Safety Data Sheet WHITE SPIRIT

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SECTION 1: Identification

GHS Product identifier

Product name	WHITE SPIRIT

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Industrial solvent, extraction solvent, cleaning solvent, degreasing solvent, solvent in aerosols, paints, wood preservatives, lacquers, varnishes and asphalt products.

Supplier's details

Name	ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd
Address	38-50 Bedford Street 5013 Gillman South Australia Australia
Telephone	08 8440 2000
email	www.chemsupply.com

Emergency phone number

CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

General hazard statement

Classified as dangerous goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG).

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: UN GHS revision 7

- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic), Cat. 2
- Aspiration hazard, Cat. 1
- Carcinogenicity, Cat. 1B
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 2A
- Flammable liquids, Cat. 3
- Germ cell mutagenicity, Cat. 1B
- Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 2
- Specific target organ toxicity following repeated exposure, Cat. 1
- Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure, Cat. 3

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms

Signal word **Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s)

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physcian
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/soap
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physcian if you feel unwell.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use agents recommended in Section 5 of SDS for extinction
P391	Collect spillage.
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal facility

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Components

Component	Concentration
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliph (CAS no.: 64742-89-8; EC no.: 265-192-2; Index no.: 649-267-00-0)	**70 - 100 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Carcinogenicity, Cat. 1B; Germ cell mutagenicity, Cat. 1B; Aspiration hazard, Cat. 1. HAZARDS: H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways; H340 - May cause genetic defects [route]; H350 - May cause cancer [route].	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (CAS no.: 95-63-6; EC no.: 202-436-9; Index no.: 601-043-00-3)	**< 10 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable liquids, Cat. 3; Acute toxicity, inhalation, Cat. 4; Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure, Cat. 3; Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 2; Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 2A; Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic), Cat. 2. HAZARDS: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor; H315 - Causes skin irritation; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation; H332 - Harmful if inhaled; H335 - May cause respiratory irritation; H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
MESITYLENE (CAS no.: 108-67-8; EC no.: 203-604-4; Index no.: 601-025-00-5)	**< 10 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable liquids, Cat. 3; Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure, Cat. 3; Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic), Cat. 2. HAZARDS: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor; H335 - May cause respiratory irritation; H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. [SCLs/M-factors/ATEs]: STOT SE 3; H335: C ≥ 25 %	
XYLENES (MIXED) (CAS no.: 1330-20-7; EC no.: 215-535-7; Index no.: 601-022-00-9)	**< 10 % (weight)**
CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable liquids, Cat. 3; Acute toxicity, inhalation, Cat. 4; Acute toxicity, dermal, Cat. 4; Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 2. HAZARDS: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor; H312 - Harmful in contact with skin; H315 - Causes skin irritation; H332 - Harmful if inhaled. [SCLs/M-factors/ATEs]: *	

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

First Aid Facilities: Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area.

Advice to Doctor: Treat symptomatically and supportively. Causes central nervous system depression. Dermatitis may result from prolonged or repeated exposure. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician

In case of eye contact

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

If swallowed

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward and keep head below hips to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Specific Methods: Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Small fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray.
Large fire: Use foam, fog or water spray - Do not use water jets.
If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds.

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: These products have a low flash point - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames at ambient temperatures. Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours will travel to source of ignition and flash back. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water. Many vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas (drains, basements, tanks). Vapours from run-off may create an explosion hazard.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters
Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. Fight fire from safe location.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas. For personal protection see section 8.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 50m - All equipment used in handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours. Absorb spill with earth, sand or other non-combustible material - Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect material and place it in loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds.
SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling
Avoid ingestion and inhalation of vapour and mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Keep tank covered and containers sealed when not in use. Handle and open containers cautiously as contents may be under pressure. DO NOT use in confined spaces. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate protective equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. It is essential that all who come into contact with this material maintain high standards of personal hygiene ie. Washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. Keep away from heat, or other ignition sources and avoid sparks. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Do not use near welding. Do not smoke. Do not empty into drains.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Flammable Store in tightly closed, fire-resistant, clearly labelled containers, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute. This product should be stored in a diked (bunded) area. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Protect against physical damage and direct sunlight. Separate from incompatibles, foodstuffs, clothing and aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Store away from ignition sources and other sources of heat. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Use proper grounding procedures. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Storage areas should be No Smoking areas. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Vapours can be explosive. Do Not attempt to clean empty containers since residue is difficult to remove. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition: they may explode and cause injury or death. Always keep in containers made

of the same material as the supply container. Do not stack more than 3 pallets high. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks.

Not corrosive to metals.

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.

Recommended Materials: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint.

Unsuitable Materials: Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

CAS: 1330-20-7
XYLENES (MIXED)
NIOSH: 100 ppm, (ST) 150 ppm REL inhalation;

Appropriate engineering controls
Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapor, gas, etc.) below recommended exposure limits.f the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection
The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Skin protection
Clean impervious clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against
chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous
Chemicals.

