

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SEPTONE MAGIC SHINE

Infosafe No.: K1H28  
ISSUED Date : 26/05/2014  
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

**GHS Product Identifier**

SEPTONE MAGIC SHINE

**Product Code**

AVMS4, AVMS20, AVMS200

**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

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**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: Rejuvenator treatment for vinyl, plastic and rubber.

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**GHS classification of the substance/mixture**

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

GHS Classification [1]: Flammable Liquid Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, STOT - RE Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

**Signal Word (s)**

DANGER

**Hazard Statement (s)**

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H401 Toxic to aquatic life

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

## Pictogram (s)

Environment, Exclamation mark, Flame, Health hazard



### Precautionary statement – Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.  
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.  
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

### Precautionary statement – Response

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider  
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use... to extinguish.  
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.  
P391 Collect spillage.  
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

### Precautionary statement – Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
P405 Store locked up.

### Precautionary statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Information on Composition

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent	64742-89-8.	>60 %
N Hexane	110-54-3	10-30 %
Toluene	108-88-3	<10 %
Other ingredients, non-hazardous	Not Available	10-30 %

## 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**

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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**

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

Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.

Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.

A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

## **5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

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### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### **Specific Methods**

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

May be violently or explosively reactive.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Consider evacuation (or protect in place).

Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.

If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.

### **Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical**

Fire Incompatibility: Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.  
Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.  
Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.  
Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.  
Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.  
Heating may cause expansion / decomposition with violent rupture of containers.  
On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO)  
May emit clouds of acrid smoke  
Other combustion products include:  
carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

**Hazchem Code**

3YE

**Decomposition Temperature**

Not Available

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages**

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.  
Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.  
Wipe up.  
Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

**Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages**

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.  
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.  
May be violently or explosively reactive.  
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.  
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.  
No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.  
Increase ventilation.

**Other Information**

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 (EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION) of the MSDS.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for Safe Handling**

Safe handling  
Avoid generating and breathing mist and vapour  
Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.  
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.  
Use in a well-ventilated area.  
Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.  
DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.  
Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.  
When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

**Other information**

Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.  
No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.  
DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.  
Keep containers securely sealed.  
Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.  
Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.  
Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

**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

**Other Information**

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES  
Not Available

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

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**Occupational exposure limit values**

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Source: Australia Exposure Standards  
Ingredient: n-hexane  
Material name: Hexane (n-Hexane)  
TWA: 72 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 20 ppm  
STEL: Not Available  
Peak: Not Available  
Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards  
Ingredient: toluene  
Material name: Toluene  
TWA: 191 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 50 ppm  
STEL: 574 mg/m<sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm  
Peak: Not Available  
Notes: Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent  
TEEL-0: 100 ppm  
TEEL-1: 100 ppm  
TEEL-2: 200 ppm  
TEEL-3: 1000 ppm

Ingredient: n-hexane  
TEEL-0: 50 ppm  
TEEL-1: 400 ppm  
TEEL-2: 3300 ppm  
TEEL-3: 8600 ppm

Ingredient: toluene  
TEEL-0: 200 ppm  
TEEL-1: 200 ppm  
TEEL-2: 510 ppm  
TEEL-3: 2900 ppm

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent  
Original IDLH: Not Available  
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: n-hexane  
Original IDLH: 5,000 ppm  
Revised IDLH: 1,100 [LEL] ppm

Ingredient: toluene  
Original IDLH: 2,000 ppm  
Revised IDLH: 500 ppm

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

### **Appropriate Engineering Controls**

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear

Use in a well-ventilated area

or

Local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e. to keep exposures below required standards, otherwise PPE is required.

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. 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.

### **Respiratory Protection**

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

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

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

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 5 x ES

Half-Face Respirator: AX-AUS / Class 1 P2

Full-Face Respirator: -

Powered Air Respirator: AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 25 x ES

Half-Face Respirator: Air-line\*

Full-Face Respirator: AX-2 P2

Powered Air Respirator: AX-PAPR-2 P2

Required Minimum Protection Factor: up to 50 x ES

Half-Face Respirator: -

Full-Face Respirator: AX-3 P2

Powered Air Respirator: -

Required Minimum Protection Factor: 50+ x ES

Half-Face Respirator: -

Full-Face Respirator: Air-line\*\*

Powered Air Respirator: -

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

### **Eye Protection**

Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,

Chemical goggles.

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. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.

#### **Hand Protection**

Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves

or

PVC gloves

Protective footwear

DO NOT use this product to clean the skin

#### **Personal Protective Equipment**

Skin protection: See Hand protection

Other protection

Overalls.

Eyewash unit.

#### **Thermal Hazards**

Not Available

#### **Body Protection**

See Other protection

#### **Other Information**

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computergenerated selection:

Septone Magic Shine

Material: PE/EVAL/PE

CPI: A

Material: PVA

CPI: A

Material: SARANEX-23 2-PLY

CPI: A

Material: VITON

CPI: A

Material: VITON/CHLOROBUTYL

CPI: A

Material: NITRILE

CPI: B

Material: TEFLON

CPI: B

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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

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

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

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Form

Liquid

### Appearance

Clear highly flammable water white mobile liquid with hydrocarbon solvent odour; floats on water.

### Odour

Not Available

### Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

### Boiling Point

66-115 °C

### Solubility in Water

Immiscible

### Specific Gravity

0.737 @ 25C

### pH

Not Applicable (as supplied)

Not Applicable as a solution(1%)

### Vapour Pressure

15kPa @ 20°C

### Vapour Density (Air=1)

3.1

### Evaporation Rate

4.3 BuAC = 1

### Odour Threshold

Not Available

### Viscosity

Not Available

### Volatile Component

54 w/v (%vol)

### Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

### Surface tension

Not Available

### Flash Point

-30 °C (Abel - IP170)

### Flammability

Flammable.

### Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not Available

### Explosion Limit - Upper

7.5%

### Explosion Limit - Lower

1.0%

### Explosion Properties

Not Available



**Molecular Weight**

Not Applicable

**Oxidising Properties**

Not Available

**Melting/Freezing Point**

Not available.

**Other Information**

Taste: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**Reactivity**

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

**Chemical Stability**

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

**Conditions to Avoid**

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

**Incompatible materials**

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**

See section 5 (FIREFIGHTING MEASURES)

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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**Toxicology Information**

Septone Magic Shine

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

Naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

N-hexane

TOXICITY:

Inhalation (rat) LD50: 48000 ppm/4h

Oral (rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg

Not Available

IRRITATION:

Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild

Not Available

Toluene

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h

Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg

Not Available

**IRRITATION:**

Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild

Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild

Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate

Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate

Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

**NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC SOLVENT**

For petroleum:

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to

compounds which are neuropathic.

This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents

**Carcinogenicity:** Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans.

**Mutagenicity:** There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results. All in vivo studies in animals and recent studies in exposed humans (e. g. petrol service station attendants) have shown negative results in mutagenicity assays.

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

**Ingestion**

Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons may produce irritation of the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine with oedema and mucosal ulceration resulting; symptoms include a burning sensation in the mouth and throat. Large amounts may produce narcosis with nausea and vomiting, weakness or dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, swelling of the abdomen, unconsciousness and convulsions. Myocardial injury may produce arrhythmias, ventricular fibrillation and electrocardiographic changes. Central nervous system depression may also occur. Light aromatic hydrocarbons produce a warm, sharp, tingling sensation on contact with taste buds and may anaesthetise the tongue.

**Inhalation**

Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

**Skin**

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption

The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

**Eye**

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

**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 required to make classification available

### **STOT-single exposure**

Data required to make classification available

### **STOT-repeated exposure**

Data required to make classification available

### **Aspiration Hazard**

Data required to make classification available

### **Chronic Effects**

Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Chronic dermal exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons may result in defatting which produces localised dermatoses. Surface cracking and erosion may also increase susceptibility to infection by microorganisms. One epidemiological study of petroleum refinery workers has reported elevations in standard mortality ratios for skin cancer along with a dose-response relationship indicating an association between routine workplace exposure to petroleum or one of its constituents and skin cancer, particularly melanoma. Other studies have been unable to confirm this finding.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes.

