

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE REFER TO THE SDS FOLLOWING**

Issue: February 2024

**PRODUCT:** industrial KEROSENE  
**Other Names:** Petroleum hydrocarbon  
**Uses:** Solvent raw material for cleaning products, use in surface coatings, in cosmetics.  
**Signal Word:** DANGER

<b>UN No.</b>	1223
<b>Dangerous Goods Class</b>	3
<b>Subsidiary Risk</b>	None
<b>Pack Group</b>	III
<b>Hazchem</b>	3Y

<b>Hazardous Nature:</b>	This product is classified as hazardous under GHS (7th revised edition) in accordance with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020
<b>Hazardous Classification:</b>	Flammable liquid: Category 3. Skin irritation: Category 3. Aspiration toxicant: Category 1. Acute aquatic toxicant: Category 2. Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 2.
<b>HSNO Approval Number:</b>	HSR001049
<b>NZ Exposure Standards:</b>	TWA: Ethyl Benzene: 434 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (100 ppm); Naphthalene: 52 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (10 ppm); Kerosene: 5 mg/.3 (Skin) STEL: Ethyl Benzene: 543 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (125 ppm); Naphthalene: 79 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (15 ppm)

**Physical Characteristics (Typical)**

**Section 9 of SDS**

Appearance	Pale Yellow, liquid
Boiling Point/ Range (°C):	>200
Flash Point (°C):	>38
Specific Gravity/ Density (g/mL):	0.80
Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal conditions

**Product Ingredients**

**Section 3 of SDS**

Kerosene	8008-20-6	>99
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	0.1-1
Naphthalene	91-20-3	<1

For further ingredients information, please refer to the full SDS.

## GHS Pictograms

## Section 2 of SDS



For further ingredients information, please refer to the full SDS.

### DEFINITIONS

Dangerous Goods	Products that are classified as Dangerous for Storage and Transport: these products are allocated a UN No., with accompanying Class, Pack Group, and Sub. Risk, if required. Products that do not have a specific description under the code, but have low flash points, or such, must be classified under their most significant risk, eg. Flammable Goods N.O.S. (Not otherwise specified), UN 1993. Products not classed as Dangerous Goods are designated as not regulated for transport or N/R (non-regulated).
Hazardous Substance	Products are considered to be Hazardous if they pose an intrinsic risk to human or environmental health, such as mutagens (able to change DNA), teratogens (able to result in birth defects), carcinogens (able to generate cell abnormalities), etc. Materials classified with risks such as potential for misuse, like flammability, or explosions when heated and ignited, may be both classed as Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Substances.

## SUMMARY INFORMATION ONLY

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

<b>Product Name:</b>	<b>INDUSTRIAL KEROSENE</b>
<b>Other Names:</b>	Petroleum hydrocarbon
<b>Chemical Family:</b>	Petroleum hydrocarbon
<b>Recommended Use:</b>	Solvent raw material for cleaning products, use in surface coatings, in cosmetics
<b>Supplier:</b>	Solvent Supplies Limited
<b>Street Address:</b>	33 Miro Street, Otaki, New Zealand
<b>Emergency phone:</b>	<b>0800 273 327 (24 HR, TMK Packers)</b>
<b>National Poisons Centre:</b>	0800 764 766

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as hazardous under GHS (7th revised edition) in accordance with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances(Hazard Classification) Notice 2020

#### Hazardous Classification

Flammable liquid: Category 3.

Skin irritation: Category 3. Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.

Acute aquatic toxicant: Category 2. Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 2.

#### GHS Pictograms



#### Signal Word DANGER

Dangerous Goods Classification 3

#### Hazard Statements

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour; Flammable Liquid.

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

H228(2): Flammable solid; Flammable Solid.

H302: Harmful if swallowed; Acute Tox Oral.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315: Causes skin irritation| Skin Corr/Irritation

H332: harmful if inhaled; acute Tox Inh.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness; Target Organ Single, Narcotic

H351: Suspected of causing cancer; GHS Carcinogenicity.

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure; Target Organ, Repeated.