Hand Protection: Normally not required but if in doubt ensure hand protection should complies with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Body protection
Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Respiratory protection
If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/ NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Clear, colourless liquid.
Color	No data available.
Odor	Paraffinic odour.
Odor threshold	Vapours can be detected at levels of 0.5-5 mg/m^3. Tolerance of the odour may be developed.
Melting point/freezing point	No data available.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	149 - 192 °C.
Flammability	No data available.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	Lower: 0.7 vol%. - Upper: 6.5 vol%.
Flash point	41-42 °C.
Explosive properties	Risk of explosion. Above flash point, vapour-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Sealed containers may rupture when heated.
Auto-ignition temperature	296 °C.
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Oxidizing properties	No data available.
pH	No data available.
Kinematic viscosity	1.08 mm^2/s
Solubility	Water: Insoluble. Organic Solvents: Miscible in aromatic and aliphatic solvents.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	log Pow: 3.7 - 6.7.
Vapor pressure	0.43 kPa @ 15 °C.
Evaporation rate	0.16 (nBuAc=1); 80 (di-ethyl ether=1).
Density and/or relative density	Specific Gravity: 0.78 @ 15 °C.
Relative vapor density	4.57 @ 15 °C.

Particle characteristics
No data available.

Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes
Surface Tension: 26.4 mN/m at 20 °C (typical value).

Further safety characteristics (supplemental)
Saturated Vapour Concentration: 21 g/m^3 (in air) (estimated values).

Other Information: Coefficient of expansion: 0.0008 / °C (typical value).
Dielectric constant: 2.1 at 20 °C (typical value).
Refractive index: 1.434 at 20 °C (typical value).

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity
Reacts with incompatible materials
Risk of ignition. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air

Chemical stability
Stable under normal temperatures, pressures and conditions of use and storage.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
Reaction with strong oxidizing agents (e.g. chlorine, chromium trioxide, nitric acid, peroxides, permanganates) may be violent or explosive, with an increased risk of fire. Reacts with some forms of plastics, rubber, and coatings.

Conditions to avoid
Heat, flames, static discharge, sparks and other ignition sources and incompatible materials.

Incompatible materials
Strong oxidizing agents (e.g. chlorine, chromium trioxide, nitric acid, peroxides, permanganates), strong acids, various plastics, rubber, and coatings.

Hazardous decomposition products
A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
Ingestion: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Ingestion of this product will irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting. Possible symptoms: effects on the central nervous system, pneumonia, pulmonary oedema. Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. Fatal dose for humans estimated at 100 - 150 ml, but ingestion of much smaller amounts (10-30 ml) may cause lung oedema and possible death because of aspiration into lungs.

Inhalation: May cause irritation to the mucous membranes, eyes and upper airways, especially where vapours or mists are generated. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, chest pain, headache, drowsiness and dizziness. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness, euphoria, nausea and vomiting; continued inhalation may result in CNS effects (poor coordination, tremors, spasms), narcosis, unconsciousness and/or death.

Skin corrosion/irritation
May cause redness, itching and irritation. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause a defatting effect causing dryness, cracking, soreness, inflammation and possibly, dermatitis.

Serious eye damage/irritation
Eye: Vapours may be irritating at concentrations of 450 ppm and above (15 minutes exposure) and contact with the liquid solvent may cause mild to moderate irritation to the eyes and can be painful and possibly damaging to eye tissues.

Respiratory or skin sensitization
No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity
May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity
Xylenes [1330-20-7] is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 47, Vol. 71; 1999) as Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.
Petroleum solvents is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 47; 1989) as Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

Reproductive toxicity
No data available.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Chronic exposure may lead to central nervous system complications, blood changes (aplastic anemia, a rare occurrence that is potentially fatal), and dermatitis. Chronic exposure may cause liver and kidney damage. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations may cause hearing loss. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.

Aspiration hazard
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Additional information
Chronic exposure may lead to central nervous system complications, blood changes (aplastic anemia, a rare occurrence that is potentially fatal), and dermatitis. Chronic exposure may cause liver and kidney damage. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations may cause hearing loss. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.

MESITYLENE: guinea pig LDLo intraperitoneal 1303mg/kg (1303mg/kg) AMA Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine. Vol. 9, Pg. 227, 1954.
human TCLo inhalation 10ppm (10ppm) PERIPHERAL NERVE AND SENSATION: SENSORY CHANGE INVOLVING PERIPHERAL NERVE

BEHAVIORAL: SOMNOLENCE (GENERAL DEPRESSED ACTIVITY)

LUNGS, THORAX, OR RESPIRATION: STRUCTURAL OR FUNCTIONAL CHANGE IN TRACHEA OR BRONCHI Zeitschrift fuer Unfallmedizin und Berufskrankheiten. Revue de Medecine des Accidents et des Maladies Professionelles. Vol. 49, Pg. 265, 1956.
Link to PubMed
rat LC50 inhalation 24gm/m3/4H (24000mg/m3) Gigiena i Sanitariya. For English translation, see HYSAAV. Vol. 44(5), Pg. 15, 1979.

