

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name WAX AND GREASE REMOVER
Synonym(s) HYDROCARBON SOLVENT

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Use(s) CLEANING AGENT • DEGREASER • SOLVENT

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name CARCHEM PRODUCTS PTY LTD
Address Unit 1, 45/47 Byre Ave, Somerton Park, SA, 5044, AUSTRALIA
Telephone (08) 8350 9500
Fax (08) 8350 9300
Email carchem@bettanet.net.au
Website <http://carchem.com.au>

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

Emergency (08) 8350 9500

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

GHS classification(s) Flammable Liquids: Category 2
Aspiration Hazard: Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2
Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3
Toxic to Reproduction: Category 2
Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 2
Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic): Category 3

2.2 Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Pictogram(s)



Hazard statement(s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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Prevention statement(s)

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response statement(s)

P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use appropriate media for extinction.

Storage statement(s)

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

Disposal statement(s)

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.
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2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULPHURISED, HEAVY	64742-82-1	265-185-4	40 to 60%
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	64742-89-8	265-192-2	40 to 60%
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	203-777-6	5 to 15%
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6	202-436-9	<5%
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	108-67-8	203-604-4	<5%
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	202-849-4	<5%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	215-535-7	<5%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Ingestion	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
First aid facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Highly flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Vapour may form explosive mixtures with air. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones, etc when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 Hazchem code

3YE

3 Normal Foam (protein based foam that is not alcohol resistant).

Y Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

E Evacuation of people in and around the immediate vicinity of the incident should be considered.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, preferably flammables store, removed from direct sunlight, incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation and fire protection systems.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (as Trimethyl benzene)	SWA (AUS)	25	123	--	--
Ethyl benzene	SWA (AUS)	100	434	125	543
Trimethyl benzene	SWA (AUS)	25	123	--	--
Xylene	SWA (AUS)	80	--	150	--
n-Hexane	SWA (AUS)	20	72	--	--

Biological limits

Ingredient	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
ETHYLBENZENE	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine	End of shift at end of workweek	0.7 g/g creatinine
	Ethyl benzene in end-exhaled air	Not critical	-
N-HEXANE	2,5-Hexanedione in urine (without hydrolysis)	End of shift at end of workweek	0.4 mg/L
XYLENE	Methylhippuric acids in urine	End of shift	1.5 g/g creatinine

Reference: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls

Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

- Eye / Face** Wear splash-proof goggles.
- Hands** Wear PVA or viton (R) gloves.
- Body** Wear coveralls.
- Respiratory** Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator. If spraying, wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and Particulate) respirator or an Air-line respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	CLEAR COLOURLESS LIQUID
Odour	PARAFFINIC SWEET ODOUR
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE
Flash point	-30°C (cc)
Boiling point	50°C to 194°C
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	> 1 (Air = 1)
Specific gravity	0.72 to 0.77
Solubility (water)	INSOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	34.5 kPa @ 20°C
Upper explosion limit	7.5 %
Lower explosion limit	0.7 %
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	280°C

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9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid shock, friction, heavy impact, heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), heat and ignition sources.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve carbon oxides and hydrocarbons when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Information available for the ingredient(s):

Ingredient	Oral Toxicity (LD50)	Dermal Toxicity (LD50)	Inhalation Toxicity (LC50)
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULPHURISED, HEAVY	> 2000 mg/kg (rat)	--	--
N-HEXANE	25 g/kg (rat)	3000 mg/kg (rabbit)	48000 ppm/4 hours (rat)
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	5 g/kg (rat)	--	18 g/m ³ /4hrs (rat)
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	--	--	24 g/m ³ /4hrs (rat)
ETHYLBENZENE	3500 mg/kg (rat)	17800 mg/kg (rabbit)	50 g/m ³ /2 hours
XYLENE	4300 mg/kg (rat)	> 1700 mg/kg (rabbit)	4330–5984 ppm/6 hours

Skin	Contact may result in irritation, redness, rash and dermatitis.
Eye	Contact may cause discomfort, lacrimation and redness.
Sensitisation	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.
Mutagenicity	Insufficient data available to classify as a mutagen.
Carcinogenicity	Insufficient data available to classify as a carcinogen.
Reproductive	n-Hexane is suspected of damaging fertility. Effects on experimental animals includes testicular and epididymal lesions with possible irreversible sterility.
STOT - single exposure	Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, nausea and headache. High level exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness.
STOT - repeated exposure	Repeated exposure to n-Hexane may result in damage to the peripheral nervous system, with numbness, tingling, muscle damage, and reduced mobility of the limbs.
Aspiration	Aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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12.1 Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

n-Hexane is expected to exist entirely in the vapour-phase in ambient air. Biodegradation of n-hexane may occur in soil and water, however volatilisation and adsorption are expected to be far more important fate processes.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

In aquatic systems n-hexane may partition from the water column to organic matter contained in sediments and suspended materials.

12.5 Other adverse effects

The manufacturer reports the following aquatic toxicity data: LC/EC/IC50 (Fish, Aquatic invertebrates, Algae, Microorganisms) = 1 mg/L to 10 mg/L.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal Wearing the protective equipment outlined, ensure all ignition sources are extinguished. For small quantities, absorb on paper, sand or similar and evaporate under a fume cupboard or open area. For large volumes, atomise into incinerator (mixing with more flammable solvent if required) or recycle by gravimetric separation, distilling & reusing. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1268	1268	1268
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (SOLVENT NAPHTHA)	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.
14.3 Transport hazard class	3	3	3
14.4 Packing Group	II	II	II

14.5 Environmental hazards

No information provided.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code	3YE
GTEPG	3A1
EMS	F-E, S-E

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

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Classifications	Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].	
Hazard codes	F	Flammable
	N	Dangerous for the environment
	Repr.	Reproductive toxin
	Xi	Irritant
	Xn	Harmful
Risk phrases	R11	Highly flammable.
	R38	Irritating to skin.
	R48/20	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
	R52/53	Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
	R62	Possible risk of impaired fertility.
	R65	Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.
	R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Safety phrases	S2	Keep out of reach of children.
	S9	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
	S16	Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
	S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray (where applicable).
	S24/25	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
	S33	Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
	S36/37	Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
	S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
Inventory listing(s)	AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.	

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information	<p>WORK PRACTICES - SOLVENTS: Organic solvents may present both a health and flammability hazard. It is recommended that engineering controls should be adopted to reduce exposure where practicable (for example, if using indoors, ensure explosion proof extraction ventilation is available). Flammable or combustible liquids with explosive limits have the potential for ignition from static discharge. Refer to AS 1020 (The control of undesirable static electricity) and AS 1940 (The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids) for control procedures.</p> <p>EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE (TWA) or WES (WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARD) (NZ): Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8 hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16 hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).</p> <p>PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES: The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.</p> <p>HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE: It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.</p>
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PRODUCT NAME WAX AND GREASE REMOVER**Abbreviations**

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m ³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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