

SAFETY DATA SHEET
GHS HAPPICH
 A Pelzer Family Company

3/19/24

Simichrome Polish

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : Simichrome Polish

Other means of identification : Not available.

Product type : Liquid.

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

Product use : Polishing / Burnishing compound

Area of application : Consumer applications.

 Supplier's details : Happich GmbH
 Lise-Meitner-Straße 14
 D-42119 Wuppertal
 Tel.: +49 (0) 202 87030

 Happich
 Simichrome Polish
 Polishing Paste

e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS : info@happich.de

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : +49 (0) 202 87030 (from Monday to Friday 08:00-16:00)

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2

Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity: 10%

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary statements
 General : P103 - Read label before use.
 P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
 P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

 Prevention : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
 P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response : P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.

Date of issue/Date of revision : 07/03/2015 Date of previous issue : No previous validation Version : 1 1/14

Section 2. Hazards identification

Storage	: P405 - Store locked up.
Disposal	: P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Supplemental label elements	: Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Hazards not otherwise classified	: Defatting to the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture	: Mixture
Other means of identification	: Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number	: Not applicable.
Product code	: Not available.

Ingredient name	Other names	%	CAS number
Kerosine (petroleum)	Kerosine (petroleum)	10-30	8008-20-6
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Not available.	10-30	64742-82-1
ammonium oleate	ammonium oleate	5-10	544-60-5
Amides, coco, N,N-bis(hydroxyethyl)	Amides, coco, N,N-bis(hydroxyethyl)	0.1-1	68603-42-9

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health and hence require reporting in this section.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact	: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
Inhalation	: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
Skin contact	: Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Section 4. First aid measures

- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
Inhalation : No specific data.
Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 irritation
 dryness
 cracking
Ingestion : No specific data.

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

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
Specific treatments : No specific treatment.
Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use water spray, dry chemical powder or carbon dioxide for extinction. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol-resistant foam or water spray or fog.
Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
 carbon dioxide
 carbon monoxide
 nitrogen oxides

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

sulfur oxides
Hydrogen

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Section 7. Handling and storage

- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store between the following temperatures: 10 to 25°C (50 to 77°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Kerosine (petroleum)	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 100 mg/m ³ 10 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 200 mg/m ³ , (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours.

- Appropriate engineering controls** : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin protection

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Hand protection	: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Recommended: nitrile rubber, NBR (≥0.4 mm)
Body protection	: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Recommended: Light weight protective clothing
Other skin protection	: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respiratory protection	: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	: Pasty
Color	: Pink
Odor	: Characteristic.
Odor threshold	: Not available.
pH	: 9.5 to 11.4
Melting point	: Not available.
Boiling point	: >100°C (>212°F)
Flash point	: Not applicable.
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Non-flammable.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Not available.
Vapor pressure	: Not available.
Vapor density	: Not available.
Relative density	: Not available.
Solubility	: Not available.
Solubility in water	: Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
SADT	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical/chemical properties comments : Dispersible in the following materials: water
Organic solvents: 15-25%
VOC content: 23.1%
253.0 g/l (2.11 lb/gal)

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Incompatible materials : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials and acids.

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Kerosine (petroleum)	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>13.1 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2920 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	13100 mg/m ³	8 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	3400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
Amides, coco, N,N-bis (hydroxyethyl)	LD50 Oral	Rat	12152 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary : Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Kerosine (petroleum)	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 Milliliters	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 Percent	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	-	-
Amides, coco, N,N-bis (hydroxyethyl)	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 microliters	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	300 microliters	-

Section 11. Toxicological information

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : Non-irritant to skin.
Eyes : May cause eye irritation.

Sensitization

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : Not sensitizing
Respiratory : Not sensitizing

Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	471 Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test	Subject: Bacteria	Negative

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Kerosine (petroleum)	-	3	-
Amides, coco, N,N-bis(hydroxyethyl)	-	2B	-

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Amides, coco, N,N-bis(hydroxyethyl)	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact	: Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact	: No specific data.
Inhalation	: No specific data.
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation dryness cracking
Ingestion	: No specific data.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects	: Not available.
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects	: Not available.
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General	: Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
Carcinogenicity	: Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Other information : Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Kerosine (petroleum)	EC50 10 to 100 mg/l EC50 10 to 22 mg/l LC50 10 to 100 mg/l	Algae Daphnia Fish	72 hours 48 hours 96 hours
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	EC50 10 mg/l EC50 10 mg/l	Daphnia Fish	48 hours 96 hours

Conclusion/Summary : Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	OECD Chemical Check supplier MSDS: Motor Clean 500 sds (2037-SDS), 12. 09.2012 / 0023, RQ 2012_2732_2037_1196_2037_2012_09_12 301F Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	74.7 % - 28 days	-	-

Conclusion/Summary : Contains: surfactant (Readily biodegradable)

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy	4.2 to 7.2	10 to 2500	high

Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition
coefficient (K_{oc})** : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-
Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	Not available.
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	-	-	-

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : **United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are listed or exempted.
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: ammonia

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed

Section 15. Regulatory information

Clean Air Act Section 602 : Not listed
Class II Substances

DEA List I Chemicals : Not listed
(Precursor Chemicals)

DEA List II Chemicals : Not listed
(Essential Chemicals)

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : Immediate (acute) health hazard
Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Kerosine (petroleum)	10-30	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy ammonium oleate	10-30	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Amides, coco, N,N-bis(hydroxyethyl)	5-10	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
	0.1-1	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	ammonium oleate	544-60-5	5-10
Supplier notification	ammonium oleate	544-60-5	5-10

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations

Massachusetts : The following components are listed: Kerosine
New York : None of the components are listed.
New Jersey : The following components are listed: Kerosene; Fuel Oil #1
Pennsylvania : The following components are listed: Kerosine (Petroleum)

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
Amides, coco, N,N-bis(hydroxyethyl)	Yes.	No.	No.	No.

Section 16. Other information

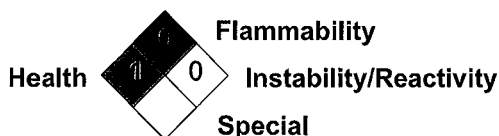
Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	*	1
Flammability		0
Physical hazards		0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

History

Date of issue/Date of revision	: 07/03/2015
Date of previous issue	: No previous validation
Version	: 1
Prepared by	: Chemical Check GmbH
Key to abbreviations	: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) UN = United Nations
References	: HCS (U.S.A.)- Hazard Communication Standard International transport regulations

▣ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

Section 16. Other information

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.