AUSTRALASIAN SOLVENTS AND CHEMICALS COMPANY PTY LTD.
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www.ascc.net.au
CHEMCALL: 1800 127 406

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE REFER TO THE MSDS

Issue: March 12

PRODUCT: Low Odour Wax & Grease Remover

Other Names: Aliphatic hydrocarbon

Uses: Industrial solvent: cleaning and degreasing

UN No.	1993
Dangerous Goods Class	3
Subsidiary Risk	None
Pack Group	II
Hazchem	•3YE
Poison Schedule	5

Hazardous Nature:	This product is classified as hazardous under SafeWork Australia criteria
Hazardous Classification:	Xn: Harmful; Xi: Irritant
Exposure Standards:	TWA: 600mg/m^3 (159 ppm): STEL: None specified: consider 300 ppm

Physical Characteristics (Typical) — Section 9 of MSDS

Appearance	Clear, colourless liquid
Boiling Point/ Range (°C):	75 – 115
Flash Point (°C):	-2
Specific Gravity/ Density (g/ml @ 15°C):	-15
Chemical Stability:	Stable at room temperature and pressure

Product Ingredients — Section 3 of MSDS

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	40 - 60
Naptha (Petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-48-9	40 - 60
Contains: nonane	111-84-2	< 2
Contains: n-Hexane	110-54-3	< 1

For further ingredients information, please refer to the full MSDS.

Risk Phrases — Section 2 of MSDS

R38: Irritating to skin
R65: Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed
R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness or dizziness

For further Risk and Safety information, please refer to the full MSDS.

DEFINITIONS

Dangerous Goods	Products that are classified as Dangerous for Storage and Transport: these products are allocated a UN No., with accompanying Class, Pack Group, and Sub. Risk, if required. Products that do not have a specific description under the code, but have low flash points, or such, must be classified under their most significant risk, eg. Flammable Goods N.O.S. (Not otherwise specified), UN 1993
Poisonous Substance	Products that are classified under the poisons schedule are a poisonous substance. The proportion of the poison in the product will determine its numerical classification.
Hazardous Substance	Products are considered to be Hazardous if they pose an intrinsic risk to human or environmental health, such as mutagens (able to change DNA), teratogens (able to result in birth defects), carcinogens (able to generate cell abnormalities), etc. Materials are not hazardous substances if they pose risks such as potential for misuse, like flammability, or explosions when heated and ignited.

SUMMARY INFORMATION ONLY

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	**Low Odour Wax & Grease Remover**
Other Names:	Aliphatic hydrocarbon
Chemical Family:	Aliphatic, cycloparaffinic hydrocarbon
Recommended Use:	Industrial solvent: cleaning and degreasing
Supplier:	Australasian Solvents and Chemicals Company Pty. Ltd.
ABN:	57 095 441 080
Street Address:	4/6 Vanessa Boulevard, Springwood, Qld, 4127
Telephone:	(07) 3208 5355
Fax:	(07) 3209 1871
Emergency phone:	**CHEMCALL: 1800 127 406**
All other inquiries:	Queensland: 1800 684 989 Victoria: 1800 500 507

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Health Hazard Classification

This product is classified as hazardous under SafeWork Australia criteria

Hazard Category

Xn: Harmful; Xi: Irritant

Risk Phrases

R38: Irritating to skin

R65: Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed

R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness or dizziness

Safety Phrases

S23: Do not breathe vapour/mist/spray

S24: Avoid contact with skin

S43A: In case of fire use sand, eath, chemical powder or foam

S46: If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label

Dangerous Goods Classification 3

Poisons Schedule 5

3. COMPOSITION: Information on Ingredients

Chemical Ingredient	CAS No.	Proportion (%v/v)
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	40 - 60
Naptha (Petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-48-9	40 - 60
Contains: nonane	111-84-2	< 2
Contains: n-Hexane	110-54-3	< 1

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia: 13 1126) or a doctor.

Ingestion

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Keep at rest. Seek immediate medical attention.

Eye Contact

Flush eyes with large amounts of water until irritation subsides. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact

Flush area with large amounts of water and wash area with soap if available. Remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, and launder before reuse. Seek medical attention for skin irritations.

