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

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Supreme Cut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| Relevant identified uses | Applied by buffing machine by restoring gloss on automotive painted surfaces. |

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>HiChem Paint Technologies Pty Ltd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>73 Hallam South Road Hallam VIC 3803 Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>+61 3 9796 3400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+61 3 9796 4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.hichem.com.au">www.hichem.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@hichem.com.au">info@hichem.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emergency telephone number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association / Organisation</th>
<th>HiChem Paint Technologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>In Australia: HiChem: +61 3 9796 3400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>+800 2406 225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Number</th>
<th>Alternative Number 1</th>
<th>Alternative Number 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1800 039 008</td>
<td>1800 039 006</td>
<td>+612 9186 1132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL HAZARD RATINGS</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poisons Schedule | S5

Classification [1] Flammable Liquid Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1


Label elements

Continued...
GHS label elements

SIGNAL WORD DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

- **H227** Combustible liquid
- **H315** Causes skin irritation.
- **H319** Causes serious eye irritation.
- **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.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

- **P210** Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - 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.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

- **P301+P310** IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- **P331** Do NOT induce vomiting.
- **P362** Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
- **P370+P378** In case of fire: Use water spray/fog for extinction.
- **P305+P351+P338** IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- **P312** Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- **P302+P352** IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- **P304+P340** IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
- **P332+P313** If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1317-95-9</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>tripoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64742-81-0</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>1-&lt;10</td>
<td>additives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Continued...
Inhalation
- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.
- 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.
- 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.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

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. Treat symptomatically.

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
- Water spray or fog.
- 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 courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

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).
- May emit acid smoke.
- May emit poisonous fumes.
- May emit corrosive fumes.

HAZCHEM Not Applicable

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

Minor Spills
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
- Trowel up/scrape up.
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.
Flush spill area with water.

Major spills

- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or waterways.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Minor hazard.

- Prevent spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

- The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.
- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- 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 to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.
- 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.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Safe handling

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Other information

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suitable container</th>
<th>Metal can or drum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Storage incompatibility | Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

- OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)
- INGREDIENT DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Cut</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tripoli</td>
<td>N.E. mg/m³</td>
<td>50 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>additives</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exposure controls

- Appropriate engineering
  
  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 reducing exposure to hazardous materials. This may include the use of ventilation systems, local exhaust hoods, and other engineering controls to remove or dilute hazardous substances. Personal protective equipment (PPE) should be used as a supplement to engineering controls where necessary. It is crucial to ensure that all engineering controls are properly designed, installed, maintained, and used. Regular inspections and maintenance are essential to prevent engineering controls from becoming ineffective. In cases where engineering controls cannot be relied upon, PPE must be provided to protect workers from exposure to hazardous materials.

- Personal protective equipment
  
  Personal protective equipment (PPE) provides a layer of protection against exposure to hazardous substances. PPE should be selected based on the nature and level of the hazard, and should be used in conjunction with engineering controls to provide comprehensive protection. PPE should be well-fitted, comfortable, and easy to use. Regular training should be provided to ensure that workers understand the importance of using PPE and how to use it correctly. PPE may include respiratory protection, gloves, eye protection, and protective clothing.

- Emergency procedures
  
  In case of an emergency, workers should have a clear understanding of the emergency procedures to be followed. This may include evacuation procedures, first aid procedures, and communication procedures. Emergency response protocols should be established and regularly reviewed to ensure they are effective in protecting workers and minimizing exposure to hazardous substances.

- Training
  
  Workers should be trained on the hazards associated with the substance and the appropriate control measures. Training should include instructions on proper use of PPE, how to identify and respond to emergencies, and how to handle spills and releases. Training should be provided at regular intervals and updated as necessary to keep workers informed of changes in the workplace or new hazards.
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.
- Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying “escape” velocities which, in turn, determine the “capture velocities” of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Contaminant</th>
<th>Air Speed:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td>
<td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyor transfers, welding, spray drift, plating</td>
<td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum finishing, conveyor loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td>
<td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)</td>
<td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

- **Lower end of the range**: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- **Upper end of the range**: Disturbing room air currents

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of contaminants generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

**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. 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. Lenses 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. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

**Skin protection**

See Hand protection below

**Hands/feet protection**

- 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.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash 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:

**Supreme Cut**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>CPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUTYL</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL RUBBER</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOPRENE</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVA</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITON</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

### Respiratory protection

**Type AX 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Required Minimum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 10 x ES</td>
<td>AX-AUS</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>AX-AUS / Class 1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>AX-2</td>
<td>AX-PAPR-2 ^</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^ Full-face
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: 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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical state</th>
<th>Relative density (Water = 1)</th>
<th>Odour</th>
<th>Odour threshold</th>
<th>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</th>
<th>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</th>
<th>Decomposition temperature</th>
<th>Viscosity (cSt)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free-flowing Paste</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</th>
<th>Molecular weight (g/mol)</th>
<th>Taste</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Explosive properties</th>
<th>Oxidising properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Combustible.</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</th>
<th>Vapour pressure (kPa)</th>
<th>Solubility in water (g/L)</th>
<th>Vapour density (Air = 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200-250</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</th>
<th>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</th>
<th>Vapour pressure (kPa)</th>
<th>Solubility in water (g/L)</th>
<th>Vapour density (Air = 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Absorbs:</th>
<th>Desorbs:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beige colour paste with pine type odour; miscible with water.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Chemical stability

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Conditions to avoid

Incompatible materials

Hazardous decomposition products

See section 7

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

See section 7

See section 7

See section 7

See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled

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 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.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)

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.

Skin Contact

The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Note: If inhalation risk above the TLV exists, wear approved dust respirator.

Use respirators with protection factors appropriate for the exposure level.

- Up to 5 X TLV, use valveless mask type; up to 10 X TLV, use 1/2 mask dust respirator
- Up to 50 X TLV, use full face dust respirator or demand type C air supplied respirator
- Up to 500 X TLV, use powered air-purifying dust respirator or a Type C pressure demand supplied-air respirator
- Over 500 X TLV wear full-face self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure mode or a combination respirator with a Type C positive pressure supplied-air full-face respirator and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode
### Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (hr)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulphurised</td>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>3072</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>≤1mg/L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**

- Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPISuITE V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotoc database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

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

### Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Legend:**

- Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
- Data required to make classification available
- Data Not Available to make classification
Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised</td>
<td>LOW (BCF = 159)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>LOW (KOC = 14.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine Pollutant</th>
<th>HAZCHEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

TRIPOLI ([1317-95-9]) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

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

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

WATER ([7732-18-5]) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>N (tripoli)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>N (tripoli; water; kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC/ELINCS/NLP</td>
<td>N (tripoli)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>N (tripoli; water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea - KECI</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand - NZIoC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - PICCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA - TSCA</td>
<td>N (tripoli)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)
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.

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

This document is copyright.
Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.
TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.