SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEPTONE WAX AND GREASE REMOVER

Infosafe No.: K1H1F
ISSUED Date : 03/11/2016
ISSUED by: ITW AAMTECH

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
SEPTONE WAX AND GREASE REMOVER

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
The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.
Pre-painting treatment for removing grease, wax and silicone polishes.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
Silicone Release	

Additional Information
Website: www.aamtech.com.au

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 3
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 3
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)
AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412 Harmful 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

Precautionary statement – Prevention
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

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

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

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

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

Classification[1]: Flammable Liquid Category 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 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3

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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent	64742-89-8.	30-60 %
White spirit	8052-41-3.	30-60 %
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	5-15 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0-5 %

Other Information
Synonyms: Silicone Release

Substances:
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Contains <0.1% w/w benzene

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation
If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Ingestion
If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
Observe the patient carefully.
Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
Seek medical advice.

Skin
If skin contact occurs:
Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Eye contact
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary
For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen.
Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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

Specific Methods

Alert Fire 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 oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. 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 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 (CO_2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Hazchem Code
3YE

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions
See section 8 - Exposure controls/personal protection

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages
Remove all ignition sources.
Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages
Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
May be violently or explosively reactive.
Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Environmental Precautions
See section 12 - Ecological information

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

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

Storage incompatibility:
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values
INGREDIENT DATA:
Source / Ingredient / Material name / TWA / STEL / Peak / Notes
Australia Exposure Standards naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent Oil mist, refined mineral 5 mg/m3 Not Available Not Available Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards white spirit White spirits 790 mg/m3 Not Available Not Available Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards n-hexane Hexane (n-Hexane) 72 mg/m3 / 20 ppm Not Available Not Available Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards ethylbenzene Ethyl benzene 434 mg/m3 / 100 ppm 543 mg/m3 / 125 ppm Not Available Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS
Ingredient / Material name / TEEL-1 / TEEL-2 / TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent Rubber solvent; (Naphtha (petroleum) light aliphatic) 264 ppm 1700 ppm 10000 ppm
white spirit Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene) 100 ppm 350 ppm 29500 ppm
n-hexane Hexane 300 ppm Not Available Not Available
ethylbenzene Ethyl benzene
Not Available Not Available Not Available

Ingredient / Original IDLH / Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent Not Available Not Available
white spirit 29,500 mg/m3 20,000 mg/m3
n-hexane 5,000 ppm 1,100 [LEL] ppm
ethylbenzene 2,000 ppm 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
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.

Respiratory Protection
Type AX-P 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.

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

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

Thermal Hazards
Not Available

Body Protection
See Hand protection below

See Other protection below

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form
Liquid

Appearance
Clear, colourless, highly flammable liquid with solvent odour; insoluble in water. 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 @ 15 °C

Vapour Density (Air=1)
>1

Evaporation Rate
Not Available

Odour Threshold
Not Available

Viscosity
Not Available

Volatile Component
100 %vol

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water
Not Available

Surface tension
Not Available

Flash Point
<-30 °C

Flammability
HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.

Auto-Ignition Temperature
Not Available

Explosion Limit - Upper
7.5 %

Explosion Limit - Lower
1.0 %

Explosion Properties
Not Available

Molecular Weight
Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties
Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range
47-200 °C

Relative density
0.764 @ 25 °C (Water = 1)

Melting/Freezing Point
Not Available

Other Information
Taste: Not Available
Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: 764

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
See section 7 - Handling and storage

Chemical Stability
Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid
See section 7 - Handling and storage

Incompatible materials
See section 7 - Handling and storage

Hazardous Decomposition Products
See section 5 - Fire-fighting measures

Possibility of hazardous reactions
See section 7 - Handling and storage

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information
Septone Wax and Grease Remover
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

white spirit
TOXICITY:
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1400 ppm/8hr[2]
IRRITATION:
Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m
Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate
Nil reported

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

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

WHITE SPIRIT: white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3

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

ETHYLBENZENE:
The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
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.
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, utheral tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC SOLVENT & WHITE SPIRIT:
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.

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.

Inhalation
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.
There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.
Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.
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.
Exposure to white spirit may cause nausea and vertigo.

Skin
The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.
Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Eye
There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with redness.
Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged.
Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

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

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
Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.
Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.
Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.
Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
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 inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation.
Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
Ingredient / ENDPOINT / TEST DURATION (HR) / SPECIES / VALUE / SOURCE
naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants =6.5mg/L 1
naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants =6.5mg/L 1
naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent NOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants <0.1mg/L 1
n-hexane LC50 96 Fish 1.674mg/L 3
n-hexane EC50 48 Crustacea 3877.65mg/L 4
n-hexane EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 3.089mg/L 3
n-hexane EC50 8 Algae or other aquatic plants 0.3mg/L 4
ethylbenzene LC50 96 Fish 0.0043mg/L 4
ethylbenzene EC50 48 Crustacea 1.184mg/L 4
ethylbenzene EC50 96 Algae or other aquatic plants 3.6mg/L 2
ethylbenzene EC50 96 Crustacea =0.49mg/L 1
ethylbenzene NOEC 168 Crustacea 0.96mg/L 5

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

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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

Mobility
Mobility in soil
Ingredient / Mobility
n-hexane LOW (KOC = 149)
ethylbenzene LOW (KOC = 517.8)

Bioaccumulative Potential
Ingredient / Bioaccumulation
n-hexane MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.9)
ethylbenzene LOW (BCF = 79.43)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal
Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
Otherwise:
If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to 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
Recycling
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 licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
Decontaminate empty containers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information
Land transport (ADG)
UN number: 1268
UN proper shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries) (contains naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent and white spirit)
Transport hazard class(es)
Class: 3
Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group: II
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user
Special provisions: 363
Limited quantity :1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)
UN number: 1268
UN proper shipping name: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.; Petroleum products, n.o.s. (contains naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent and white spirit)
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: 1268
UN proper shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (contains naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent and white spirit)
Transport hazard class(es)
IMDG Class: 3
IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group: II
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user
EMS Number: F-E, S-E
Special provisions: 363
Limited Quantities: 1 L

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

U.N. Number
1268

UN proper shipping name
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.(see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries) (contains naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent and white spirit)

Transport hazard class(es)
3

Packing Group
II

Hazchem Code
3YE

IERG Number
14

Marine Pollutant
NO

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information
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

WHITE SPIRIT(8052-41-3.) 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

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)

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

Canada - NDSL: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(white spirit; naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent; ethylbenzene; n-hexane)
China - IECSC: All ingredients are on the inventory
Japan - ENCS: Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent)
Korea - KECI: All ingredients are on the inventory
New Zealand - NZIoC: All ingredients are on the inventory

Poisons Schedule
S5

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

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

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

Australia (AICS)
All ingredients are on the inventory

Philippines (PICCS)
All ingredients are on the inventory

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information
Version No: 4.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown.
Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

END OF SDS