



# Theo Forch Industry Clean R551 500 ml

Forch Australia Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 23-5896

Issue Date: 15/05/2019

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Print Date: 27/08/2019

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

|                               |                                       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Product name                  | Theo Forch Industry Clean R551 500 ml |
| Synonyms                      | Art.: 6130 1577, 6134 1577            |
| Proper shipping name          | AEROSOLS                              |
| Other means of identification | Not Available                         |

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

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack<br>Use according to manufacturer's directions. |
|--------------------------|--|

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Forch Australia Pty Ltd                     |
| Address                 | 2 Forward Street Gnagnara WA 6077 Australia |
| Telephone               | +61 8 9303 9113                             |
| Fax                     | +61 8 9303 9114                             |
| Website                 | www.forch.com.au                            |
| Email                   | admin@forch.com.au                          |

### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                             |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Association / Organisation        | +61 8 9303 9113             |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 0413 550 330 (Terry Childs) |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 0424 135 792                |

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

|              | Min | Max |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| Flammability | 3   | 4   |
| Toxicity     | 1   | 2   |
| Body Contact | 2   | 3   |
| Reactivity   | 1   | 2   |
| Chronic      | 2   | 3   |

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

|                  |    |
|------------------|----|
| Poisons Schedule | S5 |
|------------------|----|

## Theo Forch Industry Clean R551 500 ml

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Classification</b> <sup>[1]</sup> | Flammable Aerosols Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2 |
| <b>Legend:</b>                       | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI  |

## Label elements

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b> |  |
|----------------------------|---|

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| <b>SIGNAL WORD</b> | <b>DANGER</b> |
|--------------------|---------------|

## Hazard statement(s)

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| <b>H222</b>  | Extremely flammable aerosol.                     |
| <b>H315</b>  | Causes skin irritation.                          |
| <b>H361f</b> | Suspected of damaging fertility.                 |
| <b>H336</b>  | May cause drowsiness or dizziness.               |
| <b>H411</b>  | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>P201</b> | Obtain special instructions before use.                                    |
| <b>P210</b> | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.         |
| <b>P211</b> | Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.                    |
| <b>P251</b> | Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.              |
| <b>P271</b> | Use in a well-ventilated area.   |
| <b>P280</b> | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| <b>P261</b> | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.  |

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>P308+P313</b> | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.   |
| <b>P321</b>      | Specific treatment (see advice on this label).   |
| <b>P362</b>      | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.  |
| <b>P312</b>      | Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.                                     |
| <b>P391</b>      | Collect spillage.  |
| <b>P302+P352</b> | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  |
| <b>P304+P340</b> | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. |

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>P405</b>      | Store locked up.   |
| <b>P410+P412</b> | Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. |
| <b>P403+P233</b> | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.             |

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>P501</b> | 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   |
|-------------|-----------|--|
| 64742-49-0. | 50-80     | <u>naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.</u>                     |
| 68917-57-7  | 20-40     | <u>terpenes &amp; terpenoids, sweet and sour orange oil, mixed</u> |

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|               |         |                |
|---------------|---------|----------------|
| 124-38-9      | 1-10    | carbon dioxide |
| Not Available | NotSpec | perfumes       |

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

## Description of first aid measures

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use solvents.</b></li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove to fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> </ul> <p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>  |

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

In acute poisonings by essential oils the stomach should be emptied by aspiration and lavage. Give a saline purgative such as sodium sulfate (30 g in 250 ml water) unless catharsis is already present. Demulcent drinks may also be given. Large volumes of fluid should be given provided renal function is adequate. [MARTINDALE: The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 28th Ed.]

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to n-hexane:

- ▶ Large quantities of n-hexane are expired by the lungs after vapour exposure (50-60%). Humans exposed to 100 ppm demonstrate an n-hexane biological half life of 2 hours.
- ▶ Initial attention should be directed towards evaluation and support of respiration. Cardiac dysrhythmias are a potential complication.