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.  
H401: Toxic to aquatic life.  
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.  
H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects;

### Precautionary Statements

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.  
P273: Avoid release to the environment.  
P280: Wear Protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.

### Response Statements

P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.  
P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P303 + P361 + P353: IF ON SKIN or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.  
P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs Get medical advice/attention.  
P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, water spray or fog to extinguish.  
P391: Collect spillage.

### Storage Statements

P403 + P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

### Disposal Statements:

P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

## 3. COMPOSITION: Information on ingredients

Chemical Ingredient	CAS No.	Proportion (%v/v)
Kerosene	8008-20-6	>99
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	0.1-1
Naphthalene	91-20-3	<1

\* All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume. Other ingredients determined not to be hazardous.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**For advice, contact National Poisons Centre (Phone New Zealand: 0800 764 766) or a doctor.**

### Inhalation

Move the victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others - use respiratory protection. Begin artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-

mouth resuscitation.

### **Skin/Hair Contact**

Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

### **Eye Contact**

Hold eyelids apart and flush the eye with running water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

### **Ingestion**

If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain immediate medical advice. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into lungs.

### **Pre-Existing medical conditions which may be aggravated by Exposure**

Contains hydrocarbon solvent/petroleum hydrocarbons; skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis.

### **First Aid facilities**

Provide eye baths and safety showers.

### **Medical Attention**

If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately. This material, or a component, may be associated with cardiac sensitization following very high exposures (well above occupational exposure limits) or with concurrent exposure to high stress levels or heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine. Administration of such substances should be avoided.

## **5. FIRST AID MEASURES**

### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Do not use straight streams of water.

### **Specific Hazards Arising from the Material**

Highly flammable. Vapour is flammable and heavier than air. Vapour may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources, causing a flashback fire danger. Hazardous material.

### **Hazards from combustion products**

Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Flume, Sulphur oxides.

### **Fire-fighting Precautions**

Evacuate area. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

### **Special Protective Equipment**

Full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus

### **Hazchem Code: 3Y**

## 6. FIRST AID MEASURES FIRST AID MEASURES

### **Emergency Procedures**

Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H<sub>2</sub>S, or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full bodysuit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.

### **Personal Precautions**

Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required, due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.

### **Environmental Precautions**

Prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Dyke far ahead of liquid spill.

### **Methods and Materials for Containment**

Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapour but may not prevent ignition in enclosed spaces. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent.

### **Major land spill**

- Eliminate sources of ignition.
- Warn occupants of downwind areas of possible fire/explosion or toxicity hazard.
- Prevent product from entering sewers, watercourses, or low-lying areas.
- Keep the public away from the area.
- Shut off the source of the spill if possible and safe to do so.
- Advise authorities if substance has entered a watercourse or sewer or has contaminated soil or vegetation.
- Take measures to minimise the effect on ground water.
- Contain any spilled liquid with sand or earth.
- Recover liquid spills by pumping – use explosion proof pump or hand pump – or with a suitable absorbent material.
- Recover solid spills by mechanical collection methods; cover and prevent dusts or particles from spreading – consider wetting the product down, without diluting it – and vacuum or sweep up.
- Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations.
- See “First Aid Measures” and “Stability and Reactivity”

### **Major water spill**

- Eliminate any sources of ignition.
- Warn occupants and shipping in downwind areas of possible fire/explosion or toxicity hazard.
- Notify the port or relevant authority and keep the public away from the area.
- Shut off the source of the spill if possible and safe to do so.
- Confine the spill if possible.
- Remove the product from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbent material.

- Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations.
- See “First Aid Measures” and “Stability and Reactivity”

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

Avoid all personal contact. Do not siphon by mouth. Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses. Do not use electronic devices (including but not limited to cellular phones, computers, calculators, pagers or other electronic devices, etc.) during safety critical tasks, such as bulk fuel loading or unloading operations, or in storage areas where vapours may be present, unless the devices are certified intrinsically safe by an approved national testing agency and to the safety standards required by national and/or local laws and regulations. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures.

