

Car-Chem Injector Cleaner

Callington Haven Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 4635-11
Version No: 5.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 06/01/2021
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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Product name | Car-Chem Injector Cleaner |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Chemical formula | Not Applicable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Used to improve injector efficiency. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Callington Haven Pty Ltd |
| Address | 30 South Street Rydalmere NSW 2116 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 2 9898 2700 |
| Fax | +61 2 9475 0449 |
| Website | www.callingtonhaven.com |
| Email | customerservice@callington.com |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE |
| Emergency telephone numbers | +61 2 9186 1132 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +61 1800 951 288 |

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

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated for storage purposes only

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule | S6 |
| Classification [1] | Flammable Liquid Category 4, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |
| 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) |  |
| Signal word | Danger |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|--------|--|
| AUH066 | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. |
| H227 | Combustible liquid. |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |
| H350 | May cause cancer. |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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| | |
|-------------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P271 | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/... |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|------------------|---|
| P301+P310 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/... |
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P331 | Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish. |
| P312 | Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/... if you feel unwell. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
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| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| 64742-81-0 | >60 | <u>C14-20 aliphatics (2-30% aromatics)</u> |
| 91-20-3 | <5 | <u>naphthalene</u> |
| 64742-95-6. | <5 | <u>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</u> |
| 98-82-8 | <1 | <u>cumene</u> |
| Not Available | balance | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ 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. ▶ 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. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. |

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.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

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Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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| Fire Incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Advice for firefighters

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|------------------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 acrid smoke. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> |
| 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. |
| Major Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

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|--------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ 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 in order 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. |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
|---------------------------|--|

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Storage incompatibility † Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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 | C14-20 aliphatics (2-30% aromatics) | Oil mist, refined mineral | 5 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | naphthalene | Naphthalene | 10 ppm / 52 mg/m3 | 79 mg/m3 / 15 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | cumene | Cumene | 25 ppm / 125 mg/m3 | 375 mg/m3 / 75 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| C14-20 aliphatics (2-30% aromatics) | 140 mg/m3 | 1,500 mg/m3 | 8,900 mg/m3 |
| naphthalene | 15 ppm | 83 ppm | 500 ppm |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | 1,200 mg/m3 | 6,700 mg/m3 | 40,000 mg/m3 |
| cumene | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| C14-20 aliphatics (2-30% aromatics) | 2,500 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| naphthalene | 250 ppm | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Not Available | Not Available |
| cumene | 900 ppm | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|--|
| Appropriate engineering controls | <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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly.</p> |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> † 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. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> † Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. † Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> † The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. † Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <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. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> † Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] † Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent] † Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely. † Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable |

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labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.

- ▶ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.
- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ P.V.C apron.
- ▶ Barrier cream.
- ▶ Skin cleansing cream.
- ▶ Eye wash unit.

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:

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| Material | CPI |
|-------------------|-----|
| BUTYL | C |
| BUTYL/NEOPRENE | C |
| HYPALON | C |
| NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE | C |
| NATURAL+NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE | C |
| NEOPRENE/NATURAL | C |
| NITRILE | C |
| NITRILE+PVC | C |
| PE/EVAL/PE | C |
| PVA | C |
| PVC | C |
| PVDC/PE/PVDC | C |
| TEFLON | C |
| VITON | C |

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As 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.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P 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.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES | A-AUS P2 | - | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | A-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | A-2 P2 | A-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ 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

| | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| Appearance | Brown liquid with a petroleum odour; does not mix with water. Miscible with many organic solvents. | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water= 1) | 0.82 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature | Not available. |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not available. | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Applicable |
| Flash point (°C) | >61 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Combustible. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not available. | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | >1 | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 Toxicological information**Information on toxicological effects**

