

# Auto Klene Emulsa 85

Auto Klene Solutions

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 5199-32

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	Auto Klene Emulsa 85
Synonyms	solvent cleaner
Proper shipping name	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Solvent cleaner.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Auto Klene Solutions
Address	1/83 Merrindale Drive Croydon VIC 3136 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 8761 1900
Fax	+61 3 8761 1955
Website	<a href="https://www.autoklene.com/msds/">https://www.autoklene.com/msds/</a>
Email	Not Available

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Auto Klene Solutions
Emergency telephone numbers	131 126 (Poisons Information Centre)
Other emergency telephone numbers	0800 764 766 (New Zealand Poisons Information Centre)

## 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	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity 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)

<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H361d</b>	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
<b>H304</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### 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>P233</b>	Keep container tightly closed.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

#### 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>P362</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

#### 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.	85	<u>naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent</u>
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be 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:  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.</p>
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<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p><b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></p> <p>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.  Avoid giving milk or oils.  Avoid giving alcohol.  If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</p>

### 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]

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

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

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<p>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.</p>
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<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<p>Liquid and vapour are flammable.  Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.  Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.  Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.  Combustion products include:  carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)  other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  <b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.  May emit clouds of acrid smoke</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	3Y

## 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>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>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.</p>

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><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b>  Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.  Check for bulging containers.  Vent periodically  Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours  Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.  Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.  Use in a well-ventilated area.  Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.  <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></p>
<b>Other information</b>	<p>Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.  Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.  <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b>  No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</p>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<p>Packing as supplied by manufacturer.  Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.  Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.  For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.  For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)  For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.</p>
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**Storage incompatibility**

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents  
Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

**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


**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Auto Klene Emulsa 85	Not Available	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

**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>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>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<p>Safety glasses with side shields.</p> <p>Chemical goggles.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</p> <p>Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</p> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<p>Overalls.</p> <p>PVC Apron.</p> <p>PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</p> <p>Eyewash unit.</p> <p>Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</p> <p>For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</p> <p>Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or</p>

shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

## Respiratory protection

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

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.

The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear flammable liquid with mild solvent odour; does not mix with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	~0.78
<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 Available	<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>	>150	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	<35	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	6	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	1	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	<10	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Not Available	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

<p><b>Inhaled</b></p>	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.          There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.          Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.          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.          Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.          Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.          Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.          The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.</p>	
<p><b>Ingestion</b></p>	<p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)          Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.          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.</p>	
<p><b>Skin Contact</b></p>	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.          The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition          Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.          Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.          Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material          Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>	
<p><b>Eye</b></p>	<p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.          Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.</p>	
<p><b>Chronic</b></p>	<p>Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.          There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.          Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.          Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.          Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes.          [PATTYS]</p>	
<p><b>Auto Klene Emulsa 85</b></p>	<p><b>TOXICITY</b>          Not Available</p>	<p><b>IRRITATION</b>          Not Available</p>
<p><b>naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent</b></p>	<p><b>TOXICITY</b>          Dermal (rabbit) LD50: &gt;1900 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup>          Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;4500 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></p>	<p><b>IRRITATION</b>          Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)<sup>[1]</sup>          Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)<sup>[1]</sup></p>
<p><b>Legend:</b></p>	<p>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</p>	

<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>Acute Toxicity</b>	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	<b>Reproductivity</b>	
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	

**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
<b>Auto Klene Emulsa 85</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent</b>	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
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>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</i>				

For Hydrocarbons: log Kow 1. BCF~10.

For Aromatics: log Kow 2-3.

BCF 20-200.

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients



## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction</li> <li>Reuse</li> <li>Recycling</li> <li>Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> <li>Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li> <li>Decontaminate empty containers.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

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

### Land transport (ADG)

<b>UN number</b>	1300				
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE				
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
<b>Packing group</b>	III				
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable				
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>223</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	223	Limited quantity	5 L
Special provisions	223				
Limited quantity	5 L				

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

<b>UN number</b>	1300						
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Turpentine substitute						
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>3L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3L
ICAO/IATA Class	3						
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable						
ERG Code	3L						
<b>Packing group</b>	III						
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable						
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>366</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	A3	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366		
Special provisions	A3						
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366						

Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

<b>UN number</b>	1300
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class : 3 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number : F-E , S-E Special provisions : 223 Limited Quantities : 5 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  
 Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes  
 Australia Exposure Standards  
 Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft  
 International FOSFA List of Banned Immediate Previous Cargoes  
 International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)  
 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

### National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent)
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 - TECI	No (naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent)
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>Yes = All CAS 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)</i>

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Revision Date</b>	08/07/2019
<b>Initial Date</b>	16/12/2015

### SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	16/12/2015	Appearance, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Physical Properties, Storage (storage incompatibility), Synonyms
6.1.1.1	08/07/2019	Name

### 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.

### Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index