Epirez Clean Up Solvent ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: 20495

Version No: **10.1** Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements Issue Date: **10/03/2023** Print Date: **01/10/2024** S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Epirez Clean Up Solvent
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains methyl isobutyl ketone)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses Cleaning solvent for epoxy products.

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)
Address	100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland 2013 New Zealand
Telephone	+61 2 9757 8800	0800 476 265
Fax	+61 2 9757 3855	+64 9 273 6489
Website	www.itwpf.com.au	www.itwpf.co.nz
Email	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288	0800 2436 2255	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

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. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification ^[1]	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI



Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

ore in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
ore locked up.
ore

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1330-20-7	30-60	xylene
Not Available	30-60	modified alcohol
108-10-1	10-30	methyl isobutyl ketone

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
5989-27-5	1-9	<u>d-limonene</u>
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures			
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. 		
Skin Contact	 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. 		
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. 		

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours. Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

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Fire Fighting	 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) formaldehyde other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.

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SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 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.
Major Spills	 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.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

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 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, depression, basement or areas where vapours may be trapped. Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

	 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.
Suitable container	 For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)	80 ppm / 38 mg/m3	50	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl isobutyl ketone	Methyl isobutyl ketone	50 ppm / 20 mg/m3	05	307 mg/m3 / 75 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH			Revise	d IDLH		
xylene	900 ppm		Not Ava	t Available			
methyl isobutyl ketone	500 ppm		Not Available				
d-limonene	Not Available		Not Available				

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit	
d-limonene	E	≤ 0.1 ppm	
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.		

Exposure controls

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.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	 Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	 Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit.

Respiratory protection

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

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear highly flammable liquid; partly mixes with water.			
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.83	
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n- octanol / water	Not Available	
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available	
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available	

Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	78 initial	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	13 (methylated spirits)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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

	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.
Inhaled	Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
innaida	Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with
	Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may
Ingestion	result. (ICSC13733)
	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
	The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated
Skin Contect	exposure can cause contact dermatus which is characterised by redness, sweining and bistering.
Skill Colliact	Appealed exposure may cause skin clacking, leaking of drying billowing holimat handling and use.
	Potencias, abraged initiated shift should not be exposed in an internal.
	Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general
	population.
	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.
	There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an
Chronic	assessment. Substance accumulation in the human body may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term
	There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.
	Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).
	Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]
Epirez Clean Up Solvent	TOXICITY

Continued...

	Not Available	Not Available		
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant		
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 5000 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE		
xylene	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild		
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]		
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate		
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]		
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >16000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (human): 200 ppm/15m		
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: ~8.2-16.4 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 40 mg - SEVERE		
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2080 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild		
metnyi isobutyi ketone		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]		
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild		
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]		
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		
d-limonene	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500mg/24h moderate		
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		
l erend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Participational Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from monufacturar's SDS			

XYLENE Reproductive effector in rats Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a nonallergic 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 METHYL ISOBUTYL eosinophilia. KETONE MIBK is primarily absorbed by the lungs in animals and humans but can be absorbed by the skin, stomach and gut, If inhaled, it may be found in the brain, liver, lung, vitreous fluid, kidney and blood. Oral and respiratory routes of exposure are of minimal effect with changes seen only in the liver and kidney. MIBK does not cause genetic damage or harm the foetus or offspring, and has low toxicity to aquatic organisms. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. D-LIMONENE Tumorigenic by RTECS criteria d-Limonene is readily absorbed by inhalation and swallowing. Absorption through the skin is reported to the lower than by inhalation. It is rapidly distributed to different tissues in the body, readily metabolized and eliminated, primary through the urine. Limonene shows low acute toxicity by all three routes in animals. Limonene is a skin irritant in both experimental animals and humans Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact dermatitis occurs. Contact allergy is a lifelong condition, so symptoms may occur on re-exposure. Allergic contact dermatitis can be severe and widespread, with significant impairment of quality of life and potential consequences for fitness for work. If the perfume contains a sensitizing component, intolerance to perfumes by inhalation may occur. Fragrance allergens act as haptens, which are small molecules that cause an immune reaction only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but some require previous activation. A prehapten is a chemical that itself causes little or no sensitization, but it is transformed into a hapten outside the skin by a chemical reaction (oxidation in air or reaction with light) without the requirement of an enzyme. For prehaptens, it is possible to prevent activation outside the body to a certain extent by different measures, for example, prevention of air exposure during handling and storage of the ingredients and the final product, and by the addition of suitable antioxidants. When antioxidants are used, care should be taken that they will not be activated themselves, and thereby form new sensitisers. Prehaptens: Most terpenes with oxidisable allylic positions can be expected to self-oxidise on air exposure. Monomethyltin chloride, thioglycolate esters, and tall oil ester reaction product: Monomethyltin tris[2-ethylhexylmercaptoacetate (MMT (EHTG; MMT (2-EHMA), CAS RN: 57583-34-3), monomethyltin tris[isooctylmercaptoacetate (MMT(IOTG), CAS RN: 54849-38-6) and methyltin