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Inhaled | <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.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>On exposure to mixed trimethylbenzenes, some people may become nervous, tensed, anxious and have difficult breathing. There may be a reduction red blood cells and bleeding abnormalities. There may also be drowsiness.</p> <p>Inhalation of naphthalene vapour is linked with headache, loss of appetite, nausea, damage to the eyes and kidneys. According to animal testing, long term exposure may cause excessive weakness and increased salivation, weight loss, difficulty breathing, collapse, and evidence of damage to the skin, liver and lungs.</p> <p>The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. These compounds may also act as general anaesthetics. Whole body symptoms of poisoning include light-headedness, nervousness, apprehension, a feeling of well-being, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, ringing in the ears, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, depression of breathing, and arrest. Heart stoppage may result from cardiovascular collapse. A slow heart rate and low blood pressure may also occur.</p> <p>Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers.</p> <p>Xylene is a central nervous system depressant</p> | |
| Ingestion | <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>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>Ingestion of naphthalene and related compounds may produce abdominal cramps with nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, headache, profuse sweating, listlessness, confusion, and in severe poisonings, coma with or without convulsions. Irritation of the bladder may also occur, producing urgency, painful urination, and the passage of brown or black urine with or without albumin or casts.</p> | |
| Skin Contact | <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Workers sensitised to naphthalene and related compounds show an inflammation of the skin with scaling and reddening. Some individuals show an allergic reaction.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>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> | |
| Eye | <p>Long term exposure to naphthalene has produced clouding of the lens (cataracts) in workers.</p> <p>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>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> | |
| Chronic | <p>There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Animal testing indicates that inhalation of naphthalene may increase the incidence of respiratory tumours and may aggravate chronic inflammation.</p> <p>Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> | |
| Car-Chem Injector Cleaner | TOXICITY Not Available | IRRITATION Not Available |

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| | | |
|---|--|--|
| C14-20 aliphatics (2-30% aromatics) | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 1.72 mg/l4h ^[2] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| naphthalene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >0.4 mg/l4h ^[1] | Skin (rabbit):495 mg (open) - mild |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.42 mg/L4h ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >4500 mg/kg ^[1] | |
| cumene | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 14.269 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 39 mg/L4h ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 86 mg mild |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; ~1400 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit):100 mg/24h moderate |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| Legend: | 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 | |

| | |
|--|--|
| NAPHTHALENE | The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. |
| NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT | <p>Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-I * [Devoe] For Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNS): Acute toxicity: LBPNS generally have low acute toxicity by the oral (median lethal dose [LD50] in rats > 2000 mg/kg-bw), inhalation (LD50 in rats > 5000 mg/m3) and dermal (LD50 in rabbits > 2000 mg/kg-bw) routes of exposure Most LBPNS are mild to moderate eye and skin irritants in rabbits, with the exception of heavy catalytic cracked and heavy catalytic reformed naphthas, which have higher primary skin irritation indices. Sensitisation: LBPNS do not appear to be skin sensitizers, but a poor response in the positive control was also noted in these studies Repeat dose toxicity: The lowest-observed-adverse-effect concentration (LOAEC) and lowest-observed-adverse-effect level (LOAEL) values identified following short-term (2-89 days) and subchronic (greater than 90 days) exposure to the LBPNS substances. These values were determined for a variety of endpoints after considering the toxicity data for all LBPNS in the group. Most of the studies were carried out by the inhalation route of exposure. Renal effects, including increased kidney weight, renal lesions (renal tubule dilation, necrosis) and hyaline droplet formation, observed in male rats exposed orally or by inhalation to most LBPNS, were considered species- and sex-specific. These effects were determined to be due to a mechanism of action not relevant to humans -specifically, the interaction between hydrocarbon metabolites and alpha-2-microglobulin, an enzyme not produced in substantial amounts in female rats, mice and other species, including humans. The resulting nephrotoxicity and subsequent carcinogenesis in male rats were therefore not considered in deriving LOAEC/LOAEL values. Only a limited number of studies of short-term and subchronic duration were identified for site-restricted LBPNS. For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after exposure by swallowing, inhalation, or skin contact. In the workplace, inhalation and skin contact are the most important routes of absorption; whole-body toxic effects from skin absorption are unlikely to occur as the skin irritation caused by the chemical generally leads to quick removal. The substance is fat-soluble and may accumulate in fatty tissues. It is also bound to red blood cells in the bloodstream. It is excreted from the body both by exhalation and in the urine. Acute toxicity: Direct contact with liquid 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is irritating to the skin, and breathing the vapour is irritating to the airway, causing lung inflammation. For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes – TMBs) Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that semi-lethal concentrations and doses vary amongst this group. The semilethal concentrations for inhalation range from 6000 to 10000 mg/cubic metre for C9 aromatic naphtha and 18000-24000 mg/cubic metre for 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-TMB, respectively. Irritation and sensitization: Results from animal testing indicate that C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents are mildly to moderately irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to the eye, and have the potential to irritate the airway and cause depression of breathing rate. There is no evidence that it sensitizes skin. Repeated dose toxicity: Animal studies show that chronic inhalation toxicity for C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents is slight. Similarly, oral exposure does not appear to pose a high toxicity hazard for pure trimethylbenzene isomers. Mutation-causing ability: No evidence of mutation-causing ability and genetic toxicity was found in animal and laboratory testing. Reproductive and developmental toxicity: No definitive effects on reproduction were seen, although reduction in weight in developing animals may be seen at concentrations that are toxic to the mother. 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. Mutation-causing potential: Most studies involving gasoline have returned negative results regarding the potential to cause mutations, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants). Reproductive toxicity: Animal studies show that high concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus.</p> |

