

## Material Safety Data Sheet TRU GRIT AC-55 Solvent

### Section 1 – Chemical Product and Company Identification

**PRODUCT NAME**

TRU GRIT AC-55 [TRU GRIT AC-55 SOLVENT][TRU GRIT AC-55 Solvent]

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME**

PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.(contains solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic)

**PRODUCT USE**

Used according to manufacturer's directions.

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

Lighter fluid; solvent.

**SUPPLIER**

**Company:**

ONSHORE OILS PTY LTD

**Address:**

38a Aquarium Ave,  
Hemmant  
QLD, 4174  
Australia

**Telephone:** +61 7 3348 8388

**Fax:** +61 7 3390 7455

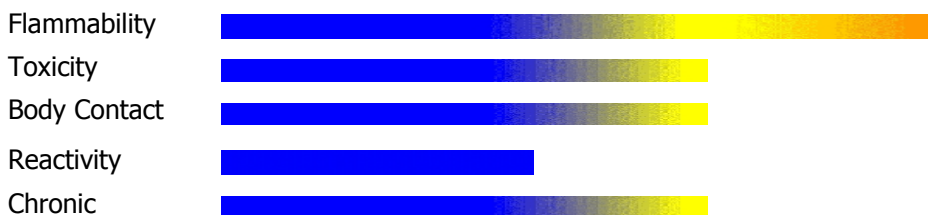
www.onshoreoils.com.au

### Section 2 - Hazards Identification

**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.**

**CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS**



Scale:                    Min/Nil=0                    Low=1                    Moderate=2                    High=3                    Extreme=4



#### RISK

- Highly flammable
- Irritating to skin
- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation
- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
- Possible risk of impaired fertility
- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child
- HARMFUL – May cause lung damage if swallowed
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness
- Inhalation, skin contact and or ingestion may produce health damage\*
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*
- May produce discomfort of the eyes and respiratory tract\*
- Limited evidence on carcinogenic effect\*
- Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking\*

\*(Limited Evidence)

#### Safety

- Keep away from source of ignition. No smoking
- Do not breath gas/fume/vapour/spray
- Avoid contact with skin
- Avoid contact with eyes
- Wear suitable protective clothing
- Wear suitable gloves
- Wear eye/face protection
- Use only in well-ventilated area
- Keep container in a well-ventilated place
- Avoid exposure – obtain special instructions before use
- Do not empty into drains
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent
- Keep container tightly closed
- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor of Poisons Information Centre (Show this label or container)
- Use appropriate container to avoid environment contamination
- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instruction/Safety data sheets
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste

### Section 3 - Composition /Information on Ingredients

NAME	CAS RN	%
solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic	64742-89-8.	<100
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Not Spec
n- hexane	110-54-3	Not Spec

## Section 4- First Aid Measures

### SWALLOWED

- 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.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

### EYE

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

If skin contact occurs:

- 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.

### INHALED

- 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.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

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 (pO<sub>2</sub> 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.

## Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

### 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 highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure build-up under fire conditions.
- May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

### HAZCHEM

3YE

### Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Chemical splash suit.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

### MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact 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 MSDS.**

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

### PROCEDURE FOR 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.
- Contains low boiling substance: Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure build-up causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
- Check for bulging containers.
- Vent periodically
- Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.
- 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 ( $\leq 1$  m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- 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.
- 

### 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. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C).
- 

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- Strong acids.
- 

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls/personal Protection

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STWL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	TRU GRIT AC-55 Solvent (Petrol Gasoline)		900				2		(See chapter16)
Australia Exposure Standards	Ethylbenzene (Ethylbenzene)	100	434	125	543				
Australia Exposure Standards	n- hexane (Hexane(n-Hexane))	20	72						

The following materials had no OELs on our records  
Solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic:

CAS:64742- 89- 8

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### RESPIRATOR

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

### EYE

- 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 lens 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. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

### HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
  - frequency and duration of contact,
  - chemical resistance of glove material,
  - glove thickness and
  - Dexterity.

#### **OTHER**

- 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 footwear.

#### **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build-up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.

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.

### **Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties**

#### **APPEARANCE**

Colourless liquid with a paraffinic sweet odour.

#### **PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Liquid.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	50-135	Solubility in water(g/L)	Not Available
Flash Point (°C)	-30	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Auto ignition Temp (°C)	280	Vapour Pressure(kPa)	34.5@ 20C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.5	Specific Gravity (water-1)	0.67 – 0.755

Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.0	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (% vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Not Available
Ethylbenzene			
Log Kow (Prager 1995)		3.15	
Log Kow (Sangster 1997)		3.15	
n- Hexane			
Log Kow (Sangster 1997)		3.9	

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Irritating to skin.
- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and Dizziness.
- Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion May produce health damage\*.
- May produce discomfort of the eyes and Respiratory tract\*.
- \* (limited evidence).

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Possible risk of impaired fertility.
- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by Prolonged exposure through inhalation.
- limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness And cracking\*.
- \* (limited evidence).

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

For petroleum:

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic.

This product contains toluene.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents



Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

<b>CARCINOGEN</b>			
Ethylbenzene	International Agency for research on Cancer (IARC) – Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
TRU GRIT AC-55 Solvent	Not Data Available	No Data Available		
Solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic	No Data Available	No Data Available		
Ethylbenzene	LOW	MED	LOW	MED
n-hexane	HIGH	No Data Available	MED	MED

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

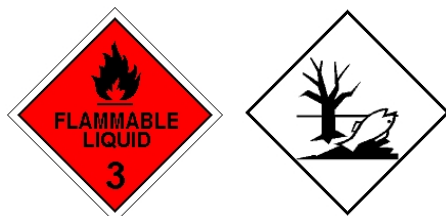
Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- 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 licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

## Section 14 - Transportation Information



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

**HAZCHEM:**  
3YE (ADG7)

### Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1268	UN packing group:	II
Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (contains solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic)			

### Air Transport IATA:

UN/ID Number:	1268	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	364	Maximum Qty/Pack:	60 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	Y341	Maximum Qty/Pack:	5 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	353	Maximum Qty/Pack:	1 L
Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (CONTAINS SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT ALIPHATIC)			

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1268	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F-E, S-E	Special provisions:	None
Limited Quantities:	1 L	Marine Pollutant:	Yes
Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (contains solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic)			

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

**Solvent naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic (CAS: 64742-89-8) is found on the following Regulatory lists;**

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"

**Ethylbenzene (CAS: 100-41-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Ecosystem maintenance - Organic chemicals - Non-pesticide anthropogenic organics", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

**n-hexane (CAS: 110-54-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances"

**No data for TRU GRIT AC-55 Solvent (CW: 23-2963)**

**Section 16 - 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 (M)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.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*