Wynn's W22795 - Ice Proof for Diesel

ITW AAMTech Australia

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **4869-17**
Version No: **2.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **04/04/2013**
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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	Wynn's W22795 - Ice Proof for Diesel
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains naphthalene and 2,4-di-tert-butylphenol)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Diesel fuel additive.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech Australia	ITW AAMTech NZ
Address	1-9 Nina Link, Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drv, East Tamaki AUCK 2013 New Zealand
Telephone	1800 177 989	0800 438 996
Fax	1800 308 556	Not Available
Website	www.aamtech.com.au	www.aamtech.co.nz
Email	info@aamtech.com.au	info@aamtech.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008	0800 2436 2255
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 2436 2255	0800 2436 2255

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated for storage purposes only

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 4, Carcinogenicity 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

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GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) 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.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	50-75	hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics
64742-94-5	<20	solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic
64742-81-0	<10	kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised
91-20-3	<5	naphthalene
96-76-4	<5	2,4-di-tert-butylphenol
95-63-6	<2.5	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene
108-67-8	<0.5	1,3,5-trimethyl benzene

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.

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	▸ 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 at once. ▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▸ 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. ▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Combustible. ▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

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SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ 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. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

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 reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	naphthalene	Naphthalene	52 mg/m3 / 10 ppm	79 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	2,4-di-tert-butylphenol	Fume (thermally generated) (respirable dust)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphthalene	Naphthalene	15 ppm	15 ppm	500 ppm
2,4-di-tert-butylphenol	Particulate material (PNOS)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2000 mg/m3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4-; (Pseudocumene)	Not Available	Not Available	360 ppm
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	Mesitylene; (1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene)	Not Available	Not Available	360 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH

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hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, aromatics	Not Available	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Not Available	Not Available
kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	Not Available	Not Available
naphthalene	500 ppm	250 ppm
2,4-di-tert-butylphenol	Not Available	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Use in a well-ventilated area 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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Nitrile gloves ▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C. apron. ▸ Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Light blue liquid with characteristic odour; does not mix with water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.836
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)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable

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Flash point (°C)	75	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**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.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Ingestion	Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.
Skin Contact	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. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. 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.

Wynn's W22795 - Ice Proof for Diesel	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	[PETROFIN]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.59 mg/L/4H[2]	Eye (rabbit): Irritating
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	
kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	

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naphthalene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 490 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit):495 mg (open) - mild
2,4-di-tert-butylphenol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >200 mg/kg[1]	Nil reported
	Oral (rat) LD50: >50 mg/kg[1]	
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: 3504 mg/kg[1]	Nil reported
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 18 mg/L/4hd[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: ca.3504 mg/kg[1]	
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >3460 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 24 mg/L/4hd[2]	Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: ca.3460 mg/kg[1]	
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*	

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC	**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.
KEROSENE, (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURISED	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. Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss. It may worsen skin cancers. There may also be loss of weight, discharge from the nose, excessive tiredness, and wheezing.
NAPHTHALENE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing 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. **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
2,4-DI-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. These substances are intravenous anaesthetic agents. They have a very low level of acute toxicity; they may cause skin irritation.&#65533;Repeated exposure may irritate the stomach. There is no evidence of this group of substances causing mutation or adverse effects on reproduction. However, at high doses, there may be reduction of newborn weight and reduced survival in early lactation period.
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. Occupationally, inhalation and dermal exposures are the most important routes of absorption although systemic intoxication from dermal absorption is not likely to occur due to the dermal irritation caused by the chemical prompting quick removal. Following oral administration of the

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	chemical to rats, 62.6% of the dose was recovered as urinary metabolites indicating substantial absorption . 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is lipophilic and may accumulate in fat and fatty tissues. CHEMWATCH 2325 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. Occupationally, inhalation and dermal exposures are the most important routes of absorption although systemic intoxication from dermal absorption is not likely to occur due to the dermal irritation caused by the chemical prompting quick removal. Following oral administration of the chemical to rats, 62.6% of the dose was recovered as urinary metabolites indicating substantial absorption . 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is lipophilic and may accumulate in fat and fatty tissues. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing 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. CHEMWATCH 12171 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	Other Toxicity data is available for
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & 1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	CHEMWATCH 12172 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene

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

Legend: ✘ *– Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ *– Data required to make classification available*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	EC50	48	Crustacea	=0.95mg/L	1
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<1mg/L	1
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	LC50	96	Fish	0.58mg/L	2
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.76mg/L	2
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.12mg/L	2
kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	NOEC	3072	Fish	=1mg/L	1
naphthalene	BCF	12	Fish	10.2mg/L	4
naphthalene	EC50	0.05	Crustacea	0.000000085mg/L	4

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naphthalene	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.004729473mg/L	4
naphthalene	LC50	96	Fish	0.213mg/L	4
naphthalene	NOEC	48	Fish	0.012817mg/L	4
naphthalene	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.0.4- ca.0.5mg/L	2
2,4-di-tert-butylphenol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.116mg/L	3
2,4-di-tert-butylphenol	BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	~0.05mg/L	4
2,4-di-tert-butylphenol	LC50	96	Fish	>0.1mg/L	2
2,4-di-tert-butylphenol	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.5mg/L	2
2,4-di-tert-butylphenol	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.13mg/L	2
2,4-di-tert-butylphenol	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.03mg/L	2
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	EC50	384	Crustacea	0.328mg/L	3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.154mg/L	3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LC50	96	Fish	1.318mg/L	3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0036057mg/L	4
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	EC50	384	Crustacea	0.328mg/L	3
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.154mg/L	3
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	LC50	96	Fish	1.318mg/L	3
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0060095mg/L	4
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.4mg/L	2
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*				

Toxic 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
naphthalene	HIGH (Half-life = 258 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.23 days)
2,4-di-tert-butylphenol	HIGH	HIGH
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	LOW (BCF = 159)
kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	LOW (BCF = 159)
naphthalene	HIGH (BCF = 18000)
2,4-di-tert-butylphenol	LOW (BCF = 436)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 275)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 342)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility

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naphthalene	LOW (KOC = 1837)
2,4-di-tert-butylphenol	LOW (KOC = 13930)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 717.6)
1,3,5-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 703)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▸ Bury or 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	•3Z

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

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3082
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * (contains naphthalene and 2,4-di-tert-butylphenol)
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 9 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 9L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A97 A158 A197 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 964 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 450 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 964 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 450 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y964 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3082
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains naphthalene and 2,4-di-tert-butylphenol)
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 9 IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable

Continued...

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

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

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

KEROSENE, (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURISED(64742-81-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

NAPHTHALENE(91-20-3) 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

2,4-DI-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL(96-76-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE(95-63-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

1,3,5-TRIMETHYL BENZENE(108-67-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (naphthalene; 1,3,5-trimethyl benzene; 2,4-di-tert-butylphenol; 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene; kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised; solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (1,3,5-trimethyl benzene; kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised; solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	*Y = All ingredients are on the inventory* *N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

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

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.