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| | |
|--|--|
| CUMENE | <p>Cumene is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in experimental animals. Cumene caused tumours at several tissue sites, including lung and liver in mice and kidney in male rats. Several proposed mechanisms of carcinogenesis support the relevance to humans of lung and liver tumours in experimental animals. Specifically, there is evidence that humans and experimental animals metabolise cumene through similar metabolic pathways. There is also evidence that cumene is genotoxic in some tissues, based on findings of DNA damage in rodent lung and liver. Furthermore, mutations of the K-ras oncogene and p53 tumor-suppressor gene observed in cumene-induced lung tumours in mice, along with altered expression of many other genes, resemble molecular alterations found in human lung and other cancers. The relevance of the kidney tumors to cancer in humans is uncertain; there is evidence that a species-specific mechanism not relevant to humans contributes to their induction, but it is possible that other mechanisms relevant to humans, such as genotoxicity, may also contribute to kidney-tumour formation in male rats.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance.</p> <p>For aromatic terpenes: p-cymene and cumene have low toxic potential and are excreted in the urine. At very high doses in animal testing, inco-ordination, damage to the kidneys and lung inflammation, with decrease in thymus weight, occurred. This group of substances does not seem to cause cancer, genetic damage or developmental toxicity and has low potential for reproductive toxicity.</p> <p>Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]</p> |
| C14-20 ALIPHATICS (2-30% AROMATICS) & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT | <p>Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. The gut cell may play a major role in determining the proportion of hydrocarbon that becomes available to be deposited unchanged in peripheral tissues such as in the body fat stores or the liver.</p> |
| NAPHTHALENE & CUMENE | <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p> |

| | | | |
|--|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| Acute Toxicity | ✗ | Carcinogenicity | ✔ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✗ | Reproductivity | ✗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✗ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✔ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✔ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| Car-Chem Injector Cleaner | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| C14-20 aliphatics (2-30% aromatics) | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | NOEC(ECx) | 504 | Crustacea | >1mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | >1000mg/l | 1 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 96 | Fish | 3.2mg/l | 1 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 3072 | Fish | 1mg/l | 1 |

| naphthalene | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | NOEC(ECx) | 720 | Fish | 0.002mg/L | 4 |
| | BCF | 1344 | Fish | 23-146 | 7 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 0.007-0.01mg/L | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 0.009-0.012mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | ~0.4-0.5mg/l | 2 |

| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 19mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 96 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 64mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 6.14mg/l | 1 |