However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

### **Static Accumulator:**

This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

### Conditions for safe storage

Store in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight. Do not pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers - residual vapours are flammable. This product is flammable and will fuel a fire in progress. Ample fire water supply should be available. A fixed sprinkler/deluge system is recommended. Outside or detached storage preferred. Storage containers should be earthed and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be earthed and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

### Storage compatibility

Suitable materials and coatings: Carbon steel, stainless steel, polyester, Teflon, polyethylene, polypropylene

Unsuitable materials and coatings: Butyl rubber, natural rubber, EPDM, polystyrene

See also: Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity for further information on incompatible materials

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Exposure Standards

**New Zealand:** *Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices, Edition 13: April 2022*

Substance Name	Form	Limit/Standard			Note	Source	Year
ETHYL BENZENE		STEL	543 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	125 ppm		New Zealand OELs	2019
ETHYL BENZENE		TWA	434 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	100 ppm		New Zealand OELs	2019
ETHYL BENZENE		TWA	20 ppm			ACGIH	2020
KEROSENE	Stable Aerosol.	TWA	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		Skin	ExxonMobil	2020
KEROSENE	Vapour.	TWA	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>		Skin	ExxonMobil	2020

KEROSENE [as total hydrocarbonvapor]	Non-Aerosol	TWA	200 mg/m3		Skin	ACGIH	2020
NAPHTHALENE		STEL	79 mg/m3	15 ppm		New Zealand OELs	2019
NAPHTHALENE		TWA	52 mg/m3	10 ppm		New Zealand OELs	2019
NAPHTHALENE		TWA	10 ppm		Skin	ACGIH	2020

**6.7A/Carcinogen Category 1:** Known or presumed human carcinogen

**6.7B/Carcinogen Category 2:** Suspected human carcinogen

**Carc 1A:** Known to have carcinogenic potential for humans.

**Carc. 1B:** Presumed to have carcinogenic potential for humans.

**Carc. 2:** Suspected human carcinogen

**Skin/Sk:** Substance is considered to have potential for significant skin absorption, risking overexposure.

**Oto:** Substance can cause hearing loss. This may be in conjunction with noise exposure or without concurrent noise exposure. Risk may be via inhalation or skin absorption.

**Sen:** Substance is identified as having potential to cause respiratory and/or dermal sensitisation – an allergic reaction or hypersensitivity affecting skin (dsen) or respiratory system (rsen). High exposure may hasten the onset of the allergy, but once developed in an individual, very low exposures can provoke a significant reaction.

### Biological Limit Values

Substance	Specimen	Sampling Time	Limit	Determinant	Source
ETHYL BENZENE	Creatinine in urine	End of shift	0.25 g/g	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acids	New Zealand BEIs

### Engineering Controls

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider:

Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment to stay below exposure limits.

### Personal Protective Equipment

#### **Respiratory protection:**

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level adequate to protect worker health, it is recommended to wear a half-face filter respirator.

#### **Recommended filter type:**

Type AP filter material.

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapour warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

#### **Hand Protection:**

Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:

Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely wear gauntlet style gloves. Nitrile, Viton

#### **Eye protection:**

Safety glasses with side shields

#### **Skin/ body protection:**

Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data.

The types of clothing to be considered for this material include:



Chemical/oil resistant clothing is recommended.

**Specific Hygiene Measures:**

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

**Environmental Controls**

Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Property	Unit of measurement	Typical value
Appearance	-	Pale Yellow liquid
Odour	-	Solvent/ Petroleum
Odour threshold	ppm	Not available
Melting Point/Freezing Point	°C	Not available
Boiling Point/ Range	°C	>200
Flash Point	°C	>38
Flammability	-	Not available
Explosive Limits (LEL – UEL)	%	1 – 7
Vapour Pressure (1mm HG) at 20°C	kPa	<0.133
Relative Vapour Density @101 kPa (Air=1)	kPa	Not determined
Specific Gravity / Density	g/mL	0.8
Autoignition Temperature	°C	>250
Decomposition Temperature	°C	Not determined
pH	-	Not applicable
Kinematic Viscosity @40°C	cSt	1.1
Solubility with Water	% w/w	Negligible
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	-	>3.5
Particle Characteristics	-	Not available
Other Information	-	Freezing point: -47°C Melting Point: N/A

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Reactivity**

No reactivity hazards identified.

