

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE BRAKE DUST CLEANER

Infosafe No.: MTNT4
ISSUED Date : 24/10/2016
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

SEPTONE BRAKE DUST CLEANER

Product Code

ADBC20

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

Fast drying solvent based brake dust cleaner.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1

Flammable Liquids: Category 2

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 2

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 2

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

STOT Repeated Exposure: Category 2

STOT Single Exposure: Category 3 (narcotic)

Toxic to Reproduction: Category 2

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

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.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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, Environment



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 [1]: Flammable Liquid Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2

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

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 %weight
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	10-30 %weight
ISOPROPANOL	67-63-0	<20 %weight
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<10 %weight

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 poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

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 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.

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.

Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

Hazchem Code

•3YE

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

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.

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.

Other Information

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

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.

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 below 30 deg. C.

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

Control parameters:

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL):

INGREDIENT DATA:

Source: Australia Exposure Standards

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent

Material name: Oil mist, refined mineral

TWA: 5 mg/m³

STEL: Not Available

Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: n-hexane
Material name: Hexane (n-Hexane)
TWA: 72 mg/m³ / 20 ppm
STEL: Not Available
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: isopropanol
Material name: Isopropyl alcohol
TWA: 983 mg/m³ / 400 ppm
STEL: 1230 mg/m³ / 500 ppm
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

Source: Australia Exposure Standards
Ingredient: ethylbenzene
Material name: Ethyl benzene
TWA: 434 mg/m³ / 100 ppm
STEL: 543 mg/m³ / 125 ppm
Peak: Not Available
Notes: Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS:

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent
Material name: Rubber solvent; (Naphtha (petroleum) light aliphatic)
TEEL-1: 264 ppm
TEEL-2: 1700 ppm
TEEL-3: 10000 ppm

Ingredient: n-hexane
Material name: Hexane
TEEL-1: 300 ppm
TEEL-2: Not Available
TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: isopropanol
Material name: Isopropyl alcohol
TEEL-1: 400 ppm
TEEL-2: 400 ppm
TEEL-3: 12000 ppm

Ingredient: ethylbenzene
Material name: Ethyl benzene
TEEL-1: Not Available
TEEL-2: Not Available
TEEL-3: Not Available

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: isopropanol
Original IDLH: 12,000 ppm
Revised IDLH: 2,000 [LEL] ppm

Ingredient: ethylbenzene
Original IDLH: 2,000 ppm
Revised IDLH: 800 [LEL] 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

Use in a well-ventilated area

amp;11c amp;75aw

In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus

Respiratory Protection

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

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.

Hand Protection

Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves

PVC gloves

Protective footwear

DO NOT use this product to clean the skin

Personal Protective Equipment

Other protection

Overalls.

Eyewash unit.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

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

34.5 kPa @ 20°C

Vapour Density (Air=1)

>1

Evaporation Rate

6.9 BuAC = 1

Physical State

Liquid

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

100%vol

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available

Flash Point

-30°C (Abel - IP170)

Flammability

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.

Auto-Ignition Temperature

350°C

Explosion Limit - Upper

7.5%

Explosion Limit - Lower

1.0%

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range

50-135°C

Relative density

0.715 (Water = 1)

Melting/Freezing Point

Not Available

Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

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 (FIREFIGHTING MEASURES)

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7 (HANDLING AND STORAGE)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

SEPTONE BRAKE DUST CLEANER

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg[1]

Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION: Not Available

n-hexane

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3301.5 mg/kg[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 48000 ppm/4hr[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: 15847.2 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION: Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild

isopropanol

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12792 mg/kg[1]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 72.6 mg/L/4hr[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION:

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild

ethylbenzene

TOXICITY:

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: ca.15432.6 mg/kg[1]

Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 35.5 mg/L/2hr[2]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 55 mg/L/2hr[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION:

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild

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

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.

N-HEXANE

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

ISOPROPANOL

Isopropanol is irritating to the eyes, nose and throat but generally not to the skin. Prolonged high dose exposure may also produce depression of the central nervous system and drowsiness. Few have reported skin irritation. It can be absorbed from the skin or when inhaled.

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.

ETHYLBENZENE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed when inhaled, swallowed or in contact with the skin. It is distributed throughout the body, and passed out through urine. It may irritate the skin, eyes and may cause hearing loss if exposed to high doses. Long Term exposure may cause damage to the kidney, liver and lungs, including a tendency to cancer formation, according to animal testing.

NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

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

Liver changes, uterine tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded.

ISOPROPANOL & ETHYLBENZENE

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 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 can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.

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. 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 required to make classification available

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

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]

Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information

Toxicity

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 72

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: =6.5mg/L

Source: 1

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 72

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: =6.5mg/L

Source: 1

Ingredient: naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent

Endpoint: NOEC

Test Duration (hr): 72

Species: Algae or other aquatic plants

Value: <0.1mg/L

Source: 1

Ingredient: n-hexane

Endpoint: LC50

Test Duration (hr): 96

Species: Fish 0.0025003mg/L

Source: 4

Ingredient: n-hexane

Endpoint: EC50

Test Duration (hr): 48

Species: Crustacea

Value: 0.00387765mg/L

Source: 4

Ingredient: n-hexane

Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
Value: 3.089mg/L
Source: 3

Ingredient: n-hexane
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 3
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
Value: 0.00809998mg/L
Source: 4

Ingredient: isopropanol
Endpoint: LC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Species: Fish
Value: 183.844mg/L
Source: 3

Ingredient: isopropanol
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 48
Species: Crustacea
Value: 12500mg/L
Source: 5

Ingredient: isopropanol
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
Value: 993.232mg/L
Source: 3

Ingredient: isopropanol
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 384
Species: Crustacea
Value: 42.389mg/L
Source: 3

Ingredient: isopropanol
Endpoint: NOEC
Test Duration (hr): 5760
Species: Fish
Value: 0.02mg/L
Source: 4

Ingredient: ethylbenzene
Endpoint: LC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Species: Fish
Value: 0.0043mg/L
Source: 4

Ingredient: ethylbenzene
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 48
Species: Crustacea
Value: 0.0021234mg/L

Source: 4

Ingredient: ethylbenzene
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
Value: 3.6mg/L
Source: 4

Ingredient: ethylbenzene
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 3
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
Value: 0.0509616mg/L
Source: 4

Ingredient: ethylbenzene
Endpoint: NOEC
Test Duration (hr): 168
Species: Crustacea
Value: 0.96mg/L
Source: 2

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - 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

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.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient: n-hexane
Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW
Persistence: Air: LOW

Ingredient: isopropanol
Persistence: Water/Soil: LOW (Half-life = 14 days)
Persistence: Air: LOW (Half-life = 3 days)

Ingredient: ethylbenzene
Persistence: Water/Soil: HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)
Persistence: Air: LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)

Mobility

Mobility in soil:
Ingredient: n-hexane
Mobility: LOW (KOC = 149)

Ingredient: isopropanol
Mobility: HIGH (KOC = 1.06)

Ingredient: ethylbenzene
Mobility: LOW (KOC = 517.8)

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient: n-hexane
Bioaccumulation: MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.9)

Ingredient: isopropanol
Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

Ingredient: ethylbenzene
Bioaccumulation: LOW (BCF = 79.43)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

U.N. Number

1993

UN proper shipping name

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, 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: 1993
UN proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent)
Transport hazard class(es):
Class: 3
Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group: II
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user:
Special provisions: 274
Limited quantity: 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1993
UN proper shipping name: Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent)
Transport hazard class(es):
ICAO/IATA Class: 3
ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable
ERG Code: 3H
Packing group: II
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable

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: 1993
UN proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent)
Transport hazard class(es):
IMDG Class: 3
IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group: II
Environmental hazard: Marine Pollutant
Special precautions for user:
EMS Number: F-E, S-E
Special provisions: 274
Limited Quantities: 1 L

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

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC SOLVENT(64742-89-8.) 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

N-HEXANE(110-54-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ISOPROPANOL(67-63-0) 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

ETHYLBENZENE(100-41-4) 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

National Inventory: Canada - NDSL

Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) (naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent; ethylbenzene; n-hexane; isopropanol)

National Inventory: China - IECSC

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS

Status: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) (naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent)

National Inventory: Korea - KECI

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC

Status: All ingredients are on the inventory

Poisons Schedule

S5

Australia (AICS)

All ingredients are on the inventory

Philippines (PICCS)

All ingredients are on the inventory

USA (TSCA)

All ingredients are on the inventory

16. OTHER INFORMATION

User Codes

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

Other Information

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Hazard Alert Code: 3

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Other means of identification: Not Available

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.

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END OF SDS

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