Inhalation

Using proper respiratory protection, immediately remove the affected victim from exposure. Administer artificial respiration if breathing is stopped. Keep at rest. Seek immediate medical attention.

First Aid facilities

Provide eye baths and safety showers.

Medical Attention

Treat according to symptoms. Avoid gastric lavage: risk of aspiration of product to the lungs with the potential to cause chemical pneumonitis.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Shut off product that may 'fuel' a fire if safe to do so. Allow trained personnel to attend a fire in progress, providing firefighters with this Material Safety Data Sheet. Prevent extinguishing media from escaping to drains and waterways.

Suitable extinguishing media

Alcohol resistant foam, or if unavailable, dry chemical or foam

Hazards from combustion products

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other organic compounds on incomplete burning.

Precautions for fire fighters and special protective equipment

Full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus

Hazchem Code: •3YE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures

Prevent fluid from escaping to drains and waterways. Contain leaking packaging in a containment drum. Prevent vapours from building up in confined areas. Ensure that drain valves are closed at all times. Clean up and report spills immediately.

Methods and materials for containment

Major Land Spill

- Eliminate sources of ignition.
- Warn occupants of downwind areas of possible fire and explosion hazard.
- Prevent liquid from entering sewers, watercourses, or low-lying areas.
- Keep the public away from the area.
- Shut off the source of the spill if possible and safe to do so.
- Advise authorities if substance has entered a watercourse or sewer or has contaminated soil or vegetation.
- Take measures to minimise the effect on the ground water.
- Contain the spilled liquid with sand or earth.
- Recover by pumping – use explosion proof pump or hand pump – or with a suitable absorbent material.
- Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations.
- See "First Aid Measures" and "Stability and Reactivity"

Major Water Spill

- Eliminate any sources of ignition.
- Warn occupants and shipping in downwind areas of possible fire and explosion hazard.
- Notify the port or relevant authority and keep the public away from the area.
- Shut off the source of the spill if possible and safe to do so.
- Confine the spill if possible.
- Remove the product from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbent material.
- Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations.
- See "First Aid Measures" and "Stability and Reactivity".

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

This product is flammable. Do not open near open flame, sources of heat or ignition. No smoking. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly to control possible pressure release. Material will accumulate static charge. Use grounding leads to avoid discharge (electrical spark).

Conditions for safe storage

Store in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight. Do not pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers - residual vapours are flammable. This product is flammable and will fuel a fire in progress.

Incompatible materials

Natural Rubber, Butyl Rubber, EPDM, Polystyrene

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS: PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Standards

The time weighted average concentration (TWA) for this product is: 600mg/m3 (159 ppm), which means the highest allowable exposure concentration in an eight-hour day for a five-day working week. The short-term exposure limit (STEL) is: None specified: consider 300 ppm, which is the maximum allowable exposure concentration at any time.

Biological limit values

Not available

Engineering Controls: Ventilation

The use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended to control process emissions near the source. Laboratory samples should be handled in a fume hood. Provide mechanical ventilation of confined spaces. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection: Where concentrations in air may exceed the limits described in the National Exposure Standards, it is recommended to use a half-face filter mask to protect from overexposure by inhalation. A type “A” filter material is considered suitable for this product.

Eye Protection: Always use safety glasses or a face shield when handling this product.

Skin/ Body Protection: Always wear long sleeves and long trousers or coveralls, and enclosed footwear or safety boots when handling this product. It is recommended that chemical resistant gloves (e.g. PVC) be worn when handling this product.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Property	Unit of measurement	Typical value
Appearance	-	Clear, colourless liquid
Boiling Point/ Range	°C	75 – 115
Flash Point	°C	-2
Density @ 15°C	g/ml	-15
Vapour Pressure @ 20°C	kPa	0.72
Explosive Limits (LEL – UEL)	%	1.0 – 7.0
Vapour Density @ 20°C	kPa	Not available
Autoignition Temperature	°C	>200
Viscosity @ 20°C	cSt	Not applicable
Percent Volatiles	%	100%
Solubility with Water	% w/w	< 0.10

The values listed are indicative of this product’s physical and chemical properties. For a full product specification, please consult the Product Data Sheet.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable at room temperature and pressure

Conditions to avoid

Sources of heat and ignition, open flames.

Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and other organic complexes on incomplete burning or oxidation

Hazardous reactions

Oxidizing agents, mineral acids, phosphorous and chlorine

Hazardous Polymerisation

Will not occur

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Effects

Ingestion

Produces hallucinations and narcotic effect. Ingestion of large amounts will result in drowsiness, fatigue, loss of appetite, paresthesia in distal extremities (tingling in hands and feet). Possibility of muscle weakness, cold pulsation in extremities (hands and feet), blurred vision, headache, and nausea. Vomiting may cause this product to be aspirated to the lungs resulting in chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary oedema.

Eye Contact

This product is irritating to eyes, but will not permanently damage the eye tissue

Skin Contact

This product is irritating to the skin with prolonged exposure. It may result in dryness and cracking.

Inhalation

This product is irritating to the respiratory tract. Exposure to large concentrations over an extended period of time will result in muscle weakness, tingling in hands and feet, blurred vision, headaches, nausea, loss of appetite, hallucinations, and possible loss of consciousness.

Chronic Effects

There is evidence of damage to the peripheral nervous system, particularly arms and legs.

Other Health Effects Information

This product contains n-hexane, where the effects of this constituent show incidents of experimental teratogenic and reproductive effects and mutation data has been reported. The effects of this product in combination with MEK are potentiated (greatly increased). This means that the effects suffered by ingestion or inhalation will be increased, or experienced more quickly.

Toxicological Information

Oral LD_{50}: n-hexane: 28710 mg/kg (oral, rat)

Dermal TC_{Lo}: n-hexane: 190 ppm (inhalation, human)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Aquatic Toxicity

Fish Toxicity (rainbow trout, goldfish, bluegill):	LC_{50}(96hr): n-hexane: (Carp) 210 000 µg/L
Daphnia Magna EC_{50} (24 hr):	n-hexane: EC_{50}: 45 mmol/m^3
Blue-green algae (Toxicity threshold 7-8 days):	n-hexane: EC_{50}: 8%
Green algae (Toxicity threshold 7-8 days):	n-hexane: EC_{50}: 94 mmol/m^3

Persistence/ degradability

This product will evaporate and commence degradation on exposure to light and air.

Mobility

This product is highly volatile and will rapidly evaporate to the air if released into the water

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods

Empty packaging should be taken for recycling, recovery or disposal through a suitably qualified or licensed contractor. Care should be taken to ensure compliance with national and local authorities. Packaging may still contain fumes and vapours that are flammable and harmful. Ensure that empty packaging is allowed to dry.

Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration

This product is NOT suitable for disposal by either landfill or via municipal sewers, drains, natural streams or rivers. This product is ashless and can be burned directly in appropriate equipment.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport		Marine Transport		Air Transport	
UN No.	1993	UN No.	1993	UN No.	1993
Proper Shipping Name	Flammable Liquids, N.O.S.	Proper Shipping Name	Flammable Liquids, N.O.S.	Proper Shipping Name	Flammable Liquids, N.O.S.
DG Class	3	DG Class	3	DG Class	3
Sub. Risk	None	Sub. Risk	None	Sub. Risk	None
Pack Group	II	Pack Group	II	Pack Group	II
Hazchem	•3YE	Hazchem	•3YE	Hazchem	•3YE

Dangerous Goods Segregation

This product is classed as Dangerous Goods Class 3, packing group II. Please consult the Australian Dangerous Goods Code for Transport by Road and Rail for information.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Country/ Region: Australia

Inventory: AICS

Status: Listed

Poisons Schedule: 5

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reasons for Issue: New product; amalgamated supplier changes in all sections.

Abbreviations:

AICS: Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

CAS Number: Chemical Abstracts Number

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

NOHSC: National Occupational Health and Safety Council

References:

- Supplier Material Safety Data Sheets
- http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus (March 12)
- http://hsis.ascc.gov.au/SearchHS.aspx (March 12)
- Ecotoxicology data: http://cfpub.epa.gov/ecotox/quick_query.htm (March 12)
- *Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials*, Richard J. Lewis Snr., pub. Canada (2000)