

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product nameD WAXSynonymsDEODORISED KEROSENE

B DEODORISED REROSE

1.2 Uses and uses advised against Uses DEWAXING AGENT

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 numbers

Emergency (08) 8350 9500

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Physical Hazards

Flammable Liquids: Category 3

Health Hazards

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1 Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2 Carcinogenicity: Category 2

Environmental Hazards

Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic): Category 2

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word	D

DANGER

Pictograms





H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.



PRODUCT NAME D WAX

Prevention statements

Prevention statements	
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 P243	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Take action to prevent static discharges.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.
Response statements	
P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P331 P362 + P364	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370 + P378	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
P391	Collect spillage.
	Control opiniago.
Storage statements	
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
Disposal statements	
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 (<0.1% W/W BENZENE)	64742-82-1	265-185-4	<100%
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6	202-436-9	<10%
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	108-67-8	203-604-4	<10%
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	202-049-5	<10%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	215-535-7	<10%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Еуе	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).
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

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PRODUCT NAME **D WAX**

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

Flammable. May evolve carbon oxides and hydrocarbons when heated to decomposition. Vapour may form explosive mixtures with air.

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

3Y

- 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.

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, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation systems.

7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (as Trimethyl benzene)	SWA [AUS]	25	123		
Naphthalene	SWA [AUS]	10	52	15	79
Trimethyl benzene	SWA [AUS]	25	123		
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	SWA [Proposed]	20	100		
Xylene	SWA [AUS]	80	350	150	655



Biological limits

Ingredient	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
NAPHTHALENE	1-Napthol (with hydrolysis) + 2 Napthol (with hydrolysis)	End of shift	-
	Methemoglobin in blood	During or end of shift	1.5% of hemoglobin
	1-Hydroxypyrene in urine (with hydrolysis)	End of shift at end of workweek	2.5 µg/L (adjusted for the pyrene to benzo(a)pyrene ratio of the PAH mixture to which workers are exposed)
	3-Hydroxybenzo(a)pyrene in urine (with hydrolysis)	End of shift at end of workweek	-
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 extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / Face	Wear splash-proof goggles.
Hands	Wear nitrile or neoprene gloves.
Body	When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls.
Respiratory	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	CLEAR COLOURLESS LIQUID
Odour	LOW ODOUR
Flammability	FLAMMABLE
Flash point	38°C
Boiling point	145°C to 300°C
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
рН	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	4.35 (Air = 1)
Relative density	0.80
Solubility (water)	INSOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	0.3 kPa @ 20°C
Upper explosion limit	6.0 %
Lower explosion limit	1.0 %
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	230°C
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY



PRODUCT NAME **D WAX**

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 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 ingredients:

Ingredient		Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50	
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULPHURISED, HEAVY (<0.1% W/W BENZENE)		> 2000 mg/kg (rat) (AICIS)	> 2000 mg/kg (rat) (AICIS)	> 5 mg/L (rat) (AICIS)	
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE		6000 mg/kg (rat)		18 g/m³/4hrs (rat)	
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE				24 g/m³/4hrs (rat)	
NAPHTHALENE		490 mg/kg (rat)	> 2500 mg/kg (rat)	> 340 mg/m³/1hr (rat)	
XYLENE		> 2000 mg/kg (rat) (AICIS)	> 1700 mg/kg (rabbit)	5000 ppm (rat)	
Skin	Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis.				
Eye	Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.				
Sensitisation	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.				
Mutagenicity	Not classified as a mutagen.				

Carcinogenicity	Naphthalene is classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B).	
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- Reproductive Not classified as a reproductive toxin.
- STOT single exposure
 Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat with coughing, as well as central nervous system (CNS) effects including headache, drowsiness and dizziness.

 STOT senseted
 Not classified as acuing error damage from repeated errors to come.
- STOT repeated
exposureNot classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure. However, repeated exposure to some
solvents have been reported to cause adverse effects to the central nervous system (CNS).
- Aspiration Aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Readily biodegradable. Oxidises by photo-chemical reactions in air.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Floats on water.

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12.5 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Reuse where possible. Alternatively, absorb with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Waste disposal 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	1223	1223	1223	
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	KEROSENE	KEROSENE	KEROSENE	
14.3 Transport hazard class	3	3	3	
14.4 Packing Group	III		III	

14.5 Environmental hazards

Marine Pollutant.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code	3Y
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).

Classifications Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).

AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals) Inventory listings All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES: Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a Additional information hazardous substance, ENGINEERING CONTROLS are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

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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.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

ACGIH

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.

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

Abbreviations

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