XYLENES (MIXED): *TOXICITY:
typ. dose mode specie amount unit other
TCLo ihl hmn 200 ppm
LCLo ihl man 10000 ppm/6H
LD50 orl rat 4300 mg/kg
LC50 ihl rat 5000 ppm/4H
LD50 scu rat 1700 mg/kg
LD50 ipr mus 1548 mg/kg
LDLo ipr gpg 2000 mg/kg
LDLo ipr mam 2000 mg/kg
LCLo ihl gpg 450 ppm
LDLo orl hmn 50 mg/kg

*AQTX/TLM96: 100-10 ppm

*SAX TOXICITY EVALUATION:
THR = MODERATE via inhalation and oral routes.

*CARCINOGENICITY:
Review: IARC Cancer Review: Human Inadequate Evidence
IARC Cancer Review: Animal Inadequate Evidence
IARC: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen (Group 3) [610]
Status: NTP Carcinogenesis Studies (Gavage); No Evidence: Male and Female Rat,
Male and Female Mouse [620]

*MUTATION DATA:
test lowest dose | test lowest dose
---------- ---------- | ---------- ----------
cyt-smc 1 mmol/tube |

*TERATOGENICITY:
Reproductive Effects Data:
TCLo: ihl-rat 1000 mg/m3/24H (9-14D preg)
TCLo: ihl-rat 50 mg/m3/6H (1-21D preg)

TCLo: ihl-rat 600 mg/m3/24H (7-15D preg)
TDLo: orl-mus 20600 ug/kg (6-15D preg)
TCLo: ihl-mus 4000 ppm/6H (6-12D preg)
TDLo: orl-mus 31 mg/kg (6-15D preg)
TCLo: ihl-mus 2000 ppm/6H (6-12D preg)

*STANDARDS, REGULATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS:
OSHA: Federal Register (1/19/89) and 29 CFR 1910.1000 Subpart Z
Transitional Limit: PEL-TWA 100 ppm [610]
Final Limit: PEL-TWA 100 ppm; STEL 150 ppm [610]
ACGIH: TLV-TWA 100 ppm; STEL 150 ppm [610]
NIOSH Criteria Document: Recommended Exposure Limit to this compound-air:
TWA 100 ppm; Ceiling Limit 200 ppm/10M [015,610]
NFPA Hazard Rating: Health (H): 2
Flammability (F): 3
Reactivity (R): 0
H2: Materials hazardous to health, but areas may be entered freely with full-faced mask self-contained breathing apparatus which provides eye protection (see NFPA for details).
F3: Materials which can be ignited under almost all normal temperature conditions (see NFPA for details).
R0: Materials which are normally stable even under fire exposure conditions and which are not reactive with water (see NFPA for details).

*OTHER TOXICITY DATA:
Skin and Eye Irritation Data:
eye-hmn 200 ppm
skn-rbt 100% MOD
skn-rbt 500 mg/24H MOD
eye-rbt 87 mg MLD
eye-rbt 5 mg/24H SEV
Standards and Regulations: DOT-Hazard: Flammable liquid; Label: Flammable liquid
DOT-IMO: Flammable or Combustible liquid; Label: Flammable liquid
Status: NIOSH Analytical Methods: see hydrocarbons, aromatic, 1501
EPA TSCA Chemical Inventory, 1986
EPA TSCA 8(a) Preliminary Assessment Information, Final Rule
EPA Genetox Program 1986, Negative: In vitro SCE-human lymphocytes; In vitro SCE-human
EPA TSCA Test Submission (TSCATS) Data Base, December 1986
Meets criteria for proposed OSHA Medical Records Rule

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity
Quantitative data on the ecological effect of this product are not available. Toxic for aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and degradability
Readily biodegradable. Oxidises by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative potential
The log Pow of 3.5 to 6.4 indicates a moderate potential for bioaccumulation by organisms from water.

Mobility in soil
Distribution: log Pow: 3.7 - 6.7.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
No data available.

Endocrine disrupting properties
No data available.

Other adverse effects
Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product disposal
Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers.

Sewage disposal
The log Pow of 3.5 to 6.4 indicates a moderate potential for bioaccumulation by organisms from water.

Other disposal recommendations
Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADG (Road and Rail)
UN Number: 1300
Class: 3
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE

Environmental Hazards: Toxic to acquatic organisms, may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment.

Hazchem emergency action code (EAC)
3Y

IMDG
UN Number: 1300
Class: 3
Packing Group: III
EMS Number:
Proper Shipping Name: TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE

IATA
UN Number: 1300
Class: 3
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Australia SUSMP
Poison Schedule: S5

SECTION 16: Other information

Further information/disclaimer
ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

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All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However,since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons, Commonwealth of Australia
National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'
Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Guide for Classifying Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.
Safe Work Australia, Workplace Exposure Standards for Airbourne Contaminants, December 2019
Safe Work Australia, Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS), hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au
IATA, Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR)
IMO, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)