

# Septone Magic Shine

ITW AAMTech Australia

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 66717

Version No: 5.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 13/03/2019

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	Septone Magic Shine
Proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Rejuvenator treatment for vinyl, plastic and rubber.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech Australia
Address	1 - 9 Nina Link, Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	1800 177 989
Fax	1800 308 556
Website	www.aamtech.com.au
Email	info@aamtech.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	ITW AAMTech Australia
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## 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 <sup>[1]</sup>	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

### Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H360Fd	May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.
H360Df	May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.

<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### Precautionary statement(s) General

<b>P101</b>	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
<b>P102</b>	Keep out of reach of children.
<b>P103</b>	Read label before use.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

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

#### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P403+P235</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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### SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-89-8.	>60	<u>naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent</u>
110-54-3	10-30	<u>n-hexane</u>
108-88-3	<10	<u>toluene</u>
Not Available	10-30	other ingredients, non-hazardous

### SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Description of first aid measures

<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>

## Ingestion

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

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

## 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

### Extinguishing media

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

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result
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### 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>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li><li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.</li><li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li></ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li><li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.</li><li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li><li>▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.</li></ul> May emit clouds of acrid smoke Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	3YE

## 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

<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>	<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>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</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>	<p>Avoid generating and breathing mist and vapour</p> <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 in approved flame-proof area.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul> <p>Store below 30 deg. C.</p>

### 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>
<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	naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-hexane	Hexane (n-Hexane)	20 ppm / 72 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene	Toluene	50 ppm / 191 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	574 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
n-hexane	Hexane	260 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
toluene	Toluene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent	2,500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
n-hexane	1,100 ppm	Not Available
toluene	500 ppm	Not Available

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p><b>CARE:</b> 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</p> <p>Use in a well-ventilated area</p> <p>or</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e. to keep exposures below required standards, otherwise PPE is required.</p> <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> <p>In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus</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>▶ Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves</li> </ul> or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ PVC gloves</li> <li>▶ Protective footwear</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use this product to clean the skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>

## Respiratory protection

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

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear highly flammable water white mobile liquid with hydrocarbon solvent odour; floats on water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.737 @ 25C
<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>	66-115	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	-30 (Abel - IP170)	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	4.3 BuAC = 1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	7.5	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	1.0	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	54 w/v
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	15 @ 20C	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	3.1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<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>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	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. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
<b>Eye</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>Chronic</b>	Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS] Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation.

<b>Septone Magic Shine</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>n-hexane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: =3000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 47945.232 mg/l/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 15840 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>toluene</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 49 mg/l/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
<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	

<b>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC SOLVENT</b>	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. 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.
<b>N-HEXANE</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>TOLUENE</b>	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. For toluene: Acute toxicity: Humans exposed to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis (sleepiness) and death. When inhaled or swallowed, toluene can cause severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses has a narcotic effect. 60mL has caused death. Death of heart muscle fibres, liver swelling, congestion and bleeding of the lungs and kidney injury were all found on autopsy.

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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Septone Magic Shine	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent	LC50	96	Fish	4.1mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	4.5mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.1mg/L	1
n-hexane	LC50	96	Fish	1.674mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	21.85mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.089mg/L	3
toluene	LC50	96	Fish	0.0073mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	3.78mg/L	5
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.5mg/L	4
	BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	10mg/L	4
	NOEC	168	Crustacea	0.74mg/L	5
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

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

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

[The volatile components of this product are readily biodegradable under aerobic conditions. They will partition largely to the atmosphere but some will partition to soil and sediment where lowered bioavailability would reduce uptake by organisms. Research also indicates that the volatile components have a moderate potential for bioaccumulation; however bioconcentration would be expected to be low. They are expected to exhibit a moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms. The non-volatile components of this product are unlikely to become atmospheric contaminants unless generated in aerosol form.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
n-hexane	LOW	LOW
toluene	LOW (Half-life = 28 days)	LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days)

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
n-hexane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.9)
toluene	LOW (BCF = 90)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
n-hexane	LOW (KOC = 149)
toluene	LOW (KOC = 268)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<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>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	3YE

### Land transport (ADG)

<b>UN number</b>	1268				
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.				
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
<b>Packing group</b>	II				
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable				
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Limited quantity</td> <td>1 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	Not Applicable	Limited quantity	1 L
Special provisions	Not Applicable				
Limited quantity	1 L				

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

<b>UN number</b>	1268														
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Petroleum products, n.o.s.; Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.														
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ERG Code</td> <td>3H</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3H								
ICAO/IATA Class	3														
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ERG Code	3H														
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<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable														
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td>A3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>364</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>60 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>353</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y341</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>1 L</td> </tr> </table>	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
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)

<b>UN number</b>	1268				
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.				
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">IMDG Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">IMDG Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	IMDG Class	3	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
IMDG Class	3				
IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable				
<b>Packing group</b>	II				



<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	1 L

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

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

#### NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC SOLVENT(64742-89-8.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australia Exposure Standards	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International FOSFA List of Banned Immediate Previous Cargoes
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

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

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
Australia Exposure Standards	IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	

#### TOLUENE(108-88-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7
Australia Exposure Standards	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
Australia Hazardous chemicals which may require Health Monitoring	IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Part 2, Section Seven - Appendix I	United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5	

### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (toluene; naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent; n-hexane)
China - IECSC	Yes

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Thailand - TECl	No (naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent)
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All declared ingredients are on the inventory No = 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

<b>Revision Date</b>	13/03/2019
<b>Initial Date</b>	02/05/2002

### SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
4.1.1.1	26/05/2014	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Appearance, Chronic Health, Classification, Environmental, First Aid (eye), Ingredients, Physical Properties, Storage (storage requirement), Supplier Information, Transport, Use
5.1.1.1	13/03/2019	Expiration. Review and 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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