CRC 3098, 3099, 3100 Long Life (Bulk) (NZ)

CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 4546-38
Version No: 8.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

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

### Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Product name</strong></th>
<th>CRC 3098, 3099, 3100 Long Life (Bulk) (NZ)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Synonyms</strong></td>
<td>lubricant protectant Long-Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proper shipping name</strong></td>
<td>FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains white spirit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other means of identification</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Relevant identified uses**

Lubricant and protectant.

**Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Registered company name</strong></th>
<th>CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
<td>10 Highbrook Drive East Tamaki Auckland New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Telephone</strong></td>
<td>+64 9 272 2700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fax</strong></td>
<td>+64 9 274 9696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Website</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.crc.co.nz">www.crc.co.nz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Email</strong></td>
<td><a href="mailto:customerservices@crc.co.nz">customerservices@crc.co.nz</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Emergency telephone number**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Emergency telephone numbers</strong></th>
<th>NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other emergency telephone numbers</strong></td>
<td>111 (NZ Emergency Services)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Classification</strong></th>
<th>Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 5, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Aspiration Hazard Category 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Legend:**


**Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria**

3.1C, 6.1E (aspiration), 6.1E (inhalation), 6.1E (oral), 6.3A, 6.9 (narcotic)

**Label elements**

**Hazard pictogram(s)**

- Flammable Liquid
- Skin Corrosion/Irritation
- Health Hazard

**SIGNAL WORD**

DANGER

**Hazard statement(s)**

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H303  May be harmful if swallowed.
H333  May be harmful if inhaled.
H315  Causes skin irritation.
H336  May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H304  May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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.
P240  Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241  Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310  IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331  Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378  In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P304+P312  IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501  Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>%[weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8052-41-3</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>white spirit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>mineral oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>organic wax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>surfactant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
<td>information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact  If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact  If skin or hair contact occurs:
▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Inhalation  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  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.  
Seek medical advice.  
Avoid giving milk or oils.  
Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacoologically. 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.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardiospecific bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Treat symptomatically.
- Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
- In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.
- High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media
- Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire Incompatibility</th>
<th>Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Fire/Explosion Hazard
- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Combustion products include:
- carbon monoxide (CO)
- carbon dioxide (CO2)
- other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minor Spills</th>
<th>Remove all ignition sources.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clean up all spills immediately.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

**Major Spills**
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

### SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Precautions for safe handling

**Safe handling**
- 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.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

**Other information**
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

**Suitable container**
- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.

**Storage incompatibility**
- CARE: Water in contact with heated material may cause foaming or a steam explosion with possible severe burns from wide scattering of hot material. Resultant overflow of containers may result in fire.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Control parameters

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENT DATA</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)</td>
<td>white spirit</td>
<td>White spirits (Stoddard solvent)</td>
<td>100 ppm / 525 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)</td>
<td>mineral oil</td>
<td>Oil mist, mineral</td>
<td>5 mg/m³</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>(om) - Sampled by a method that does not collect vapour.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white spirit</td>
<td>Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene)</td>
<td>300 mg/m³</td>
<td>1,800 mg/m³</td>
<td>29500 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mineral oil</td>
<td>2,500 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exposure controls**

**Appropriate engineering controls**
- 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.
- The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard “physically” away from the worker and ventilation that strategically “adds” and “removes” air in the work environment.

**Personal protection**

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

**Eye and face protection**

- See Hand protection below

**Skin protection**

- See Hand protection below

**Hands/feet protection**

- 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.
- 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.
- Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.
- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

**Body protection**

- See Other protection below

**Other protection**

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

**Respiratory protection**

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the “Exposure Standard” (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

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

^ - 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appearance</th>
<th>Amber flammable liquid with a pleasant odour; not miscible with water.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>104 initial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Flammable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (% vol)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (% vol)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water</td>
<td>Immiscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density (Air = 1)</td>
<td>&gt;1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical stability</td>
<td>- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Product is considered stable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibility of hazardous reactions</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions to avoid</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompatible materials</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous decomposition products</td>
<td>See section 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Information on toxicological effects

- **Inhaled**: Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour can cause lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Exposure to white spirit may cause nausea and vertigo. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

- **Ingestion**: Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.

- **Skin Contact**: Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

- **Eye**: There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. 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.

