wax	Particulates Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC) - Total dust	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Note 1: The standard corresponds to dust containing no asbestos and the percentage in crystalline silica is less than 1%.
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits Canada	carnauba wax	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits Canada	carnauba wax	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Respirable particles	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	carnauba wax	Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non spécifiées autrement (PNOS) (fraction respirable)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(R) Fraction respirable : désigne la fraction granulométrique des particules en suspension dans l'air qui se déposent dans la région d'échange gazeux des voies respiratoires et qui est recueillie lors de l'échantillonnage de l'air à l'aide d'un dispositif sélectif en fonction de la taille des particules qui, (a) satisfait aux critères de l'ACGIH relatifs à l'échantillonnage sélectif en fonction de la taille des particules en suspension dans l'air; et (b) présente un diamètre de coupure de 4 µm à une efficacité de collecte de 50 %.
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	carnauba wax	Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non spécifiées autrement (PNOS) (fraction inhalable)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(I) Fraction inhalable : désigne la fraction granulométrique des particules en suspension dans l'air qui se déposent n'importe où dans les voies respiratoires et qui est recueillie lors de l'échantillonnage de l'air à l'aide d'un dispositif sélectif en fonction de la taille des particules qui, (a) satisfait aux critères de l'ACGIH relatifs à l'échantillonnage sélectif en fonction de la taille des particules en suspension dans l'air; et (b) présente un diamètre de coupure de 100 µm à une efficacité de collecte de 50 %.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	carnauba wax	Particules non autrement réglementées : total	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	3 - La limite d'exposition professionnelle est basée sur les effets d'irritation et son ajustement pour compenser des horaires de travail inhabituels n'est pas requis.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	carnauba wax	Particules non autrement réglementées : fraction respirable	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	3 - La limite d'exposition professionnelle est basée sur les effets d'irritation et son ajustement pour compenser des horaires de travail inhabituels n'est pas requis.
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	polyethylene	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Respirable fraction)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(R) Respirable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited in the gas-exchange region of the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 4 µm at 50


Shell Wax Paste

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
						per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	polyethylene	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified (PNOS) (Inhalable fraction)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(I) Inhalable fraction: means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited anywhere in the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that, (a) meets the ACGIH particle size-selective sampling criteria for airborne particulate matter; and (b) has the cut point of 100 µm at 50 per cent collection efficiency.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	polyethylene	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated: Total	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	polyethylene	Particulate Not Otherwise Regulated: Respirable	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	3 - Occupational exposure limit is based on irritation effects and its adjustment to compensate for unusual work schedules is not required.
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	polyethylene	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Respirable fraction	3 mg/m3	6 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits	polyethylene	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Specified: Inhalable fraction	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants	polyethylene	Particulates Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC) - Total dust	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Note 1: The standard corresponds to dust containing no asbestos and the percentage in crystalline silica is less than 1%.
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits Canada	polyethylene	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits Canada	polyethylene	Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Respirable particles	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	polyethylene	Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non spécifiées autrement (PNOS) (fraction inhalable)	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(I) Fraction inhalable : désigne la fraction granulométrique des particules en suspension dans l'air qui se déposent n'importe où dans les voies respiratoires et qui est recueillie lors de l'échantillonnage de l'air à l'aide d'un dispositif sélectif en fonction de la taille des particules qui, (a) satisfait aux critères de l'ACGIH relatifs à l'échantillonnage sélectif en fonction de la taille des particules en suspension dans l'air; et (b) présente un diamètre de coupure de 100 µm à une efficacité de collecte de 50 %.
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	polyethylene	Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non spécifiées autrement (PNOS) (fraction respirable)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(R) Fraction respirable : désigne la fraction granulométrique des particules en suspension dans l'air qui se déposent dans la région d'échange gazeux des voies respiratoires et qui est recueillie lors de l'échantillonnage de l'air à l'aide d'un dispositif sélectif en fonction de la taille des particules qui,

Shell Wax Paste

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
						(a) satisfait aux critères de l'ACGIH relatifs à l'échantillonnage sélectif en fonction de la taille des particules en suspension dans l'air; et (b) présente un diamètre de coupure de 4 µm à une efficacité de collecte de 50 %.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	polyethylene	Particules non autrement réglementées : total	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	3 - La limite d'exposition professionnelle est basée sur les effets d'irritation et son ajustement pour compenser des horaires de travail inhabituels n'est pas requis.
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits (French Canadian)	polyethylene	Particules non autrement réglementées : fraction respirable	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	3 - La limite d'exposition professionnelle est basée sur les effets d'irritation et son ajustement pour compenser des horaires de travail inhabituels n'est pas requis.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p>
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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable.
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 <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

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

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/Colour	Odourless paste; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available

Continued...