**INGESTION:**

- ▶ Ipecac syrup should be considered for ingestion of pure hexane exceeding 2-3ml/kg. Extreme caution must be taken to avoid aspiration since small amounts of n-hexane intratracheally, produce a severe chemical pneumonitis.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

**BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI**

BEIs represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected in a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV).

| Determinant                    | Index              | Sampling Time | Comments |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. 2,5-hexanedione in urine    | 5 mg/gm creatinine | End of shift  | NS       |
| 2. n-Hexane in end-exhaled air |                    |               | SQ       |

NS: Non-specific determinant; Metabolite observed following exposure to other materials.

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant; Interpretation may be ambiguous - should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

Following oral administration of d-limonene, 75-90% is excreted in the urine and less than 10% in 2 to 3 days. The major urinary metabolites are perillidic acid-8,9-diol (rats and rabbits), perillyl-beta-d-gluco-pyranosiduronic acid (hamsters), p-mentha-1-ene-8,9-diol (dogs) and 8-hydroxy-p-menth-1-en-9-yl-beta-d-glucopyranosiduronic acid (humans and guinea pigs).

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

## Extinguishing media

**SMALL FIRE:**

- ▶ Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

**LARGE FIRE:**

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition |
|-----------------------------|---|

▶ may result

### Advice for firefighters

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <p>FOR FIRES INVOLVING MANY GAS CYLINDERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ To stop the flow of gas, specifically trained personnel may inert the atmosphere to reduce oxygen levels thus allowing the capping of leaking container(s).</li> <li>▶ Reduce the rate of flow and inject an inert gas, if possible, before completely stopping the flow to prevent flashback.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT extinguish the fire until the supply is shut off</b> otherwise an explosive re-ignition may occur.</li> <li>▶ If the fire is extinguished and the flow of gas continues, used increased ventilation to prevent build-up, of explosive atmosphere.</li> <li>▶ Use non-sparking tools to close container valves.</li> <li>▶ Be CAUTIOUS of a Boiling Liquid Evaporating Vapour Explosion, <i>BLEVE</i>, if fire is impinging on surrounding containers.</li> <li>▶ Direct 2500 litre/min (500 gpm) water stream onto containers above liquid level with the assistance remote monitors.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.</li> <li>▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.</li> <li>▶ Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:<br/>carbon monoxide (CO)<br/>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)<br/>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.<br/>May emit clouds of acrid smoke</p> <p><b>CARE:</b> Water in contact with hot liquid may cause foaming and a steam explosion with wide scattering of hot oil and possible severe burns. Foaming may cause overflow of containers and may result in possible fire.</p>  |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>               | Not Applicable   |

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.</li> <li>▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.</li> <li>▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <p><b>CARE:</b> Absorbent materials wetted with occluded oil must be moistened with water as they may auto-oxidize, become self heating and ignite.</p> <p>Some oils slowly oxidise when spread in a film and oil on cloths, mops, absorbents may autoxidise and generate heat, smoulder, ignite and burn. In the workplace oily rags should be collected and immersed in water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> </ul> |

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can</li> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.</li> </ul> |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Aerosol dispenser.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | <p>Carbon dioxide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ reacts violently with strong bases and alkali metals (especially their dusts)</li> <li>▶ may ignite or explode when heated or in suspended chemically active metals (and their hydrides) such as aluminium, chromium, manganese, magnesium (above 775 C), titanium (above 550 C), uranium (above 750 C) or zirconium , diethylmagnesium</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with water, acrolein, acrylaldehyde, amines, anhydrous ammonia, aziridine, metal acetylides (such as lithium acetylide), caesium monoxide (moist), lithium, potassium, sodium, sodium carbide, sodium-potassium alloy, sodium peroxide, titanium</li> <li>▶ may build up static electricity when discharged at high flow rates from storage cylinders or fire extinguishers - this may produce sparks resulting in ignition of flammables or explosives.</li> <li>▶ may decompose to toxic carbon monoxide and flammable oxygen when exposed to electrical discharges or very high temperatures</li> </ul> <p>d-Limonene:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ forms unstable peroxides in storage, unless inhibited; may polymerise</li> <li>▶ reacts with strong oxidisers and may explode or combust</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with strong acids, including acidic clays, peroxides, halogens, vinyl chloride and iodine pentafluoride</li> <li>▶ flow or agitation may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity</li> </ul> <p><b>HAZARD:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Although anti-oxidants may be present, in the original formulation, these may deplete over time as they come into contact with air.</li> <li>▶ Rags wet / soaked with unsaturated hydrocarbons / drying oils may auto-oxidise; generate heat and, in-time, smoulder and ignite. This is especially the case where oil-soaked materials are folded, bunched, compressed, or piled together - this allows the heat to accumulate or even accelerate the reaction</li> <li>▶ Oily cleaning rags should be collected regularly and immersed in water, or spread to dry in safe-place away from direct sunlight or stored, immersed, in solvents in suitably closed containers.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul> |

