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SALES & SERVICES

Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRODUCT AND THE SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifiers

Product name : WHITE SPIRITS

1.2 Other means of identification

Turpentine substitute; Stoddards solvent

1.3 Recommended use of the product and restrictions on use

Solvent, dry cleaning fluid

1.4 Details of supplier of the safety data sheet

Company	: AGent Sales & Services Pty Ltd
Street address	: 38 May Holman Drive, Bassendean, Western Australia 6054
Telephone	: (+61 8) 6270 4500
Fax	: (+61 8) 6270 4544

1.5 Emergency telephone number

Telephone : 1300 883 844

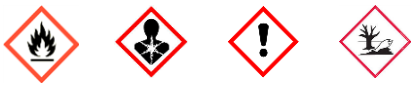
2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 GHS Classification

Flammable liquids (Category 3)
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure (Category 3), Central nervous system
Aspiration hazard (Category 1)
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 2)

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilation/lighting equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

Response

P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove / take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P306 + P360	IF ON CLOTHING: rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol-resistant foam/water spray/dry chemical for extinction.
P391	Collect spillage.

Storage

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

Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents / container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Other hazards

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS Number	Classification	Concentration (%)
Low Aromatic White Spirit	64742-82-1	Flam. Liq. 3; STOT SE 3; Asp. Tox. 1; Aquatic Chronic 2; H226, H304, H336, H411	100
With components:			
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6		< 10
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8		< 10
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7		< 10
NOTE: contains <0.1% benzene			

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this section, see Section 16

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of First Aid measures

General advice

Contact the Poisons Information Centre (Phone: Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or consult a doctor/physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

Keep victim calm and remove to fresh air if safe to do so. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of skin contact

If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with water and follow by washing with soap if available. Launder clothing before reuse.

In case of eye contact

In case of eye contact, check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately rinse thoroughly with plenty of running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. If irritation persists seek medical attention.

If swallowed

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Seek immediate medical assistance.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in Section 2.2 and/or Section 11.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
No data available

4.4 First Aid facilities
Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media
Water spray or fog, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical powder or carbon dioxide.

Specific hazards

5.2 Special hazards arising from the chemical
Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapour is heavier than air, can spread along ground and distant ignition is possible.

5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters
Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

5.4 Hazchem code
3Y

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Take precautionary measure against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and earthing all equipment. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas.
For personal protection see Section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading and entering waterway using sand, earth or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred, advise local emergency services. Observe all local and national regulations.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
For small spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow any residues to evaporate or use an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely.
For larger spills (> 1 drum), transfer by means such as a vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or disposal. Do not flush residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow any residues to evaporate or use an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
Flammable product. Avoid breathing vapours. Handle and open containers with care in a well-ventilated area. Ensure that the workplace is ventilated such that the Occupational Exposure limit is not exceeded. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke in contaminated areas. Electrostatic charges may be generated during transfer. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by earthing all equipment. Flameproof equipment necessary in area where chemical is being used. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas.

For personal protection see Section 8.

For precautions see Section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Bulk storage tanks should be bunded. Store in a well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Do not store near strong oxidants.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Not value assigned for this specific material by SWA. However, for constituents(s) provided below:

Occupational Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	Reference	TWA – Peak Limitation		STEL		Carcinogen Category	Notices
		ppm	mg/m^3	ppm	mg/m^3		
Mineral Spirits 150-200 HSPA	NIOSH		350	-	-	-	-

As published in "*Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, December 2011"* by SWA.

The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Biological Limits

None allocated for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Avoid generating and inhaling mists and vapours. Keep containers closed when not in use.

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

Personal protective equipment (PPE)

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods and environmental factors.

Eye/face protection

Face shield and safety glasses. See Australian Standards (AS/NZS 1336 & 1337).

Skin protection

Use solvent resistant gloves, nitrile for longer term protection or PVC and neoprene for incidental splashes. Complete suit protecting against chemicals. Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. See Australian Standards (AS 2161, AS 3765 & AS 2210). Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use. Wash and dry hands. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination or type ABEK respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. See Australian Standards (AS 1715 & AS 1716).