Shell Wax Paste

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)	68	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	275 @ 20 degC	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	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
Particle Characteristics	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

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as an aspiration hazard

Inhaled	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. Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. 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. 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.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.
Skin Contact	The material may cause severe inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. d-Limonene may cause damage to and growths in the kidney. These growths can progress to cancer.

Shell Wax Paste

Shell Wax Paste	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
kerosene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Mild
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Human): 100%/12H
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.5mL - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100%/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
carnauba wax	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
polyethylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
polydimethylsiloxane(s)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/1H - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >17000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100uL/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500uL/24H - Mild
d-limonene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (Rodent - guinea pig): 4pph/24H
		Skin (Rodent - mouse): 700mg/7D (intermittent) - Severe
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 10%/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rat): 100%/1H
	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	

KEROSENE	<p>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.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. The gut cell may play a major role in determining the proportion of hydrocarbon that becomes available to be deposited unchanged in peripheral tissues such as in the body fat stores or the liver.</p> <p>Petroleum contains aromatic (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, naphthalene) and aliphatic hydrocarbons (n-hexane), which can result in many detrimental health effects, including, cancer, tumour formation, hearing loss, and nervous system toxicity.</p> <p>Animal testing shows breathing in petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Similarly, exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer in animals, but the relevance in humans is questionable. Most studies involving gasoline have shown that gasoline does not cause genetic mutation, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).</p> <p>Animal studies show concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus.</p> <p>Prolonged contact with petroleum may result in skin inflammation and make the skin more sensitive to irritation and penetration by other materials.</p> <p>The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> <p>Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss. It may worsen skin cancers. There may also be loss of weight, discharge from the nose, excessive tiredness, and wheezing. The individual may be pale. There may be increase in the weight of body organs. There was no evidence of harm to pregnancy.</p>
CARNAUBA WAX	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
POLYETHYLENE	<p>polyethylene pyrolyzate</p> <p>For poly-alpha-olefins (PAOs):</p> <p>PAOs are highly branched, isoparaffinic chemicals produced by oligomerisation of 1-octene, 1-decene and/or 1-dodecene. The crude polyalphaolefin mixture is then distilled into appropriate product fractions to meet specific viscosity specifications and hydrogenated. In existing data, there appears to be no data to show that these structural analogs cause health effects. In addition, there is evidence in the literature that alkanes with 30 or more carbon atoms are unlikely to be absorbed when given by mouth. The physical and chemical properties</p>