## 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 | carbon dioxide | Carbon dioxide in coal mines | 12500 ppm / 22500 mg/m3 | 54000 mg/m3 / 30000 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | carbon dioxide | Carbon dioxide               | 5000 ppm / 9000 mg/m3   | 54000 mg/m3 / 30000 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS


| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|
|------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|

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|   |  |             |              |              |
|---|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated. | Naphtha (petroleum),hydrotreated light | 1,000 mg/m3 | 11,000 mg/m3 | 66,000 mg/m3 |
| carbon dioxide                          | Carbon dioxide                         | 30,000 ppm  | 40,000 ppm   | 50,000 ppm   |

| Ingredient  | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| terpenes & terpenoids, sweet and sour orange oil, mixed | Not Available | Not Available |
| carbon dioxide  | 40,000 ppm    | Not Available |

## Exposure controls

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | <p><b>CARE:</b> Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear</p> <p><b>Care:</b> Atmospheres in bulk storages and even apparently empty tanks may be hazardous by oxygen depletion. Atmosphere must be checked before entry.</p> <p>Requirements of State Authorities concerning conditions for tank entry must be met. Particularly with regard to training of crews for tank entry; work permits; sampling of atmosphere; provision of rescue harness and protective gear as needed</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> |
| <b>Personal protection</b>              |   |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>          | <p>No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b> For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ <b>NOTE:</b> Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and <b>ALL</b> lenses concentrate them.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Skin protection</b>                  | See Hand protection below  |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</li> <li>▶ <b>OTHERWISE:</b></li> <li>▶ For potentially moderate exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</li> <li>▶ For potentially heavy exposures:</li> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Body protection</b>                  | See Other protection below   |
| <b>Other protection</b>                 | <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Do not spray on hot surfaces.</li> <li>▶ The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.</li> <li>▶ Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.</li> </ul> <p>BRETHEKICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.</p>  |

## Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

| Required minimum protection factor | Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume) | Half-face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|

## Theo Forch Industry Clean R551 500 ml

|           |       |                |                 |
|-----------|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| up to 10  | 1000  | A-AUS / Class1 | -               |
| up to 50  | 1000  | -              | A-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 50  | 5000  | Airline *      | -               |
| up to 100 | 5000  | -              | A-2             |
| up to 100 | 10000 | -              | A-3             |
| 100+      |       |                | Airline**       |

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |  |  |                |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Colourless aerosol with characteristic odour; doesnt mix with water. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid   | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 0.73           |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available  | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available  | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | >250           |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | Not Applicable   | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not Available  | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available  |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | Not Available  | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | -24  | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available  | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.  | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | 6.4  | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Available  |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | 0.7  | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | Not Available  |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | 700  | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water</b>                          | Immiscible   | <b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>                   | Not Applicable |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | Not Available  | <b>VOC g/L</b>                                 | Not Available  |

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>                         | See section 7  |
| <b>Chemical stability</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▸ Presence of open flame.</li> <li>▸ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | See section 7  |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | See section 7  |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | See section 7  |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | See section 5  |



## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Inhaled</b>      | <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation of toxic gases may cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Central Nervous System effects including depression, headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, coma and seizures;</li> <li>▸ respiratory: acute lung swellings, shortness of breath, wheezing, rapid breathing, other symptoms and respiratory arrest;</li> <li>▸ heart: collapse, irregular heartbeats and cardiac arrest;</li> <li>▸ gastrointestinal: irritation, ulcers, nausea and vomiting (may be bloody), and abdominal pain.</li> </ul> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p><b>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</b></p>   |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p>  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p>   |
| <b>Eye</b>          | <p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).</p> <p>The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration</p>   |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | <p>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</p> <p>There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.</p> <p>Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.</p> <p>Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely hydrotreated oils.</p> <p>A number of common flavor and fragrance chemicals can form peroxides surprisingly fast in air. Antioxidants can in most cases minimize the oxidation.</p> <p>Fragrance terpenes are easily oxidized in air. Non-oxidised forms are very weak sensitizers; however, after oxidation, the hydroperoxides are strong sensitizers which may cause allergic reactions. Autooxidation of fragrance terpenes contributes greatly to fragrance allergy. There is the need to test for compounds the patients are actually exposed to, not only the ingredients originally applied in commercial formulations.</p> <p>d-Limonene may cause damage to and growths in the kidney. These growths can progress to cancer.</p> <p>Peroxidisable terpenes and terpenoids should only be used when the level of peroxides is kept to the lowest practicable level, for instance by adding antioxidants at the time of production. This should be less than 10 millimoles of peroxide per litre. This is because peroxides may have sensitizing properties.</p> <p>Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]</p> <p>Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation.</p> |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Theo Forch Industry<br/>Clean R551 500 ml</b>   | <b>TOXICITY</b>                                  | <b>IRRITATION</b>   |
|  | Not Available                                    | Not Available   |
| <b>naphtha petroleum, light,<br/>hydrotreated.</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b>                                  | <b>IRRITATION</b>   |
|  | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |



## Theo Forch Industry Clean R551 500 ml

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  | Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
| <b>terpenes &amp; terpenoids, sweet and sour orange oil, mixed</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>   |
|  | Not Available   | Not Available   |
| <b>carbon dioxide</b>  | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>   |
|  | Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 180.5 mg/l/2H <sup>[2]</sup>   | Not Available   |
| <b>Legend:</b>   | 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances |   |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED.</b>   | For Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNs):<br><b>Acute toxicity:</b><br>LBPNs generally have low acute toxicity by the oral (median lethal dose [LD50] in rats > 2000 mg/kg-bw), inhalation (LD50 in rats > 5000 mg/m3) and dermal (LD50 in rabbits > 2000 mg/kg-bw) routes of exposure<br>Most LBPNs are mild to moderate eye and skin irritants in rabbits, with the exception of heavy catalytic cracked and heavy catalytic reformed naphthas, which have higher primary skin irritation indices.<br><b>Sensitisation:</b><br>LBPNs do not appear to be skin sensitizers, but a poor response in the positive control was also noted in these studies<br><b>Repeat dose toxicity:</b><br>The lowest-observed-adverse-effect concentration (LOAEC) and lowest-observed-adverse-effect level (LOAEL) values identified following short-term (2-89 days) and subchronic (greater than 90 days) exposure to the LBPN substances. These values were determined for a variety of endpoints after considering the toxicity data for all LBPNs in the group. Most of the studies were carried out by the inhalation route of exposure. Renal effects, including increased kidney weight, renal lesions (renal tubule dilation, necrosis) and hyaline droplet formation, observed in male rats exposed orally or by inhalation to most LBPNs, were considered species- and sex-specific. These effects were determined to be due to a mechanism of action not relevant to humans -specifically, the interaction between hydrocarbon metabolites and alpha-2-microglobulin, an enzyme not produced in substantial amounts in female rats, mice and other species, including humans. The resulting nephrotoxicity and subsequent carcinogenesis in male rats were therefore not considered in deriving LOAEC/LOAEL values.<br>Only a limited number of studies of short-term and subchronic duration were identified for site-restricted LBPNs. Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.<br>The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. The gut cell may play a major role in determining the proportion of hydrocarbon that becomes available to be deposited unchanged in peripheral tissues such as in the body fat stores or the liver. |
|  | <b>Theo Forch Industry Clean R551 500 ml &amp; NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED.</b>  |
| <b>Theo Forch Industry Clean R551 500 ml &amp; TERPENES &amp; TERPENOIDS, SWEET AND SOUR ORANGE OIL, MIXED</b> | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.<br>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.<br>d-Limonene is readily absorbed by inhalation and swallowing. Absorption through the skin is reported to be lower than by inhalation. It is rapidly distributed to different tissues in the body, readily metabolized and eliminated, primarily through the urine.<br>Limonene shows low acute toxicity by all three routes in animals. Limonene is a skin irritant in both experimental animals and humans. Limited data is available on the potential to cause eye and airway irritation. Autooxidised products of d-limonene have the potential to sensitise the skin.   |

