

# APPLIED PARTS WASHER DEGREASER

## ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: 5315-72  
 Version No: 3.1.1.1  
 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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 S.GHS.AUS.EN

### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

#### Product Identifier

|                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Product name                  | APPLIED PARTS WASHER DEGREASER |
| Other means of identification | Not Available                  |

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

|                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Rapid break solvent degreaser. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|

#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS   |
| Address                 | 100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park Not Available 2164 NSW Australia |
| Telephone               | +61 2 9757 8800   |
| Fax                     | +61 2 9757 3855   |
| Website                 | www.itwpcf.com.au   |
| Email                   | Not Available   |

#### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                 |                |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Not Available   | Not Available  |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 1800 039 008    | 0800 2436 2255 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +61 3 9573 3112 | Not Available  |

#### CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

| Primary Number | Alternative Number 1 | Alternative Number 2 |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1800 039 008   | 1800 039 008         | +612 9186 1132       |

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated for storage purposes only

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule   | S5  |
| Classification [1] | Flammable Liquid Category 4, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |
| Legend:            | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI   |

#### Label elements

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|---------------------|--|

|             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| SIGNAL WORD | <b>DANGER</b> |
|-------------|---------------|

#### Hazard statement(s)

|      |  |
|------|--|
| H227 | Combustible liquid.                                |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation.                     |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness.                 |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.      |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P210 | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.                    |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.                                |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment.                                  |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| P301+P310      | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  |
| P331           | Do NOT induce vomiting.  |
| P370+P378      | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.   |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| P403+P235 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| P405      | Store locked up.                             |

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

|      |   |
|------|---|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|------|---|

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No     | %[weight] | Name   |
|------------|-----------|--|
| 8008-20-6. | >60       | <u>kerosene, deodorised</u>                      |
| 64742-94-5 | 1-10      | <u>solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic</u> |
| 67254-71-1 | 0-2       | <u>alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated</u>              |
|            | <1        | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous       |

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

| General             |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul> |

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

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]

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

## APPLIED PARTS WASHER DEGREASER

### Extinguishing media

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Foam.</li> <li>▶ Dry chemical powder.</li> <li>▶ BCF (where regulations permit).</li> <li>▶ Carbon dioxide.</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|---|

### Advice for firefighters

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Other combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>, sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>)</li> <li>, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> |

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>                            |
|                     | Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.   |

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>                            |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul> <p> Bulk.</p> |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | Avoid storage with oxidisers   |

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA


| Source                       | Ingredient           | Material name             | TWA                 | STEL          | Peak          | Notes         |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | kerosene, deodorised | Oil mist, refined mineral | 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient           | Material name  | TEEL-1                | TEEL-2                  | TEEL-3                  |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| kerosene, deodorised | Mineral oil, heavy or light; (paraffin oil; Deobase, deodorized; heavy paraffinic; heavy naphthenic); distillates; includes 64741-53-3, 64741-88-4, 8042-47-5, 8012-95-1; 64742-54-7 | 140 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 1,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 8,900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| Ingredient           | Original IDLH  | Revised IDLH          |                         |                         |
| kerosene, deodorised | 2,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  | Not Available         |                         |                         |

|   |               |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic | Not Available | Not Available |
| alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated              | Not Available | Not Available |

### Exposure controls

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| <b>Personal protection</b>              |   |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin protection</b>                  | See Hand protection below  |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Body protection</b>                  | See Other protection below   |
| <b>Other protection</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Thermal hazards</b>                  | Not Available  |

### Respiratory protection

Type A-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 | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES                      | A-AUS P3             | -                    | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P3 |
| up to 50 x ES                      | -                    | A-AUS / Class 1 P3   | -                       |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | A-2 P3               | A-PAPR-2 P3 ^           |

^ - 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(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |  |  |                |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Clear amber liquid; does not mix with water. Strong odour. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid   | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 0.82 approx.   |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available  | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available  | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available  |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | Not Applicable   | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not Available  | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available  |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | Not Available  | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | 84   | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available  | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Combustible.   | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available  | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Available  |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available  | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | >98            |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | Not Available  | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>                    | Immiscible   | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                   | Not Applicable |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | Not Available  | <b>VOC g/L</b>                                 | Not Available  |