**Chemical Stability**

Stable at room temperature and pressure.

**Conditions to Avoid**

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

**Incompatible materials**

Strong oxidisers

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**

Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

## **Hazardous Reactions**

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## **11. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION**

### **Acute Effects**

#### **Ingestion**

May be harmful if swallowed and if aspirated into lungs during ingestion or vomiting. Symptoms of over-exposure include headache, nausea, dizziness and tracheal burning.

#### **Eye Contact**

This product may be irritating to eyes but will not permanently damage eye tissue.

#### **Skin Contact**

This product is mildly irritating to skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure will increase risk of dryness and cracking of skin.

#### **Inhalation**

May be irritating to nose and throat.

#### **Chronic Effects:**

Not specific effects identified.

#### **Other Health Effects Information:**

No additional information.

#### **Toxicological Information:**

Not available

#### **Other Health Effects Information**

Anticipated health effects from sub-chronic, chronic, respiratory or skin sensitization, mutagenicity, reproductive toxicity, carcinogenicity, target organ toxicity (single exposure or repeated exposure), aspiration toxicity and other effects based on human experience and/or experimental data.

#### **For the product itself:**

Vapour/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anaesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

#### **Contains:**

Kerosene: Carcinogenic in animal tests. Lifetime skin painting tests produced tumours, but the mechanism is due to repeated cycles of skin damage and restorative hyperplasia. This mechanism is considered unlikely in humans where such prolonged skin irritation would not be tolerated. Did not cause mutations in-vitro. Inhalation of vapours did not result in reproductive or developmental effects in laboratory animals. Inhalation of high concentrations in animals resulted in respiratory tract irritation, lung changes and some reduction in lung function. Non-sensitizing in animal tests.

NAPHTHALENE: Exposure to high concentrations of naphthalene may cause destruction of red blood cells, anemia, and cataracts. Naphthalene caused cancer in laboratory animal studies, but the relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

ETHYLBENZENE: Caused cancer in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

The information given is based on data for the material, components of the material, or for similar materials, through the application of bridging principles.

### **ECOTOXICITY**

Material -- Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic

environment.

### MOBILITY

More volatile component -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

High molecular wt. component -- Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

### PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

#### **Biodegradation:**

Majority of components -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

#### **Atmospheric Oxidation:**

More volatile component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

### BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL

Majority of components -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.

### ECOLOGICAL DATA

#### Ecotoxicity

Test	Duration	Organism Type	Test Results
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	48 hour(s)	Daphnia magna	EL50 1 - 100 mg/l: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	96 hour(s)	Oncorhynchus mykiss	LL50 1 - 100 mg/l: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	72 hour(s)	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	EL50 1 - 100 mg/l: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Chronic Toxicity	21 day(s)	Daphnia magna	NOELR 0.48 mg/l: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Chronic Toxicity	72 hour(s)	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	NOELR 1 - 10 mg/l: data for similar materials

#### Persistence, Degradability and Bioaccumulation Potential

Media	Test Type	Duration	Test Results
Water	Ready Biodegradability	28 day(s)	Percent Degraded < 60 :similar material

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Disposal Methods

Disposal of hazardous waste must be carried out in compliance with all applicable regional and national regulations. This product is NOT suitable for disposal by domestic landfill or via municipal sewers, drains, natural streams or rivers. It must be disposed as chemical waste in accordance with the local authority.

Ensure that disposal of this product and its packaging is in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017. Refer to Section 8 of this SDS for precautions before carrying out disposal or recycling activities.

### Product Disposal

Dispose of product as chemical waste via a licensed service provider.

Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

### Packaging Disposal

Empty packaging should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through a suitably qualified or licensed contractor. Care should be taken to ensure compliance with national and local authorities. Packaging may still

contain harmful residue and/or fumes and vapours that are flammable. Ensure that empty packaging is allowed to dry.

DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Dangerous Goods Segregation

This product is classified as Dangerous Goods Class 3, packing group III.