- **Chronic**: Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. 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. Immersion of the hands and forearms in white spirits may quickly result in inflammation of the skin and follicles. Workers exposed to white spirit have reported nausea and vomiting and one worker has been reported to develop aplastic anaemia, bone marrow depression and this person later died from septicaemia. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]
CRC 3098, 3099, 3100
Long Life (Bulk) (NZ)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**white spirit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: &gt;3000 mg/kg[1]</td>
<td>Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation (rat) LC50: &gt;2796.8052 mg/l/8H[2]</td>
<td>Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;5000 mg/kg[1]</td>
<td>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**mineral oil**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

**WHITE SPIRIT**

white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3

**MINERAL OIL**

Toxicity and irritation data for petroleum-based mineral oils are related to chemical components and vary as does the composition and source of the original crude.

A small but definite risk of occupational skin cancer occurs in workers exposed to persistent skin contamination by oils over a period of years. This risk has been attributed to the presence of certain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) (typified by benz[a]pyrene).

Petroleum oils which are solvent refined/extracted or severely hydrotreated, contain very low concentrations of both.

CRC 3098, 3099, 3100
Long Life (Bulk) (NZ) & WHITE SPIRIT

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.

**SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Toxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENDPOINT</th>
<th>TEST DURATION (HR)</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**white spirit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENDPOINT</th>
<th>TEST DURATION (HR)</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>0.14mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC50</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td>
<td>0.277mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>0.024mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**mineral oil**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENDPOINT</th>
<th>TEST DURATION (HR)</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

For Hydrocarbons: log Kow 1. BCF~10.
For Aromatics: log Kow 2-3.
BCF 20-200.
Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

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

### Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste treatment methods**

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- **Reduction**
- **Reuse**
- **Recycling**
- **Disposal** (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

- **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.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and/or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017.

**Disposal Requirements**

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer’s directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled. The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Labels Required**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marine Pollutant</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAZCHEM</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Land transport (UN)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN number</th>
<th>1993</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN proper shipping name</td>
<td>FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains white spirit)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Transport hazard class(es)
- **Class:** 3
- **Subrisk:** Not Applicable

### Packing group
- **Packing group:** III

### Environmental hazard
- **Environmental hazard:** Not Applicable

### Special precautions for user
- **Special provisions:** 223; 274
- **Limited quantity:** 5 L

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)
- **UN number:** 1993
- **UN proper shipping name:** Flammable liquid, n.o.s. * (contains white spirit)
- **Transport hazard class(es):**
  - **ICAO/IATA Class:** 3
  - **ICAO / IATA Subrisk:** Not Applicable
  - **ERG Code:** 3L
- **Packing group:** III
- **Environmental hazard:** Not Applicable

### Special precautions for user
- **Special provisions:** A3
- **Cargo Only Packing Instructions:** 366
- **Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack:** 220 L
- **Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions:** 355
- **Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack:** 60 L
- **Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions:** Y344
- **Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack:** 10 L

### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)
- **UN number:** 1993
- **UN proper shipping name:** FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains white spirit)
- **Transport hazard class(es):**
  - **IMDG Class:** 3
  - **IMDG Subrisk:** Not Applicable
- **Packing group:** III
- **Environmental hazard:** Not Applicable

### Special precautions for user
- **EMS Number:** F-E, S-E
- **Special provisions:** 223 274 955
- **Limited Quantities:** 5 L

### Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code
- **Not Applicable**

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture
This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HSR Number</th>
<th>Group Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HSR002546</td>
<td>Corrosion Inhibitors (Combustible) Group Standard 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHITE SPIRIT(8052-41-3.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**
Hazardous Substance Location
Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard Class</th>
<th>Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers</th>
<th>Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1C</td>
<td>500 L in containers greater than 5 L&lt;br&gt;1500 L in containers up to and including 5 L</td>
<td>250 L&lt;br&gt;250 L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Certified Handler
Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of substance</th>
<th>Quantities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements
Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>No (mineral oil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>No (mineral oil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>No (white spirit; mineral oil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>No (mineral oil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
<td>No (mineral oil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>No (mineral oil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea - KECI</td>
<td>No (mineral oil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand - NZIoC</td>
<td>No (mineral oil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - PICCS</td>
<td>No (mineral oil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA - TSCA</td>
<td>No (mineral oil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan - TCSI</td>
<td>No (mineral oil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico - INSQ</td>
<td>No (mineral oil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam - NCI</td>
<td>No (mineral oil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia - ARIPS</td>
<td>No (mineral oil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand - TECI</td>
<td>No (mineral oil)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
Yes = All declared ingredients are on the inventory
No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revision Date</th>
<th>Initial Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13/03/2019</td>
<td>20/02/2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.