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Reactivity                         | See section 7  |
| Chemical stability                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7  |
| Conditions to avoid                | See section 7  |
| Incompatible materials             | See section 7  |
| Hazardous decomposition products   | See section 5  |

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Inhaled      | 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.<br>If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.                                      |
| Ingestion    | Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.   |
| Skin Contact | 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.<br>The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition   |
| Eye          | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.  |
| Chronic      | 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.<br>Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] |

|   |   |            |
|---|---|------------|
| APPLIED PARTS WASHER DEGREASER            | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION |
| kerosene, deodorised                      | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION |
| alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated              | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION |
| <b>Legend:</b>                            | 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 |            |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| KEROSENE, DEODORISED   | Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss. It may worsen skin cancers. There may also be loss of weight, discharge from the nose, excessive tiredness, and wheezing.   |
| SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC                        | 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.<br>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.  |
| ALCOHOLS C10-12, ETHOXYLATED                                     | Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products.<br>Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. The oxidation products also cause irritation.<br>Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported.<br>Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.<br>Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, flaccid muscle tone, breathing difficulty and coma. Death may result in experimental animal.<br>Does not cause skin sensitisation in guinea pig (OECD 406) * Genotoxicity In vitro: with and without metabolic activation OECD 471) - negative In vivo: Oral (24 h) - 1.25-3.4 g/kg; Cell type- germ and somatic (OECD 474 and 475) * - negative Carcinogenicity Oral (rat), male and female 24 months 500 mg/kg - negative. Reproductive toxicity Effect on fertility ; Dermal (rat), male and female- target organs: heart OECD 416, liver, lungs, kidney, testes Effects on foetal development: Dermal (rat), male and female NOAEL 250 mg/kg.bw (OECD 416)- no teratogenic effects Repeat dose toxicity: Oral (rat), male and female 2160 hrs NOAEL =500 mg/kg/d * Huntsman SDS |
| KEROSENE, DEODORISED & SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC | For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation.<br>Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans.   |

APPLIED PARTS WASHER DEGREASER

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity                    | ⊘ | Carcinogenicity          | ⊘ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion         | ⊘ | Reproductivity           | ⊘ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation     | ✓ | STOT - Single Exposure   | ✓ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ⊘ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ⊘ |
| Mutagenicity                      | ⊘ | Aspiration Hazard        | ✓ |

Legend: ✓ – Data available to make classification  
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

| Ingredient                                | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Effect        | Value         | Species       | BCF           |
|---|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| APPLIED PARTS WASHER DEGREASER            | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| kerosene, deodorised                      | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated              | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil               | Persistence: Air                      |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|            | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient                                | Bioaccumulation |
|---|-----------------|
| solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic | LOW (BCF = 159) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility                              |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
|            | No Data available for all ingredients |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul> |
|------------------------------|---|

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID | COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated for storage purposes only |
| Marine Pollutant   | NO  |
| HAZCHEM            | Not Applicable  |

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

| Source | Ingredient                     | Pollution Category |
|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
|        | APPLIED PARTS WASHER DEGREASER |                    |

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****KEROSENE, DEODORISED(8008-20-6.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards  
 Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

**SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC(64742-94-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

**ALCOHOLS C10-12, ETHOXYLATED(67254-71-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

| National Inventory            | Status   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS              | Y  |
| Canada - DSL                  | N (alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated)   |
| Canada - NDSL                 | N (alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated; kerosene, deodorised; solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic)  |
| China - IECSC                 | Y  |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | N (alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated)   |
| Japan - ENCS                  | N (alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated; kerosene, deodorised)   |
| Korea - KECI                  | N (alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated)   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | Y  |
| Philippines - PICCS           | N (alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated)   |
| USA - TSCA                    | N (alcohols C10-12, ethoxylated)   |
| <b>Legend:</b>                | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets) |

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION****Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

| Name                                      | CAS No                   |
|---|--------------------------|
| kerosene, deodorised                      | 8008-20-6., 8020-83-5.   |
| solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic | 64742-94-5, 1189173-42-9 |

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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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