

SAFETY DATA SHEET



T&G CREAM

APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Catalogue number: AP152

Version No: 1.6

Issue date: 08/11/2016

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | T&G CREAM |
| Synonyms | AP152 |
| Proper shipping name | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains d-limonene) |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

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

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Solvent gel for grease paint and ink spot removal |
|--------------------------|---|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD |
| Address | 11 Gamma Close, Beresfield 2322 NSW Australia |
| Telephone | (02) 4966 5516 |
| Fax | (02) 4966 5510 |
| Website | www.actichem.com.au |
| Email | info@actichem.com.au |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Association / Organisation | Poisons Information Centre |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 13 11 26 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule | 5 |
| GHS Classification [1] | Eye Irritation Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Flammable Liquid Category 3 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| GHS label elements |    |
| SIGNAL WORD | DANGER |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|--|
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction |
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P233 | Keep container tightly closed. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection. |
| P241 | Use explosion-proof electrical / ventilating / lighting / intrinsically safe equipment. |
| P242 | Use only non-sparking tools. |
| P243 | Take precautionary measures against static discharge. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing vapours. |
| P272 | Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| P301+P310+P331 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| P303+P352+P353+P361+P333+P313 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower. Wash with plenty of water and soap. If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice / attention. |
| P305+P351+P338+P337+P313 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice / attention. |
| P363 | Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. |
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|----------------|---|
| P403+P405+P235 | Store locked up, in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| P410 | Protect from sunlight. |

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

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|------------|-----------|---|
| 9016-45-9 | <10 | <u>nonylphenol, ethoxylated</u> |
| 64742-48-9 | 30-60 | <u>naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated</u> |
| 5989-27-5 | 30-60 | <u>d-limonene</u> |
| 872-50-4 | <10 | <u>N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone</u> |

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | If this product comes in contact with eyes: Wash out immediately with water. If irritation continues, seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | 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. |
| Inhalation | If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | Seek medical advice / attention without delay. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. 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. Avoid giving milk or alcohol. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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, tachypnea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Extinguishing media | <p>Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only</p> |
|---------------------|---|

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Fire incompatibilities | Avoid strong oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, pool chlorine, chlorine bleach etc. as ignition or explosion may occur. |
|------------------------|---|

Advice for firefighters

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <p>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. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</p> |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <p>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. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> |
| HAZCHEM | 3Y |

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Minor Spills | <p>Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Wipe up. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.</p> |
| Major Spills | <p>May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite or similar absorbent material. Place into labelled drums and dispose of according to local government regulations. Immediately notify emergency services (Police or Fire Brigade) if the spill is too large for you to safely and effectively handle.</p> |
| | Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS |

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Safe Handling | <p>Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin Avoid splash filling Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers</p> |
| Other information | <p>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. Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access. Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems. Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors. Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</p> |

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. |
| Storage incompatibility | Avoid storage with oxidising agents and strong acids. |

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | 1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone | 103 mg/m3 / 25 ppm | 309 mg/m3 / 75 ppm | Not Available | Sk |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|--|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| nonylphenol, ethoxylated | Glycols, polyethylene, mono(p-nonylphenol) ether; (Nonoxynol-9) | 9.9 mg/m3 | 110 mg/m3 | 300 mg/m3 |
| naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated | Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2) | 171 ppm | 171 ppm | 570 ppm |
| d-limonene | Limonene, d- | 20 ppm | 20 ppm | 160 ppm |
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | Methyl 2-pyrrolidinone, 1-; (N-Methylpyrrolidone) | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | 10 ppm |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| nonylphenol, ethoxylated | Not Available | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated | Not Available | Not Available |
| d-limonene | Not Available | Not Available |
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriate engineering controls | Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate. If ventilation is poor, then the use of a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended. |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | Safety glasses with side shields OR Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. 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. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. 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. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | Overalls. PVC Apron. Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. |
| Thermal hazards | Not Available |

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| | | | |
|---|----------------|--|----------------|
| Appearance | White gel | | |
| Physical state | Gel | Relative density (Water = 1) | 0.89 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Applicable | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Available | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Available | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Applicable |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | See section 7 |
| Conditions to avoid | See section 7 |
| Incompatible materials | See section 7 |
| Hazardous decomposition products | See section 5 |

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Information on toxicological effects**

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Inhaled | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. |
| Ingestion | The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea. |
| Skin Contact | This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin exposure to isoparaffins may produce slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans. Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives. |
| Eye | The product may cause severe eye irritation, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). |
| Chronic | Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. |

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| nonylphenol, ethoxylated | LOW | LOW |
| d-limonene | HIGH | HIGH |
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | LOW | LOW |

Bio accumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| nonylphenol, ethoxylated | LOW (BCF = 16) |
| d-limonene | HIGH (LogKOW = 4.8275) |
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | LOW (BCF = 16) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| nonylphenol, ethoxylated | LOW (KOC = 940) |
| d-limonene | LOW (KOC = 1324) |
| N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone | LOW (KOC = 20.94) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Product / packaging disposal | Recycle containers whenever possible. Product residues and containers should be disposed of in accordance with local government regulations |
|------------------------------|--|

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |
| HAZCHEM | •3Y |

Land transport (ADG)

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------|---------|------------------|----------------|
| UN number | 1993 | | | | |
| Packing group | III | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains d-limonene) | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | No relevant data | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub risk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table> | Class | 3 | Sub risk | Not Applicable |
| Class | 3 | | | | |
| Sub risk | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>223 274</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | 223 274 | Limited quantity | 5 L |
| Special provisions | 223 274 | | | | |
| Limited quantity | 5 L | | | | |

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED (9016-45-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, ISOPARAFFIN, HYDROTREATED (64742-48-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

D-LIMONENE (5989-27-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

N-METHYL-2-PYRROLIDONE (872-50-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net

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 Government Industrial Hygienists |
| STEL; | Short Term Exposure Limit |
| TEEL; | Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit |
| IDLH; | Immediate Danger to Life or Health Concentrations |
| OSF; | Odour Safety Factor |
| NOAEL; | No Observed Effects Level |
| TLV; | Threshold Limit Value |
| LOD; | Limit Of Detection |
| OTV; | Odour Threshold Value |
| BCF; | Bio Concentration Factors |
| BEI; | Biological Exposure Index |

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 CHEMWATCH.

TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

End of SDS