

Material Safety Data Sheet

1 . Identification of the material and supplier

Product name Degreaser

Other Names

Product use Industrial solvent for cleaning and degreasing.

Supplier Peak Lubricants Pty Ltd
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2 . Hazards identification

Statement of hazardous/dangerous nature

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Hazard classification according to the criteria of NOHSC.

Risk Phrase(s)

R 65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R 66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Safety Phrase(s)

S 23 Do not breathe gas, fumes, vapour or spray

S 24 Avoid contact with skin

S 33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges

S 62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label

3 . Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients Name	CAS	Proportion
Distillates, Straight run middle	64741-44-2	95%
Other ingredients not determined to be hazardous		5%

4 .First-aid measures

Skin contact

Wash off immediately with soap and water. Change heavily contaminated clothing and wash underlying skin.

Inhalation

Remove the source of contamination or move the victim to fresh air. Ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a face mask if breathing is difficult. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Eye contact

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with a copious amount of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

Ingestion

If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Aspiration hazard if swallowed- can enter lungs and cause damage. Obtain medical attention.

Medical Advice

Product can be aspirated on swallowing or following regurgitation of stomach contents, and can cause severe and potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis, which will require urgent treatment. Because of the risk of aspiration, induction of vomiting and gastric lavage should be avoided. Gastric lavage should be undertaken only after endotracheal intubation. Monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias.

5 . Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing Media Suitable

In case of fire, use water fog, foam, dry chemical, alcohol foam, or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.

Do not use water jet.

Protection of fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

Unusual fire/explosion Hazards

This material is not explosive as defined by established regulatory criteria.

Hazards from combustion products

Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide

Hazchem code

None allocated

6 . Accidental release measures

Emergency Procedures

Personal Precautions

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Methods and materials for containment and clean-up

Any spillage should be regarded as a potential fire risk. In the event of spillage, remove all sources of ignition and ensure good ventilation. Wear protective equipment. (See Exposure Controls/Personal Protection, Section 8 of this MATERIAL SAFETY DATA Sheet for details) Contain and recover liquid using vermiculite, sand or other suitable inert absorbent material. It is advised that stocks of suitable absorbent material should be held in quantities sufficient to deal with any spillage which may be reasonably anticipated. Spilled material may make surfaces slippery. Clean up spilled material immediately. Recovery of large spillages should be effected by specialist personnel. Protect drains from potential spills to minimise contamination. Do not wash product into drainage system. Large and uncontained spillages should be smothered in foam to reduce the risk of ignition. Vapour is heavier than air and may travel to remote sources of ignition (e.g. along drainage systems, in basements, etc.). If spillage has occurred in a confined space, ensure adequate ventilation and check that a safe, breathable atmosphere is present before entry. In the case of spillage on water, prevent the spread of product by the use of suitable barrier equipment. Recover product from the surface. Protect environmentally sensitive areas and water supplies. In the event of spillages, contact the appropriate authorities. Regular surveillance on the location of the spillage should be maintained

7 . Handling and storage

Handling

Store in a cool dry place away from direct sunlight and away from sources of ignition. Ensure good ventilation and avoid, as far as reasonably practicable, the inhalation and contact with vapours, mists or fumes which may be generated during use. If such vapour, mists or fumes are generated, their concentration in the workplace air should be controlled to the lowest reasonably practicable level. Avoid contact with eyes. If splashing is likely to occur wear a full face visor or chemical goggles as appropriate. Avoid skin contact. Good working practices, high standards of personal hygiene and plant cleanliness must be maintained at all times. Do not siphon product by mouth. Keep out of reach of children. Whilst using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands thoroughly after contact. Use disposable cloths and discard when soiled. Do not put soiled cloths into pockets. Take all necessary precautions against accidental spillage into soil or water.

Storage

Store and dispense only in well-ventilated areas away from heat and sources of ignition. Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with the product. Containers must be properly labelled and kept closed when not in use. Do not remove warning labels from containers. Empty packages may retain residual product; retain hazard-warning labels on empty packages as a guide to their safe handling, storage and disposal. Do not enter storage tanks without breathing apparatus unless the tank has been well ventilated and the tank atmosphere has been shown to contain hydrocarbon vapour concentrations below 1% of the lower flammability limit and an oxygen concentration of at least 20% by volume. Always have sufficient personnel standing by outside the tank with appropriate breathing apparatus and equipment to effect a quick rescue.

Additional information-Storage

Fire Prevention

Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of tanks. These can cause flammability/explosion hazards, even at temperatures below the normal flash point. Tank headspaces should always be regarded as potentially flammable and care should be taken to avoid static electricity discharge and all ignition sources during filling, ullaging and sampling from storage tanks. Hoses should be electrically continuous. Ensure equipment used is properly earthed or bonded to the tank structure. Will present a flammability hazard if heated above the flash point but bulk liquids at normal storage temperatures present a low fire hazard. If product contacts hot surfaces, or leaks from high pressure product pipes, the vapour and/or mists generated will create a flammability or explosion hazard. Product soaked rags, paper or material used to absorb spillages, represent a fire hazard and should not be allowed to accumulate. Dispose of safely after use. Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain remaining flammable residues and vapour. Do not weld, heat or drill the container. Do not introduce an ignition source.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name Occupational exposure limits

The time weighted average concentration (TWA) for this product is: 1200 mg/m³ (143 ppm), which means the highest allowable exposure concentration in an eight-hour day for a five-day working week. The short-term exposure limit (STEL) is: None specified, which is the maximum allowable exposure concentration at any time.