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Form : Liquid

Colour : Clear, colourless

Odour: Paraffinic

Odour Threshold:	No data available
pH:	No data available
Melting Point:	No data available
Boiling Point / Range	149 - 194ºC
Decomposition Temperature:	No data available
Evaporation Rate:	No data available
Flash Point:	42ºC (Abel)
Flammability Limits:	Upper explosion limit: 6.5% Lower explosion limit: 0.7%
Auto-ignition temperature:	Typical 296ºC (ASTM E-659)
Relative Density:	0.78 g/mL @ 15ºC
Vapour Density (air=1 @ 20ºC):	4.35
Vapour Pressure:	0.37 kPa @ 20ºC
% Volatiles:	No data available
Kinematic viscosity:	Typical 1.08 mm^2/s @ 25ºC
Solubility in water:	Not miscible with water

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity
Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
LD_{50} Oral (rat) : > 5,000 mg/kg (OECD Test Guideline 401)

LC_{50} Inhalation (rat) : > 13.1 mg/L, 4h (OECD Test Guideline 403)

LD_{50} Dermal (rabbit) : > 2,000 mg/kg (OECD Test Guideline 402)

Remarks: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Chronic exposure causes drying effect on the skin and eczema.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation
Did not cause sensitisation on laboratory animals.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Did not show mutagenic effects in animal experiments.

Carcinogenicity
IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

Reproductive toxicity
Did not show teratogenic effects in animal experiments.

Animal testing did not show any effects on fertility.

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

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure
Central nervous system: effects seen at high doses only.

Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.

Aspiration hazard
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Health Effects
No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Eye contact : Mild irritant: may include redness and swelling.

Skin contact : Mild irritant: may include redness and cracking.

Ingestion : May include headache, nausea, coughing and shortness of breath.

Inhalation : Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continuous inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Aspiration may cause pulmonary oedema and pneumonitis.

11.2 Information on possible routes of exposure
The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, ingestion, skin & eye contact.

11.3 Additional Information
RTECS: Not available

12. ECOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity
Avoid contaminating waterways.

Toxicity to fish:
Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), LC_{50}: 10 - 30 mg/L/96h

Toxicity to daphnia & other aquatic invertebrates
Daphnia magna (water flea), EC_{50}: 10 - 22 mg/L/48h

Toxicity to algae
Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, EC_{50}: 4.6 - 10 mg/L/72h

12.2 Persistence and degradability
74.7% - Readily biodegradable. Oxidises by photo-chemical reactions in air.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

12.5 Other adverse effects
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Disposal methods and containers

Ensure waste disposal conforms to relevant local, state and federal authority waste disposal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of as unused product.

13.3 Special precautions for landfill or incineration
Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice. Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to an approved waste facility.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classified as a Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the ADG Code for transport by road or rail
Classified as a Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the IMDG Code for transport by sea
Classified as a Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the IATA Code for transport by air

14.1 UN number
ADG : 1300 **IMDG :** 1300 **IATA :** 1300

14.2 Proper shipping name
ADG : TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE
IMDG : TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE
IATA : TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE

Not permitted for air transport

14.3 Transport hazard class
ADG : 3 **IMDG :** 3 **IATA :** 3

14.4 Packing group
ADG : III **IMDG :** III **IATA :** III

14.5 Environmental hazards
ADG : Yes **IMDG Marine Pollutant :** Yes **IATA :** No

14.6 Special precautions for users No data

14.7 Hazchem code
ADG : 3Y **IMDG EMS : F-E, S-E**

14.8 Dangerous goods initial emergency response guide (SAA/SNZ HB76:2010) 14

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)
Poisons Schedule : S5

Carcinogen classification under WHS Regulations 2011, Schedule 10
Not listed

Notification status
AICS On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Key / legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the MSDS

ADG	Australian Dangerous Goods
ASCC	Australian Safety and Compensation Council
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
HSPA	Hydrocarbon Solvents Producers Association
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOHSC	National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
SUSDP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic Aquatic Toxicity
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration Hazard
Flam. Liq.	Flammable Liquids
Skin Corr/Irr.	Skin corrosion/Irritation
TWA	Time weighted average
STEL	Short term exposure level
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure
SWA	Safe Work Australia

Peak Limitations	A ceiling concentration that should not be exceeded over a measurement period, which should be as short as possible, but not exceeding 15 minutes
LD_{50}	Lethal dose 50. The single dose of a substance that causes the death of 50% of an animal population from exposure to the substance by any route other than inhalation
LC_{50}	Lethal concentration that kills 50% of an animal population within a specified time
TD Lo	The lowest dose of a substance known to have produced signs of toxicity
RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
g/L	Grams per litre
g/cm^3	Grams per cubic centimetre
mg/m^3	Milligrams per cubic metre
mg/kg	Milligrams per kilogram
pH	Relates to hydrogen ion concentration - this value will relate to a scale of 0 - 14, where 0 is highly acidic and 14 is highly alkaline
WHS	Work Health and Safety

Literature references

"Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, December 2011" by SWA
Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011

Reason(s) for Issue:

Revised primary SDS
Alignment to GHS requirements

Disclaimer

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