

## Material Safety Data Sheet TRU GRIT AC-60 Parts Wash

### Section 1 – Chemical Product and Company Identification

**PRODUCT NAME**

TRU GRIT AC-60 Parts Wash [TRU GRIT AC-60 PARTS WASH][TRU GRIT AC-60 Parts Wash]

**PRODUCT USE**

Used according to manufacturer's directions.  
Used as received for manual and recirculating parts washing machines. It is also used for cleaning chassis, plant and machine.

**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. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.**

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

**CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS**



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



#### RISK

- Harmful by inhalation
- Irritating to eyes and skin
- Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
- HARMFUL – May cause lung damage if swallowed
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness
- Ingestion may produce health damage\*
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*
- May produce discomfort of the respiratory and skin sensitiser\*
- Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking\*

\*(Limited Evidence)

#### Safety

- Do not breathe gas/fumes/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 areas
- Keep container in a well ventilated place
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent
- Keep container tightly closed
- 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 or Poisons Information Centre (Show label or container)
- In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

### Section 3 - Composition /Information on Ingredients

NAME	CAS RN	%
Kerosene	8008-20-6	60-100
Alcohols C9 – 11 Ethoxylated	68439-46-3	0-<10
Isopropylamine	26264-05-1	0-<10
dodecylbenzenesulfonate solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	64742-94-5	0-<10

### 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.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

- May emit poisonous fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

### HAZCHEM

None

### Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

## 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

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

**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.
- 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

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

## 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-60 Parts Wash (Petrol gasoline)		900						(See chapter 16)

The following materials had no OELs on our records:

Alcohols C9- 11 Ethoxylated:

CAS:68439- 46- 3

Isopropylamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate:

CAS:26264- 05- 1 CAS:68953- 93- 5 CAS:68649- 00- 3  
CAS:1331- 58- 4 CAS:1331- 59- 5 CAS:8035- 88- 9  
CAS:12634- 03- 6 CAS:37345- 33- 8 CAS:  
80893- 65- 8 CAS:87608- 98- 8 CAS:118998- 53- 1  
CAS:133176- 50- 8 CAS:223777- 05- 7

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



## RESPIRATOR

Type A-P 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.

### NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

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.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

#### **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.

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

#### **APPEARANCE**

Amber mobile liquid; emulsifiable with water to form quick break emulsions.

#### **PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	< - 10	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	190- 280	Solubility in water(g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	84 (OC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Auto ignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure(kPa)	<0.1 @ 20C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water-1)	0.826
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (% vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

### **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

- Harmful by inhalation.
- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if Swallowed.
- irritating to eyes and skin And cracking\*.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or Suffocation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and Dizziness.
- Ingestion may produce health damage\*.
- May produce discomfort of the respiratory System\*.
- \* (limited evidence).

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- Possible respiratory and skin sensitiser\*.
- repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness
- \* (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.

The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.

For "kerosenes"

Acute toxicity: Oral LD50s for three kerosenes (Jet A, CAS No. 8008-20-6 and CAS No.

<b>CARCINOGEN</b>			
Arsenobetaine and other organic arsenic compounds that are not metabolized in humans	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) – Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

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



### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
TRU GRIT AC-60 Parts Wash	No Data Available	No Data Available		
Kerosene	No Data Available	No Data Available		
Alcohols C9-11 Ethoxylated	No Data Available	No Data Available		
Isopropylamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate	No Data Available	No Data Available		
Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	No Data Available	No Data Available	LOW	

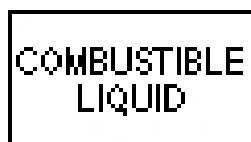
### Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

### Section 14 - Transportation Information



Labels Required: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

**HAZCHEM:**

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

**Kerosene (CAS: 8008-20-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)"

**Alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated (CAS: 68439-46-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

**Isopropylamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate (CAS: 26264-05-1, 68953-93-5, 68649-00-3, 1331-58-4, 1331-**

**59-5, 8035-88-9, 12634-03-6, 37345-33-8, 80893-65-8, 87608-98-8, 118998-53-1, 133176-50-8, 223777-05-7) is found on the**

**following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

**Solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic (CAS: 64742-94-5) 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"

**No data for TRU GRIT AC-60 Parts Wash (CW: 23-2916)**

## Section 16 - Other Information

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

#### Ingredient Name

#### CAS

isopropylamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate

26264-05-1, 68953-93-5, 68649-00-3, 1331-58-4, 1331-59-5, 8035-88-9, 12634-37345-33-8, 80893-65-8, 87608-98-8, 118998-53-1, 133176-50-8, 223777-05-7



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.

*This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from ONSHORE OILS PTY LTD. TEL (+61 3) 348 8388*

Issue Date: 19-Mar-2010

Print Date: 8-Sep-2011

*This is the end of the MSDS.*