Please consult the *New Zealand Standard for Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land* (NZS 5433:2020) for further information.



### Environmental Hazards

**Marine Pollutant:** Yes

### Special Precautions

-

### Additional Information

-

**Hazchem Code:** 3Y

### Marpol 73/78 Convention – Annex II

**Product Name:** Not determined

**Ship Type:** -

**Pollution:** -

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### HSNO Approval:

HSR001049: Solvents (Flammable) Group Standard 2020

### Classification

#### **GHS classification:**

Flammable liquid: Category 3.

Skin irritation: Category 3. Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.

Acute aquatic toxicant: Category 2. Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 2.

**Equivalent HSNO classification:** 3.1B, 6.1B, 6.1E, 9.1B

### HSNO/HSWA Controls:

Refer to the above Group Standard, Health and Safety at Work Act 2015, [www.epa.govt.nz](http://www.epa.govt.nz) and [www.worksafe.govt.nz](http://www.worksafe.govt.nz) for further information on controls

**Certified Handler:** Not required

**Tracking:** Not required

**Restriction to workplace:** Not applicable

**Signage:** Threshold quantity: 250L

**Fire extinguishers:** Threshold quantity: 250L

**Emergency Response Plan:** Threshold quantity: 1,000L

**Secondary containment:** Threshold quantity: 1,000L

**Hazardous Substance Location requirements:**

100L (closed containers greater than 5 L); 250 L (closed containers up to and including 5 L); 50 L (open containers)

**Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997 (ACVM)**

Not applicable

### International Agreements

**Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer:** Not applicable

**Stockholm Convention:** Not applicable

**Rotterdam Convention:** Not applicable

**Basel Convention:** Not applicable

### International Inventory Status:

**Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals:** Listed in AICIS Inventory

### **International Inventories:**

Listed or exempt from listing/notification on: DSL, ENCS, IECSC, KECI, PICCS, TCSI, TSCA

May contain substance(s) subject to notification to the EPA Active TSCA inventory prior to import to USA

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**SDS Version Number:** 3

**Reasons for Issue:** New GHS Format & 5 Years Review

**Replaces SDS dated:** 29<sup>th</sup> January 2019

**New SDS issue date:** 9<sup>th</sup> February 2024

### **Abbreviations:**

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AS/NZS: Standards Australia & Standards New Zealand

BCF: Bioconcentration Factor BEI: Biological Exposure Index CAS:

Chemical Abstracts Service

CCID: Chemical Classification and Information Database

EC50: Effective Concentration, 50 per cent

GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

GHS 7: Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, 7th revised edition, 2017, published by the United Nations

HSNO: Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996

HSWA: Health and Safety at Work Act 2015

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

IC50: Half Maximal Inhibitory Concentration

LC50: Lethal Concentration, 50 per cent

LD50: Lethal Dose, 50 per cent

LEL: Lower Explosive Limit

LOAEL: Lowest-observed-adverse-effect level

N/R: Not Regulated

NOAEL: No-observed-adverse-effect-level

NOEC: No Observed Effect Concentration

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

NZS 5433 New Zealand Standard Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

STEL: Short-Term-Exposure Limit

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

TWA: Time-Weighted Average

UEL: Upper Explosive Limit

**References:**

- Supplier Safety Data Sheets
- EPA CCID <https://www.epa.govt.nz/database-search/chemical-classification-and-information-database-ccid/>
- Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices. 12th Edition, published by WorkSafe New Zealand November 2020. <https://worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/work-related-health/monitoring/exposure-standards-and-biological-exposure-indices>
- US NLM ChemIDPlus: <https://chem.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/>
- OECD eChemPortal Substance Search <https://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/>

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The information sourced for the preparation of this document was correct and complete at the time of writing to the best of the writer's knowledge. The document represents the commitment to the company's responsibilities surrounding the supply of this product, undertaken in good faith. This document should be taken as a safety guide for the product and its recommended uses but is in no way an absolute authority. Please consult the relevant legislation and regulations governing the use and storage of this type of product. For further information, please contact Solvent Supplies Limited.

END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET