SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE HEAVY DUTY DEGREASER

Infosafe No.: K1H0J
ISSUED Date : 28/02/2017
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
SEPTONE HEAVY DUTY DEGREASER

Product Code
ADD1, ADD4, ADD20

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
Solvent degreaser.

Additional Information
Website: www.aamtech.com.au

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Aspiration Hazard: Category 1
Carcinogenicity: Category 2
Flammable Liquids: Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2
STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

Signal Word (s)
DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

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.

Pictogram (s)
Flame,Exclamation mark,Health hazard

Precautionary statement – Prevention
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

Precautionary statement – Response
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Precautionary statement – Storage
P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement – Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Other Information
Classification of the substance or mixture:
HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Classification[1]: Flammable Liquid Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Aspiration Hazard Category 1

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	64742-82-1.	98 %
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	95-63-6	0-2 %
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	108-67-8	0-2 %
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	0-2 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	0-2 %

Other Information
Synonyms: Product Codes: ADD1, ADD4, ADD20

Substances:
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Contains <0.1% w/w benzene

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
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]

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Foam.
Dry chemical powder.
BCF (where regulations permit).
Carbon dioxide.

Specific Methods
Alert Fire BAlert 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.

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:
Liquid and vapour are flammable.
Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Combustion products include:
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Hazchem Code
3Y

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions
See section 8 - Exposure controls/personal protection

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.

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.

Environmental Precautions
See section 12 - Ecological information

Other Information
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 - Exposure controls/personal protection of the SDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling
Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec).
Avoid splash filling.
Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Suitable container:
Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility:
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values
INGREDIENT DATA:
Source / Ingredient / Material name / TWA / STEL / Peak / Notes
Australia Exposure Standards naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy White spirits 790 mg/m3 Not Available Not Available Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards naphthalene Naphthalene 52 mg/m3 / 10 ppm 79 mg/m3 / 15 ppm Not Available Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS
Ingredient / Material name / TEEL-1 / TEEL-2 / TEEL-3
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2) 350 mg/m3 1,800 mg/m3 40,000 mg/m3
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy Petroleum distillates; petroleum ether; includes clay-treated light naphthenic [64742-45-6]; low boiling [68477-31-6]; petroleum extracts [64742-06-9]; petroleum base oil [64742-46-7]; petroleum 50 thinner, petroleum spirits [64475-85-0], Soltrol, VM&P naphtha [8032-32-4]; Ligroine, and paint solvent; petroleum paraffins C5-C20 [64771-72-8]; hydrotreated light naphthenic [64742-53-6]; solvent refined light naphthenic [64741-97-5]; and machine coolant 1 1,100 mg/m3 1,800 mg/m3 40,000 mg/m3
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy Naphtha (coal tar); includes solvent naphtha, petroleum (64742-88-7), naphtha (petroleum) light aliphatic, rubber solvent (64742-89-8), heaevy catalytic cracked (64741-54-4), light straight run (64741-46-4), heavy aliphatic solvent (64742-96-7), high flash aromatic and aromatic solvent naphtha (64742-95-6) 1,200 mg/m3 6,700 mg/m3 40,000 mg/m3
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene) 300 mg/m3 1,800 mg/m3 29500 mg/m3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene Permafluor E+ 140 mg/m3 360 mg/m3 2,200 mg/m3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4-; (Pseudocumene) Not Available Not Available 480 ppm
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene Mesitylene; (1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene) Not Available Not Available 480 ppm

naphthalene Naphthalene 15 ppm 83 ppm 500 ppm
xylene Xylenes Not Available Not Available Not Available

Ingredient / Original IDLH / Revised IDLH
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy 29,500 mg/m3 / 10,000 ppm / 10,000 [LEL] ppm 20,000 mg/m3 / 1,100 [LEL] ppm / 1,000 [LEL] ppm
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene Not Available Not Available
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene Not Available Not Available
naphthalene 500 ppm 250 ppm
xylene 1,000 ppm 900 ppm

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
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.

Eye Protection
Safety glasses with side shields.
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.

Hand Protection
Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Personal Protective Equipment
Other protection:
Overalls.
PVC Apron.
PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
Eyewash unit.
· Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
· For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
· Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

Thermal Hazards
Not Available

Body Protection
See Hand protection below

See Other protection below

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form
Liquid

Appearance
Clear green flammable liquid with aromatic 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
0.3 kPa @ 20 °C

Vapour Density (Air=1)
4.35

Evaporation Rate
Not Available

Odour Threshold
Not Available

Viscosity
Not Available

Volatile Component
100 %vol

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water
Not Available

Surface tension
Not Available

Flash Point
38 °C (Abel)

Flammability
Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature
230°C

Explosion Limit - Upper
6.0 %

Explosion Limit - Lower
1.0%

Explosion Properties
Not Available

Molecular Weight
Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties
Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range
145-300 °C

Relative density
0.80 (Water = 1)

Melting/Freezing Point
Not Available

Other Information
Taste: Not Available
Gas group: Not Available
VOC g/L: 800

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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 - Fire-fighting measures

Possibility of hazardous reactions
See section 7 - Handling and storage

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information
Septone Heavy Duty Degreaser
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available

naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy
TOXICITY:
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]
dermal (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg*n[2]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2800 ppm/8hr[2]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3400 ppm/4hr[2]
Oral (rat) LD50: >4300 mg/kgd[2]
Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1]
Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1]
Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1]
Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1]
Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]
IRRITATION: Not Available

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene
TOXICITY:
Oral (rat) LD50: 3280 mg/kg[1]
IRRITATION: Not Available

1,3,5-trimethyl benzene
TOXICITY:
Oral (rat) LD50: 3280 mg/kg[1]
Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate
IRRITATION: Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild

naphthalene
TOXICITY:
dermal (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg[2]
Oral (rat) LD50: 490 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION:
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
Skin (rabbit):495 mg (open) - mild

xylene
TOXICITY:
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg[2]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4hr[2]
Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kgt[2]
IRRITATION:
Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate

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

Septone Heavy Duty Degreaser:
[* Manufacturer]

NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY:
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
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. 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.

1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE:
2325 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene

1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE:
12171 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene

NAPHTHALENE:
WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

XYLENE:
The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
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.
Reproductive effector in rats

1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE:
Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.

1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE:
For trimethylbenzenes:
Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after exposure by swallowing, inhalation, or skin contact. In the workplace, inhalation and skin contact are the most important routes of absorption; whole-body toxic effects from skin absorption are unlikely to occur as the skin irritation caused by the chemical generally leads to quick removal. The substance is fat-soluble and may accumulate in fatty tissues. It is also bound to red blood cells in the bloodstream.

1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE:
Other Toxicity data is available for

1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE:
12172 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene

1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & NAPHTHALENE:
The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & NAPHTHALENE & XYLENE:
The material may cause 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.

Acute Toxicity: Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Ingestion
Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

Inhalation
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.
If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

Skin
This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

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

Skin corrosion/irritation
Data 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

Carcinogenicity
Data available to make classification

Reproductive Toxicity
Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-single exposure
Data available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure
Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard
Data available to make classification

Chronic Effects
Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.
Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
Septone Heavy Duty Degreaser
ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy
ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants =13mg/L 1
NOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants =0.1mg/L 1
EC50 48 Crustacea >100mg/L 1
EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants =450mg/L 1
EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants =6.5mg/L 1
NOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants <0.1mg/L 1
LC50 96 Fish 0.00746mg/L 4
EC50 48 Crustacea 0.058mg/L 4
BCF 96 Fish 0.2mg/L 4
NOEC 168 Crustacea <=0.05mg/L 4
LC50 96 Fish 8.8mg/L 4
EC50 48 Crustacea 3.7mg/L 4
EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants =6.5mg/L 1
NOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants <0.1mg/L 1
EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants =6.5mg/L 1
NOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants <0.1mg/L 1

1,2,4-trimethyl benzene
ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
LC50 96 Fish 7.72mg/L 2
EC50 48 Crustacea ca.6.14mg/L 1

1,3,5-trimethyl benzene
ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
LC50 96 Fish 12.52mg/L 4
EC50 48 Crustacea 13mg/L 5
EC0 24 Crustacea =40mg/L 4
NOEC 504 Crustacea 0.4mg/L 4

naphthalene
ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
LC50 96 Fish 0.213mg/L 4
EC50 48 Crustacea 1.6mg/L 4
EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants ca.0.4-ca.0.5mg/L 2
BCF 12 Fish 10.2mg/L 4
NOEC 48 Fish 0.012817mg/L 4

xylene
ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
LC50 96 Fish 2.6mg/L 2
EC50 48 Crustacea >3.4mg/L 2
EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 4.6mg/L 2
NOEC 73 Algae or other aquatic plants 0.44mg/L 2

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) - BioconcentrationData 8. Vendor Data

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

Biodegradable
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability
Ingredient / Persistence: Water/Soil / Persistence: Air
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene LOW (Half-life = 56 days) LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene HIGH HIGH
naphthalene HIGH (Half-life = 258 days) LOW (Half-life = 1.23 days)
xylene HIGH (Half-life = 360 days) LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

Mobility
Mobility in soil
Ingredient / Mobility
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene LOW (KOC = 717.6)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene LOW (KOC = 703)
naphthalene LOW (KOC = 1837)

Bioaccumulative Potential
Ingredient / Bioaccumulation
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene LOW (BCF = 275)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene LOW (BCF = 342)
naphthalene HIGH (BCF = 18000)
xylene MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal
Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information
Land transport (ADG)
UN number: 1223
UN proper shipping name: KEROSENE
Transport hazard class(es)
Class: 3
Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group: III
Environmental hazard: Environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user
Special provisions: Not Applicable
Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)
UN number: 1223
UN proper shipping name: Kerosene
Transport hazard class(es)
ICAO/IATA Class: 3
ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable
ERG Code: 3L
Packing group: III
Environmental hazard: Environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user
Special provisions: A324
Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355

Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)
UN number: 1223
UN proper shipping name: KEROSENE
Transport hazard class(es)
IMDG Class: 3
IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group: III
Environmental hazard: Marine Pollutant
Special precautions for user
EMS Number: F-E , S-E
Special provisions: Not Applicable
Limited Quantities: 5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code:
Not Applicable

U.N. Number
1223

UN proper shipping name
KEROSENE

Transport hazard class(es)
3

Packing Group
III

Hazchem Code
3Y

IERG Number
15

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information
NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY(64742-82-1.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE(95-63-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE(108-67-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

NAPHTHALENE(91-20-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2016 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

XYLENE(1330-20-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

Canada - NDSL: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(naphthalene; xylene; 1,3,5-trimethyl benzene; 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene; naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy)
China - IECSC: All ingredients are on the inventory
Japan - ENCS: All ingredients are on the inventory
Korea - KECI: All ingredients are on the inventory
New Zealand - NZIoC: All ingredients are on the inventory

Poisons Schedule
S5

Hazard Rating Systems
Flammability: 1
Toxicity: 1
Body Contact: 2
Reactivity: 1
Chronic: 0

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

EINECS/ELINCS (EC)
All ingredients are on the inventory

Australia (AICS)
All ingredients are on the inventory

Philippines (PICCS)
All ingredients are on the inventory

USA (TSCA)
Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(poly(dimethyl siloxane))

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information
Version No: 2.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers
Name / CAS No
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy 64742-82-1., 64741-92-0., 8052-41-3., 1030262-12-4., 8032-32-4., 8030-30-6., 64742-88-7., 64742-89-8., 8002-05-9., 61789-95-5., 64742-48-9., 101795-02-2., 8031-06-9., 8030-31-7., 50813-73-5., 54847-97-1., 121448-83-7., 8031-38-7., 8031-39-8.

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