## Theo Forch Industry Clean R551 500 ml

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity                    | ✗ | Carcinogenicity          | ✗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion         | ✓ | Reproductivity           | ✓ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation     | ✗ | STOT - Single Exposure   | ✓ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity                      | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard        | ✗ |

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

| Theo Forch Industry Clean R551 500 ml                   | ENDPOINT  | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|---|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|   | Not Available   | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.                 | ENDPOINT  | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | LC50  | 96                 | Fish                          | 4.1mg/L       | 2             |
|   | EC50  | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 3mg/L         | 2             |
|   | EC50  | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-mg/L       | 2             |
| terpenes & terpenoids, sweet and sour orange oil, mixed | ENDPOINT  | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | Not Available   | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| carbon dioxide  | ENDPOINT  | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE         | SOURCE        |
|   | LC50  | 96                 | Fish                          | 53.413mg/L    | 3             |
|   | EC50  | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 237.138mg/L   | 3             |
| <b>Legend:</b>  | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data |                    |                               |               |               |

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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

## Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient     | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| carbon dioxide | LOW                     | LOW              |

## Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient     | Bioaccumulation     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| carbon dioxide | LOW (LogKOW = 0.83) |

## Mobility in soil

| Ingredient     | Mobility           |
|----------------|--------------------|
| carbon dioxide | HIGH (KOC = 1.498) |

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS



## Waste treatment methods

| Product / Packaging |  |
|---------------------|--|
|                     | ▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b> |

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>disposal</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.</b></li> <li>▶ Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.</li> </ul> |
|-----------------|---|

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
|                  |  |
| Marine Pollutant |  |
| HAZCHEM          | Not Applicable  |

### Land transport (ADG)

|                              |   |                    |                        |                  |                |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| UN number                    | 1950  |                    |                        |                  |                |
| UN proper shipping name      | AEROSOLS  |                    |                        |                  |                |
| Transport hazard class(es)   | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>                                  | Class              | 2.1                    | Subrisk          | Not Applicable |
| Class                        | 2.1   |                    |                        |                  |                |
| Subrisk                      | Not Applicable  |                    |                        |                  |                |
| Packing group                | Not Applicable  |                    |                        |                  |                |
| Environmental hazard         | Environmentally hazardous   |                    |                        |                  |                |
| Special precautions for user | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td>63 190 277 327 344 381</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Limited quantity</td> <td>1000ml</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 381 | Limited quantity | 1000ml         |
| Special provisions           | 63 190 277 327 344 381  |                    |                        |                  |                |
| Limited quantity             | 1000ml  |                    |                        |                  |                |