	reverse ester tallate reaction product (TERP, CAS RNs: 201687-58-3, 201687-57-2, 68442-12-6, 151436-98-5) are considered one category of compounds for mammalian studies via the oral route. The justification for this category is based on structural similarities and the demonstrated rapid conversion of all of the esters to the MMTC when placed in simulated mammalian gastric contents [0.07M HCI] under physiological conditions. For the MMT(EHTG) >90% conversion to MMTC occurred within 0.5 hours. For TERP, 68% of the monomethyltin portion of the compound was converted to MMTC within 1 hour.			
Epirez Clean Up Solvent & D-LIMONENE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.			
Epirez Clean Up Solvent & XYLENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.			
Epirez Clean Up Solvent & XYLENE & METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	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.			
XYLENE & D-LIMONENE	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.			
	v	Carcinogenicity	v	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	v	Reproductivity	×	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	~	STOT - Single Exposure	~	
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	*	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×	
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×	
	Le	gend: X – Data either not ava ✓ – Data available to n	ilable or does not fill the criteria for classification nake classification	

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Epirez Clean Up Solvent	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Availabl
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Sourc
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
xylene	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Sourc
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	170mg/l	1
methyl isobutyl ketone	EC50	48h	Crustacea	170mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>179mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	400mg/l	1
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Sourc
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.214mg/l	2
d-limonene	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.307mg/l	2
u-initoriene	LC50	96h	Fish	0.46mg/l	2
		0h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.05-	4

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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
methyl isobutyl ketone	HIGH (Half-life = 7001 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.9 days)
d-limonene	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
methyl isobutyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 1.31)
d-limonene	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.8275)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyl isobutyl ketone	LOW (Log KOC = 10.91)
d-limonene	LOW (Log KOC = 1324)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

	Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
	Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
	Outerwise.
	store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
	 Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws
	operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
	A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
	Reduction
	▶ Reuse
Product / Packaging	► Recycling
disposal	► Disposal (if all else fails)
	This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.
	DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
	It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
	In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
	Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
	Recycle wherever possible.
	Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable
	treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
	Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a
	licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
	Decontaminate empty containers.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	•3YE

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1993
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14.2. UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains methyl isobutyl ketone)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3	
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	II		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	274	
	Limited quantity	1L	

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1993			
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains methyl isobutyl ketone)			
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard ERG Code	3 Not Applicable 3H		
14.4. Packing group	II			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous			
	Special provisions		A3	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		364	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		60 L	
14.6. Special precautions for user	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)

14.1. UN number	1993		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains methyl isobutyl ketone)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class3IMDG Subsidiary HazardNot Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	II		
14.5 Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant		
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E, S-E	
	Special provisions	2/4	
	Limited Quantities	1L	

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

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
xylene	Not Available
methyl isobutyl ketone	Not Available
d-limonene	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
xylene	Not Available

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Epirez Clean Up Solvent

Product name	Ship Type
methyl isobutyl ketone	Not Available
d-limonene	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

methyl isobutyl ketone is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

d-limonene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes	
Canada - DSL	Yes	
Canada - NDSL	No (xylene; methyl isobutyl ketone; d-limonene)	
China - IECSC	Yes	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes	
Japan - ENCS	Yes	
Korea - KECI	Yes	
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes	
Philippines - PICCS	Yes	
USA - TSCA	Yes	
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes	
Mexico - INSQ	Yes	
Vietnam - NCI	Yes	
Russia - FBEPH	Yes	
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.	

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/03/2023
Initial Date	29/03/2005

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
9.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.
10.1	10/03/2023	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

Other information

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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