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| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| cumene | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 2.7mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.29mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 4mg/l | 1 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 96 | Crustacea | 0.4mg/l | 1 |

Legend: 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

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| naphthalene | HIGH (Half-life = 258 days) | LOW (Half-life = 1.23 days) |
| cumene | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| C14-20 aliphatics (2-30% aromatics) | LOW (BCF = 159) |
| naphthalene | HIGH (BCF = 18000) |
| cumene | LOW (BCF = 35.5) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|-------------|-------------------|
| naphthalene | LOW (KOC = 1837) |
| cumene | LOW (KOC = 817.2) |

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. ▶ 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

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID | COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated for storage purposes only |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | Not Applicable |

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

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

| Product name | Group |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| C14-20 aliphatics (2-30% aromatics) | Not Available |
| naphthalene | Not Available |

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| Product name | Group |
|---|---------------|
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Not Available |
| cumene | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---|---------------|
| C14-20 aliphatics (2-30% aromatics) | Not Available |
| naphthalene | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | Not Available |
| cumene | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

C14-20 aliphatics (2-30% aromatics) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

naphthalene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

cumene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

ECHA SUMMARY

| Ingredient | CAS number | Index No | ECHA Dossier |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---|---|
| C14-20 aliphatics (2-30% aromatics) | 64742-81-0 | 649-453-00-1 649-437-00-4 649-216-00-2 649-423-00-8 | 01-2119486889-09-XXXX 01-2119486951-26-XXXX 01-2119474208-35-XXXX 01-2119462828-25-XXXX |

| Harmonisation (C&L Inventory) | Hazard Class and Category Code(s) | Pictograms Signal Word Code(s) | Hazard Statement Code(s) |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 1 | Flam. Liq. 3; Asp. Tox. 1 | GHS02; GHS08; Dgr | H226; H304 |
| 2 | Asp. Tox. 1; Acute Tox. 4; STOT RE 2; Aquatic Chronic 2; Flam. Liq. 3; Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Narc. STOT SE 3; Repr. 2; Resp. STOT SE 3; Eye Irrit. 2 | GHS09; GHS08; GHS07; Dgr; GHS02; Wng; GHS06 | H304; H332; H373; H411; H226; H315; H336; H361; H318; H335; H301 |
| 1 | Carc. 1B; Repr. 2; STOT RE 1 | GHS08; Dgr | H350; H361; H372 |
| 2 | Asp. Tox. 1; Carc. 1B; Repr. 2; STOT RE 1; Flam. Liq. 4 | GHS08; Dgr; GHS02 | H304; H350; H361; H372; H227 |
| 2 | Carc. 2; Skin Irrit. 2; Acute Tox. 4; STOT RE 2; Aquatic Chronic 2; Flam. Liq. 3; Asp. Tox. 1 | GHS08; Wng; GHS09; GHS07; GHS02; Dgr | H351; H315; H332; H373; H411; H226; H304 |
| 1 | Asp. Tox. 1 | GHS08; Dgr | H304 |
| 2 | Asp. Tox. 1; Carc. 1B | GHS08; Dgr | H304; H350 |
| 2 | Asp. Tox. 1; Skin Irrit. 2; Narc. STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 2; Flam. Liq. 3; Carc. 2 | GHS08; Dgr; GHS09; GHS07; GHS02 | H304; H315; H336; H411; H226; H351 |