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

|   |   |                    |                |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |       |   |      |  |         |
|---|---|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------|--|-----|--|-------|---|------|--|---------|
| UN number   | 1950  |                    |                |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |       |   |      |  |         |
| UN proper shipping name                                   | Aerosols, flammable   |                    |                |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |       |   |      |  |         |
| Transport hazard class(es)                                | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">ERG Code</td> <td>10L</td> </tr> </table>  | ICAO/IATA Class    | 2.1            | ICAO / IATA Subrisk             | Not Applicable | ERG Code                      | 10L    |  |     |  |       |   |      |  |         |
| ICAO/IATA Class   | 2.1   |                    |                |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |       |   |      |  |         |
| ICAO / IATA Subrisk                                       | Not Applicable  |                    |                |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |       |   |      |  |         |
| ERG Code  | 10L   |                    |                |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |       |   |      |  |         |
| Packing group   | Not Applicable  |                    |                |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |       |   |      |  |         |
| Environmental hazard                                      | Environmentally hazardous   |                    |                |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |       |   |      |  |         |
| Special precautions for user                              | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Special provisions</td> <td>A145 A167 A802</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>203</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>150 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>203</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>75 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y203</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px dashed black;">Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>30 kg G</td> </tr> </table> | Special provisions | A145 A167 A802 | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 203            | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 150 kg | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 203 | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 75 kg | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y203 | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 30 kg G |
| Special provisions  | A145 A167 A802  |                    |                |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |       |   |      |  |         |
| Cargo Only Packing Instructions                           | 203   |                    |                |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |       |   |      |  |         |
| Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack                             | 150 kg  |                    |                |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |       |   |      |  |         |
| Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions                  | 203   |                    |                |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |       |   |      |  |         |
| Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack                    | 75 kg   |                    |                |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |       |   |      |  |         |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y203  |                    |                |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |       |   |      |  |         |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack            | 30 kg G   |                    |                |                                 |                |                               |        |  |     |  |       |   |      |  |         |

### Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| UN number | 1950 |
|-----------|------|

|                                     |                    |                            |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | AEROSOLS           |                            |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | IMDG Class         | 2.1                        |
|                                     | IMDG Subrisk       | Not Applicable             |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | Not Applicable     |                            |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Marine Pollutant   |                            |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | EMS Number         | F-D , S-U                  |
|                                     | Special provisions | 63 190 277 327 344 381 959 |
|                                     | Limited Quantities | 1000 ml                    |

### Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

#### NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED.(64742-49-0.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List  
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

#### TERPENES & TERPENIDS, SWEET AND SOUR ORANGE OIL, MIXED(68917-57-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List  
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

#### CARBON DIOXIDE(124-38-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List  
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Packing Instruction - Liquefied and Dissolved Gases

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

### National Inventory Status

| National Inventory            | Status  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Australia - AICS              | Yes   |
| Canada - DSL                  | Yes   |
| Canada - NDSL                 | No (terpenes & terpenoids, sweet and sour orange oil, mixed; carbon dioxide; naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.) |
| China - IECSC                 | Yes   |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (terpenes & terpenoids, sweet and sour orange oil, mixed)  |
| Japan - ENCS                  | No (terpenes & terpenoids, sweet and sour orange oil, mixed; naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.)                 |
| Korea - KECI                  | Yes   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC           | No (terpenes & terpenoids, sweet and sour orange oil, mixed)  |
| Philippines - PICCS           | Yes   |
| USA - TSCA                    | Yes   |
| Taiwan - TCSI                 | Yes   |
| Mexico - INSQ                 | No (terpenes & terpenoids, sweet and sour orange oil, mixed)  |
| Vietnam - NCI                 | Yes   |

## Theo Forch Industry Clean R551 500 ml

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Russia - ARIPS  | No (terpenes & terpenoids, sweet and sour orange oil, mixed)  |
| Thailand - TECI | No (terpenes & terpenoids, sweet and sour orange oil, mixed; naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated.)   |
| <b>Legend:</b>  | <p><i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</i></p> <p><i>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i></p> |

### SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 15/05/2019 |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | 05/05/2010 |

### SDS Version Summary

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated                                 |
|---------|------------|--|
| 3.1.1.1 | 15/05/2019 | Classification, Ingredients, Physical Properties |

### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The 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 Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.