

SAFETY DATA SHEET

WYNN'S ENGINE FLUSH (51621)

Infosafe No.: HYB50
ISSUED Date : 13/02/2017
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

WYNN'S ENGINE FLUSH (51621)

Company Name

ITW AAMTECH (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address

1-9 NINA LINK DANDENONG SOUTH
VIC 3175 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 1800 177 989

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698; 1800 308 556

Emergency phone number

1800 638 556; 1800 039 008; 0800 2436 2255

E-mail Address

info@aamtech.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses: Oil flushing agent.

Additional Information

Emergency telephone number:

Association / Organisation: Not Available

Emergency telephone numbers: 1800 039 008

Other emergency telephone numbers: 0800 2436 2255

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Signal Word (s)

NOT APPLICABLE

Hazard Statement (s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary Statement (s)

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P103 Read label before use.

Precautionary statement – Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement – Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement – Disposal

Not Applicable

Other Information

Classification: Not Applicable

Label elements:

GHS label elements: Not Applicable

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Ingredients**

Name	CAS	Proportion
naphthenic distillate, light, solvent-refined (severe)	64741-97-5.	>60 %w
Other non-hazardous ingredients	Not Available	<10 %w

Other Information

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES**Inhalation**

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

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.

Skin

If skin contact occurs:

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.

Eye contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

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.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

Treat symptomatically.

Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.

High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful

with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

Specific Methods

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.

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Fire Incompatibility: Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

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).

Combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO₂)

nitrogen oxides (NO_x)

sulfur oxides (SO_x)

phosphorus oxides (PO_x)

metal oxides

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures

See section 8

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Slippery when spilt.

Remove all ignition sources.

Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Slippery when spilt.

Remove all ignition sources.

Minor hazard.

Clear area of personnel.

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.

Environmental Precautions

See section 12

Other Information

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe handling:

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Other information:

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility:

- Avoid storage with oxidisers

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

INGREDIENT DATA

- Source: Australia Exposure Standards
- Ingredient: naphthenic distillate, light, solvent-refined (severe)
- Material name: Oil mist, refined mineral
- TWA: 5 mg/m³
- STEL: Not Available
- Peak: Not Available
- Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

- Ingredient: Wynn's Engine Flush (51621)
- Material name: Not Available
- TEEL-1: Not Available
- TEEL-2: Not Available
- TEEL-3: Not Available

- Ingredient: naphthenic distillate, light, solvent-refined (severe)
- Original IDLH: Not Available
- Revised IDLH: Not Available

- Ingredient: other non-hazardous ingredients
- Original IDLH: Not Available
- Revised IDLH: Not Available

Appropriate Engineering Controls

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:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
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.

Respiratory Protection

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

Eye Protection

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

Safety glasses with side shields.

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.

Hand Protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

Body Protection

Other protection:

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

Overalls.

Barrier cream.

Eyewash unit.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Clear amber liquid with mild petroleum odour; does not mix with water.

Odour

Not Available

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Solubility in Water

Immiscible

pH

Not Applicable (as supplied)

Not Applicable as a solution (1%)

Vapour Pressure

Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)

>1

Evaporation Rate

Not Available

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

12 cSt @40C

Volatile Component

Not Available

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available

Flash Point

165°C (COC)

Flammability

Not Applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not Available

Explosion Limit - Upper

Not Available

Explosion Limit - Lower

Not Available

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range

>193 °C

Relative density

0.901@ 15C (Water = 1)

Melting/Freezing Point

-23°C

Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7

Chemical Stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7

Incompatible materials

See section 7

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

Wynn's Engine Flush (51621)

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

Naphthenic distillate, light, solvent-refined (severe)

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/l/4hr[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/l/4hr[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/l/4hr[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/l/4hr[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l/4hr[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10.5 mg/l/4hr[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.7 mg/l/4hr[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9.6 mg/l/4hr[1]

Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION: Not Available

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

NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, SOLVENT-REFINED (SEVERE)

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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:

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.

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 carcinogenic and mutagenic activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components.

For highly and severely refined distillate base oils:

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.

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.

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

Ingestion

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting

Inhalation

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.

Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures.

Skin

The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.

Eye

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Data Not Available to make classification

Serious eye damage/irritation

Data Not Available to make classification

Mutagenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Respiratory sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Skin Sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Carcinogenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-single exposure

Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure

Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard

Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects

Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient: naphthenic distillate, light, solvent-refined (severe)

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 48

Species: Crustacea

Value: >1000mg/L

Source: 1

Ingredient: naphthenic distillate, light, solvent-refined (severe)

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 48

Species: Crustacea

Value: >1000mg/L

Source: 1

Ingredient: naphthenic distillate, light, solvent-refined (severe)

Endpoint: NOEC

Test Duration (hr): 504

Species: Crustacea

Value: >1mg/L

Source: 1

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Persistence: Water/Soil: No Data available for all ingredients

Persistence: Air: No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility

Mobility:

No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative Potential

Bioaccumulation:

No Data available for all ingredients

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal:

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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number

None Allocated

UN proper shipping name

None Allocated

Transport hazard class(es)

None Allocated

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

Other Information

Labels Required:

Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM: Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): 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

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

Not Applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture:

NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, SOLVENT-REFINED (SEVERE)(64741-97-5.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory: Australia - AICS

Status: Y

National Inventory: Canada - DSL

Status: Y

National Inventory: Canada - NDSL

Status: N (naphthenic distillate, light, solvent-refined (severe))

National Inventory: China - IECSC

Status: Y

National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP

Status: Y

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS

Status: N (naphthenic distillate, light, solvent-refined (severe))

National Inventory: Korea - KECI

Status: Y

National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC

Status: Y

National Inventory: Philippines - PICCS

Status: Y

National Inventory: USA - TSCA

Status: Y

Legend:

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

16. OTHER INFORMATION

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Task #	24325
Transcription Sign Off	24325 AF 20122017

Other Information

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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.

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown. Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

END OF SDS

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