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

| Ingredient | CAS number | Index No | ECHA Dossier |
|-------------|------------|--------------|---|
| naphthalene | 91-20-3 | 601-052-00-2 | 01-2119561346-37-XXXX 01-2120763598-37-XXXX |

| Harmonisation (C&L Inventory) | Hazard Class and Category Code(s) | Pictograms Signal Word Code(s) | Hazard Statement Code(s) |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Acute Tox. 4; Carc. 2; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1 | GHS09; GHS08; GHS07; Wng | H302; H351; H410 |

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

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| Harmonisation (C&L Inventory) | Hazard Class and Category Code(s) | Pictograms Signal Word Code(s) | Hazard Statement Code(s) |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 2 | Acute Tox. 4; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; Flam. Sol. 1; Carc. 2; Asp. Tox. 1; STOT RE 1; Acute Tox. 2; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2 | GHS09; GHS08; GHS07; Wng; GHS02; Dgr; GHS06; None Specified | H302; H410; H400; H228; H350; H304; H372; H330; H315; H319 |

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

| Ingredient | CAS number | Index No | ECHA Dossier |
|---|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent | 64742-95-6. | 649-356-00-4 | 01-2119486773-24-XXXX |

| Harmonisation (C&L Inventory) | Hazard Class and Category Code(s) | Pictograms Signal Word Code(s) | Hazard Statement Code(s) |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 1 | Flam. Liq. 3; Asp. Tox. 1; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Resp. STOT SE 3; Narc. STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 2 | GHS02; GHS09; GHS08; GHS07; Dgr | H226; H304; H315; H319; H335; H336 |
| 2 | Flam. Liq. 3; Asp. Tox. 1; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Resp. STOT SE 3; Narc. STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 2 | GHS02; GHS09; GHS08; GHS07; Dgr | H226; H304; H315; H319; H335; H336; H411 |
| 1 | Asp. Tox. 1; Muta. 1B; Carc. 1B | GHS08; Dgr | H304; H340; H350 |
| 2 | Asp. Tox. 1; Flam. Liq. 1; Skin Irrit. 2; Narc. STOT SE 3; Repr. 2; Aquatic Chronic 2; Eye Irrit. 2; Resp. STOT SE 3; Muta. 1A; Acute Tox. 4; Aquatic Acute 1; Carc. 1A; Acute Tox. 4; STOT RE 1 | GHS08; Dgr; GHS02; GHS09; GHS07; None Specified | H304; H224; H315; H336; H361; H411; H335; H318; H340; H332; H350; H302; H372 |

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

| Ingredient | CAS number | Index No | ECHA Dossier |
|------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| cumene | 98-82-8 | 601-024-00-X | 01-2119473983-24-XXXX |

| Harmonisation (C&L Inventory) | Hazard Class and Category Code(s) | Pictograms Signal Word Code(s) | Hazard Statement Code(s) |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Flam. Liq. 3; Asp. Tox. 1; Resp. STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 2 | GHS02; GHS09; GHS08; GHS07; Dgr | H226; H304; H335; H411 |
| 2 | Flam. Liq. 3; Asp. Tox. 1; Resp. STOT SE 3; Aquatic Chronic 2; Acute Tox. 4; STOT SE 3; Acute Tox. 4; Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 1; STOT RE 1; Narc. STOT SE 3; Carc. 2 | GHS02; GHS08; GHS07; Dgr; GHS09 | H226; H304; H335; H411; H332; H370; H302; H315; H319; H372; H336; H351 |

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|--|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (C14-20 aliphatics (2-30% aromatics); naphthalene; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent; cumene) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | Yes |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| Legend: | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 06/01/2021 |
| Initial Date | 21/04/2005 |

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated |
|---------|------------|--|
| 4.1.1.1 | 01/11/2019 | One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification |
| 5.1.1.1 | 06/01/2021 | Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Advice to Doctor, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Engineering Control, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), First Aid (swallowed), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (eye), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Physical Properties, Spills (major), Spills (minor), Storage (storage incompatibility), Toxicity and Irritation (Other) |

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
ES: Exposure Standard
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
AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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