Septone Magic Shine

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **3**

Chemwatch: **66717**
Version No: **4.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **26/05/2014**
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Initial Date: **Not Available**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Septone Magic Shine
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: AVMS4, AVMS20, AVMS200
Proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Rejuvenator treatment for vinyl, plastic and rubber.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech		
Address	100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park 2164 NSW Australia		
Telephone	+61 2 9828 0900		
Fax	+61 2 9725 4698		
Website	Not Available		
Email	general@septone.com.au		

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available		
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (24 hours)		
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)		

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	S5
GHS Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, STOT - RE Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Continued...

H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

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.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Precautionary statement(s): Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use… to extinguish.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P391	Collect spillage.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

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

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	▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ 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.

Continued...

	▸ 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 (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]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	▸ Foam. ▸ Dry chemical powder. ▸ BCF (where regulations permit). ▸ Carbon dioxide. ▸ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

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. ▸ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▸ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▸ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▸ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ▸ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▸ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. ▸ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▸ Heating may cause expansion / decomposition with violent rupture of containers. ▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO) May emit clouds of acrid smoke Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2)

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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. ▸ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ▸ Wipe up. ▸ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
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. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ Increase ventilation.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Avoid generating and breathing mist and vapour ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Continued...

	▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▸ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▸ Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▸ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▸ **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area. ▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Metal can or drum ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Avoid storage with oxidisers

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

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	n-hexane	Hexane (n-Hexane)	72 mg/m3 / 20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene	Toluene	191 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	574 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent	100 ppm	100 ppm	200 ppm	1000 ppm
n-hexane	50 ppm	400 ppm	3300 ppm	8600 ppm
toluene	200 ppm	200 ppm	510 ppm	2900 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available
n-hexane	5,000 ppm	1,100 [LEL] ppm
toluene	2,000 ppm	500 ppm
other ingredients, non-hazardous	Not Available	Not Available

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 Use in a well-ventilated area or Local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e. to keep exposures below required standards, otherwise PPE is required. 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Personal protection	
Eye and face 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. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below

Continued...

Hands/feet protection	▸ Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves or ▸ PVC gloves ▸ Protective footwear ▸ **DO NOT** use this product to clean the skin
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the ***computer-generated*** selection:
Septone Magic Shine

Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVA	A
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	A
VITON	A
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	A
NITRILE	B
TEFLON	B

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.
Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	AX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2 P2	AX-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-3 P2	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

^ - Full-face
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.737 @ 25C
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**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not available.	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	66-115	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-30 (Abel - IP170)	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	4.3 BuAC = 1	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.5	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.0	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	54 w/v
Vapour pressure (kPa)	15 @ 20C	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution(1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.1	**VOC g/L**	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.

Continued...

Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.
Ingestion	Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons may produce irritation of the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine with oedema and mucosal ulceration resulting; symptoms include a burning sensation in the mouth and throat. Large amounts may produce narcosis with nausea and vomiting, weakness or dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, swelling of the abdomen, unconsciousness and convulsions. Myocardial injury may produce arrhythmias, ventricular fibrillation and electrocardiographic changes. Central nervous system depression may also occur. Light aromatic hydrocarbons produce a warm, sharp, tingling sensation on contact with taste buds and may anaesthetise the tongue.
Skin Contact	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Eye	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Chronic dermal exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons may result in defatting which produces localised dermatoses. Surface cracking and erosion may also increase susceptibility to infection by microorganisms. One epidemiological study of petroleum refinery workers has reported elevations in standard mortality ratios for skin cancer along with a dose-response relationship indicating an association between routine workplace exposure to petroleum or one of its constituents and skin cancer, particularly melanoma. Other studies have been unable to confirm this finding. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes.

Septone Magic Shine	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
n-hexane	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation (rat) LD50: 48000 ppm/4h	Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
toluene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1h	Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild
		Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate
	Not Available	Not Available

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC SOLVENT	**for petroleum:** This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents **Carcinogenicity:** Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans. **Mutagenicity:** There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results. All in vivo studies in animals and recent studies in exposed humans (e.g. petrol service station attendants) have shown negative results in mutagenicity assays.

Continued...

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

CMR STATUS

SKIN	toluene	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Sk

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

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. They have very low water solubility (< 100="" ppb).="" if="" discharged="" to="" water,="" they="" will="" initially="" form="" a="" surface="" film.="" as="" they="" are="" non-volatile="" and="" have="" a="" high="" binding="" affinity="" for="" particulate="" matter,="" they="" will="" adsorb="" to="" particulates="" and="" sediment="" out.="" they="" degrade="" in="" soil="" abiotically="" to="" form="" smaller="" molecules.="" these="" in="" turn="" are="" either="" biodegraded="" in="" soil="" or="" volatilized="" into="" the="" air="" where="" they="" are="" broken="" down="" in="" the="" presence="" of="" sunlight.="" under="" appropriate="" conditions,="" the="" ultimate="" degradation="" products="" are="" inorganic="" silica,="" carbon="" dioxide="" and="" water="" vapor.="" they="" can="" be="" expected="" to="" be="">> 80% removed during the sewage treatment process. They are expected to exhibit low toxicity to aquatic organisms and soil micro-organisms, and will not bioaccumulate.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible . ▸ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▸ Incinerate residue at an approved site. ▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	3YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1268
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data

Continued...

Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 3 Subrisk:
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: Limited quantity: 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1268
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.; Petroleum products, n.o.s.
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: ERG Code: 3H
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
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.
Environmental hazard	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk:
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-E,S-E Special provisions: Limited Quantities: 1 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category	Residual Concentration - Outside Special Area (% w/w)	Residual Concentration
40-7-4-9-0-0-MK-20041022	n-hexane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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	"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Acros Transport Information"
n-hexane(110-54-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","Australia Exposure Standards","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","FisherTransport Information","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","OECD Existing Chemicals

Continued...

	Database","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"
toluene(108-88-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2","Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action","Australia Exposure Standards","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II","FisherTransport Information","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 FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited","Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics","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 I","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)","UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II","Acros Transport Information","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)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.