Shell Wax Paste

	<p>make it unlikely that significant absorption into the body will occur. There are also no functional groups on PAO molecules that are biologically active. PAOs also have low volatility, so that exposure is unlikely to occur by inhalation.</p> <p>Inclusion of polyethylene in the diet of rats at 8 g/kg/day did not result in treatment-related effects. Polyethylene implanted into rats and mice has reportedly caused local tumorigenic activity at doses of 33 to 2120 mg/kg, but the relevance to human exposure is not certain.</p>
POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE(S)	<p>NOTE: Tumorigenic in rats : Neoplastic by RTECS criteria. Product subject to review for use in body implants Chronic exposure Carcinogenicity-rat-Implant Tumorigenic:Neoplastic by RTECS criteria. Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration:Tumors. Endocrine:Tumors Siloxanes may impair liver and hormonal function, as well as the lung and kidney. They have not been found to be irritating to the skin and eyes. They may potentially cause cancer (tumours of the womb in females) and may cause impaired fertility or infertility.</p>
D-LIMONENE	<p>Tumorigenic by RTECS criteria</p> <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>Epoxidation of double bonds is a common bioactivation pathway for alkenes. The allylic epoxides formed were found to be sensitizing. Research has shown that conjugated dienes in or in conjunction with a six-membered ring are prohaptenes, while related dienes containing isolated double bonds or an acrylic conjugated diene were weak or non-sensitising.</p> <p>Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact dermatitis occurs. Contact allergy is a lifelong condition, so symptoms may occur on re-exposure. Allergic contact dermatitis can be severe and widespread, with significant impairment of quality of life and potential consequences for fitness for work.</p> <p>If the perfume contains a sensitizing component, intolerance to perfumes by inhalation may occur. Symptoms may include general unwellness, coughing, phlegm, wheezing, chest tightness, headache, shortness of breath with exertion, acute respiratory illness, hayfever, asthma and other respiratory diseases. Perfumes can induce excess reactivity of the airway without producing allergy or airway obstruction. Breathing through a carbon filter mask had no protective effect.</p> <p>Occupational asthma caused by perfume substances, such as isoamyl acetate, limonene, cinnamaldehyde and benzaldehyde, tend to give persistent symptoms, even though the exposure is below occupational exposure limits.</p> <p>Monomethyltin chloride, thioglycolate esters, and tall oil ester reaction product:</p> <p>Monomethyltin trichloride (MMTC, CAS RN: 993-16-8), monomethyltin tris[2-ethylhexylmercaptoacetate (MMT (EHTG); MMT (2-EHMA), CAS RN: 57583-34-3), monomethyltin tris[isooctylmercaptoacetate (MMT(IOTG), CAS RN: 54849-38-6) and methyltin reverse ester tallate reaction product (TERP, CAS RNs: 201687-58-3, 201687-57-2, 68442-12-6, 151436-98-5) are considered one category of compounds for mammalian studies via the oral route. The justification for this category is based on structural similarities and the demonstrated rapid conversion of all of the esters to the MMTC when placed in simulated mammalian gastric contents [0.07M HCl] under physiological conditions. For the MMT(EHTG) >90% conversion to MMTC occurred within 0.5 hours. For TERP, 68% of the monomethyltin portion of the compound was converted to MMTC within 1 hour. Thus, MMTC is the appropriate surrogate for mammalian toxicology studies via the oral route.</p> <p>TERP is a reaction product of MMTC and dimethyltin dichloride (DMTC), Na₂S, and tall oil fatty acid [a mixture of carboxylic acids, predominantly C-18]. The reaction product is a mixture of carboxylic esters and includes short oligomers of mono/dimethyltins bridged by sulfide groups. Although the tall oil component of TERP is not structurally similar to EHTG, TERP's conversion to MMTC justifies its inclusion.</p> <p>Fragrance allergens act as haptens, which are small molecules that cause an immune reaction only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but some require previous activation. A prehapten is a chemical that itself causes little or no sensitization, but it is transformed into a hapten outside the skin by a chemical reaction (oxidation in air or reaction with light) without the requirement of an enzyme.</p> <p>For prehaptens, it is possible to prevent activation outside the body to a certain extent by different measures, for example, prevention of air exposure during handling and storage of the ingredients and the final product, and by the addition of suitable antioxidants. When antioxidants are used, care should be taken that they will not be activated themselves, and thereby form new sensitizers.</p> <p>Prehaptens: Most terpenes with oxidisable allylic positions can be expected to self-oxidise on air exposure. Depending on the stability of the oxidation products that are formed, the oxidized products will have differing levels of sensitization potential. Tests shows that air exposure of lavender oil increased the potential for sensitization.</p> <p>Prohaptens: Compounds that are bioactivated in the skin and thereby form haptens are referred to prohaptens. The possibility of a prohapten being activated cannot be avoided by outside measures.</p> <p>d-Limonene is readily absorbed by inhalation and swallowing. Absorption through the skin is reported to be lower than by inhalation. It is rapidly distributed to different tissues in the body, readily metabolized and eliminated, primarily through the urine.</p> <p>Limonene shows low acute toxicity by all three routes in animals. Limonene is a skin irritant in both experimental animals and humans. Limited data is available on the potential to cause eye and airway irritation. Autooxidised products of d-limonene have the potential to sensitize the skin. Limited data is available on the potential to cause respiratory sensitization in humans.</p>
POLYETHYLENE & D-LIMONENE	<p>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.</p>

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

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Shell Wax Paste	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
kerosene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

Shell Wax Paste

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	carnauba wax	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
polyethylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
polydimethylsiloxane(s)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>10000mg/l	Not Available
d-limonene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.214mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.307mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	0h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.05-1.5mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.46mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. 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.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
polyethylene	LOW	LOW
d-limonene	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
kerosene	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.1)
carnauba wax	LOW (LogKOW = 3.46)
polyethylene	LOW (LogKOW = 17.04)
polydimethylsiloxane(s)	LOW (LogKOW = 7.56)
d-limonene	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.8275)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
polyethylene	LOW (Log KOC = 14.3)
d-limonene	LOW (Log KOC = 1324)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ 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.
------------------------------	---

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
------------------	----

Land transport (TDG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Continued...

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments****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
kerosene	Not Applicable
carnauba wax	Not Applicable
polyethylene	Not Applicable
polydimethylsiloxane(s)	Not Applicable
d-limonene	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
kerosene	Not Applicable
carnauba wax	Not Applicable
polyethylene	Not Applicable
polydimethylsiloxane(s)	Not Applicable
d-limonene	Not Applicable

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

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

kerosene is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

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

carnauba wax is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

polyethylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

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

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

polydimethylsiloxane(s) is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

d-limonene is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

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

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSDL	No (kerosene; carnauba wax; polyethylene; polydimethylsiloxane(s); d-limonene)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (polyethylene; polydimethylsiloxane(s))
Japan - ENCS	No (carnauba wax)
Korea - KECI	Yes

National Inventory	Status
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (kerosene; carnauba wax; polyethylene; polydimethylsiloxane(s); d-limonene)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	06/05/2026
Initial Date	16/12/2019

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
4.1	27/10/2023	UN Number update
4.2	06/05/2026	Hazards identification - Classification, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Supplier Information

Other information

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ 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
- ▶ MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- ▶ IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- ▶ IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- ▶ IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- ▶ 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.