### **Other Information**

CMR STATUS

SKIN

Toluene

Australia Exposure Standards - Skin

Sk

## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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### **Ecological information**

Toxicity

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

[The volatile components of this product are readily biodegradable under aerobic conditions. They will partition largely to the atmosphere but some will partition to soil and sediment where lowered bioavailability would reduce uptake by organisms. Research also indicates that the volatile components have a moderate potential for bioaccumulation; however bioconcentration would be expected to be low. They are expected to exhibit a moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms. The non-volatile components of this product are unlikely to become atmospheric contaminants unless generated in aerosol form. They have very low water solubility (< 100 ppb). If discharged to water, they will initially form a surface film as they are non-volatile and have a high binding affinity for particulate matter, they will adsorb to particulates and sediment out. They degrade in soil abiotically to a smaller molecule. These in turn are either biodegraded in soil or volatilized into the air where they are broken down in the presence of sunlight. Under appropriate conditions, the ultimate degradation products are inorganic silica, carbon dioxide and water vapor. They can be expected to be > 80% removed during the sewage treatment process. They are expected to exhibit low toxicity to aquatic organisms and soil micro-organisms, and will not bioaccumulate.

### **Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient: Not Available

Persistence: Water/Soil: Not Available

Persistence: Air: Not Available

### **Mobility**

Ingredient: Not Available

Mobility: Not Available

#### **Bioaccumulative Potential**

Ingredient: Not Available

Bioaccumulation: Not Available

### **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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#### **Waste Disposal**

Product / Packaging disposal

Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Incinerate residue at an approved site.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

### **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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#### **U.N. Number**

1268

#### **UN proper shipping name**

PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

#### **Transport hazard class(es)**

3

#### **Packing Group**

II

#### **Hazchem Code**

3YE

#### **IERG Number**

14

#### **Other Information**

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant:

HAZCHEM: 3YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number: 1268

Packing group: II

UN proper shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

Class: 3

Subrisk:

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions:

Limited quantity: 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1268

Packing group: II

UN proper shipping name: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.; Petroleum products, n.o.s.

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

ICAO/IATA Class: 3

ICAO / IATA Subrisk:

ERG Code: 3H

Special precautions for user:  
Special provisions: A3  
Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 364  
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L  
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 353  
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L  
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y341  
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)  
UN number: 1268  
Packing group: II  
UN proper shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.  
Environmental hazard:  
Transport hazard class(es):  
IMDG Class: 3  
IMDG Subrisk:  
Special precautions for user:  
EMS Number: F-E,S-E  
Special provisions:  
Limited Quantities: 1 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code  
Source: 40-7-4-9-0-0-MK-20041022  
Ingredient: n-hexane  
Pollution Category: Not Available  
Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w): Not Available  
Residual Concentration: Not Available

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### Regulatory information

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

Naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent(64742-89-8.) is found on the following regulatory lists

"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (\*Substitute It Now!)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Acros Transport Information"

N-hexane(110-54-3) is found on the following regulatory lists

"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Exposure Standards", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (\*Substitute It Now!)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database",

"GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List",  
"Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","International Air Transport Association (IATA)  
Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E  
(Part 2)","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey:  
Transparency List"

Toluene(108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","International Maritime  
Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor  
substances - Part 2","Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III","Australia Standard for the Uniform  
Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action","Australia Exposure  
Standards","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","United Nations Convention  
Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II","FisherTransport Information","IMO Provisional  
Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Tradenamed) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already  
assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General  
Safety Precautions","United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn,  
Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods  
Model Regulations (English)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","OECD List of High  
Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Fragrance Association  
(IFRA) Standards Prohibited","Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics","International  
Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling  
of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning  
the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","Australia - Australian  
Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic  
habitat)","UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II","Australia National Pollutant Inventory",  
"Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants  
entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality","Australia High Volume Industrial  
Chemical List (HVICL)","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in  
drinkingwater","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","OECD  
Existing Chemicals Database","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG  
Code) - Dangerous Goods List","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E  
(Part 2)","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia Hazardous Substances  
Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient  
environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory -  
Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)","IMO IBC  
Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the  
Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II","Acros Transport  
Information","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7","Australia Standard  
for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"

#### **Poisons Schedule**

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## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

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#### **Empirical Formula & Structural Formula**

Not Applicable

**Other Information**

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Other means of identification: Not Available

CAS number: Not Applicable

Hazard Alert Code: 3

The (M)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.

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**END OF SDS**

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