Control Measures

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. All chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health and appropriate control measures put in place to prevent or adequately control exposure. A hierarchy of control measures exists (e.g. Elimination, substitution, general ventilation, containment, systems of work, changing the process or activity) that must be considered before use of personal protective equipment. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained.

Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national organisation for standards. The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.

The above information is provided to assist the customer in conducting its own assessment of risk to the health and safety of workers for the substance or preparation, and protection of the environment.

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.

Biological Limit Values

No biological limit allocated

Personal protective equipment

Hands

Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances ie. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Eyes

Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin and Body

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wear protective clothing if prolonged or repeated contact is likely. Protective clothing should be regularly inspected and maintained overalls should be dry-cleaned laundered and preferably starched after use.

Respiratory system

Respiratory protection is normally unnecessary, provided the concentration of vapour, mists or fumes is adequately controlled. If operations are such that the excessive generation and inhalation of vapour mist or fume may be anticipated, then suitable approved respiratory equipment should be worn. Respiratory protection should be selected in accordance with AS 1715 and AS 1716. Respirators should include charcoal as the adsorbent material. The use of respiratory equipment must be strictly in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and any statutory requirements governing its selection and use.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Red low viscosity liquid
Odour	Parrafinic
Boiling Point	150 – 180 °C
Solubility in Water	Soluable
Vapour Pressure	N.A
Vapour Density (Air=1)	> 1
Density	0.82
Flash Point	> 61 °C (Penskey Marten Closed Cup) Test Method: ASTM D 93
Flammable Limits – Lower	1 %
Flammable Limits – Upper	5 %

10 . Stability and reactivity

Hazardous polymerization

Will not occur

Stability

This product is stable

Conditions to Avoid

Keep away from fire, extreme heat, and oxidising compounds

Incompatibility with various substances/Hazardous Reactions

Reactive with oxidizing compounds

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide

11 . Toxicological information

Effects and symptoms

Eyes

May cause eye irritation.

Skin

Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.

Inhalation

High vapour concentration may cause irritation to mucous membranes and the respiratory tract. Prolonged exposure to vapours can affect the central nervous system and result in headaches, and dizziness or unconsciousness.

Ingestion

May cause irritation to mouth, throat and digestive system. Swallowing can result in drowsiness, nausea, vomiting and may lead to or unconsciousness. Aspiration of liquid into the lungs during ingestion or due to vomiting may cause a chemical pneumonitis.

12 .Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Not classified as environmentally hazardous in accordance with the 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances' [NOHSC (1008)/2004 as amended and adapted].

Biodegradability

Persistence/degradability

This product is inherently biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

Other ecological information

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

13 . Disposal considerations

Disposal Consideration / Waste information

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

14 .Transport information

U.N. Number None allocated

Proper Shipping Name 100% Liquid Hydrocarbon

Storage and Transport

This material is a combustible liquid C2

15 . Regulatory information

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons

Classified as a Scheduled 5 (S5) Poison using the criteria in the Standard Uniform Schedule for Drugs and Poisons.

Poisons Schedule S5

Hazard Category Harmful

AICS (Australia) All components in this product are listed on AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances).

16 . Other information

Prepared by Peak Technical Advice

Notice to reader

The information sourced for the preparation of this document was correct and complete at the time of writing to the best of the writer's knowledge. The document represents the commitment to the company's responsibilities surrounding the supply of this product, undertaken in good faith. This document should be taken as a safety guide for the product and its recommended uses, but is in no way an absolute authority. Please consult the relevant legislation and regulations governing the use and storage of this type of product. For further information, please contact Peak Lubricants.

Key to abbreviations

AMP = Acceptable Maximum Peak

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, an agency that promulgates exposure standards.

ADG = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail

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CAS Number = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number

HAZCHEM Code = Emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services. Its use is required by the ADG Code for Dangerous Goods in bulk.

ICAO = International Civil Aviation Organization.

IATA = International Air Transport Association, the organization promulgating rules governing shipment of goods by air.

IMDG = International Maritime Organization Rules, rules governing shipment of goods by water.

IP 346 = A chemical screening assay for dermal toxicity. The European Commission has recommended that Method IP 346 be used as the basis for labelling certain lubricant oil base stocks for carcinogenicity. The EU Commission has stipulated that the classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346. (See Note L, European Commission Directive 67/548/EEC as amended and adapted.) DMSO is a solvent.

NOHSC = National Occupational Health & Safety Commission, Australia

TWA = Time weighted average

STEL = Short term exposure limit

UN Number = United Nations Number, a four digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.