

ACRI-BOND CLEANER - Material Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

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Material Name: **ACRI-BOND Cleaner**
Recommended Uses: Industrial Solvent for cleaning acrylic. Restricted to professional users.
Other names: Petroleum distillates PETROLEUM DISTILLATES,
N.O.S. (SOLVENT NAPHTHA)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.

Classified as hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC and as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

Symbol(s): F Highly flammable. Xn Harmful. N Dangerous for the environment.

R-phrase(s): R11 Highly flammable.
R38 Irritating to skin.
R48/20 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R62 Possible risk of impaired fertility.
R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

S-phrase(s): S9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place.
S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S23 Do not breathe vapour. Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations.
S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.
S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S2 Keep out of the reach of children.

Health Hazards: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Irritating to skin. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Causes serious nerve damage by prolonged exposure resulting in sensory loss. Possible risk of impaired fertility. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

Signs and Symptoms: Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Peripheral nerve damage may be evidenced by impairment of motor function (incoordination, unsteady walk, or muscle weakness in the extremities, and/or loss of sensation in the arms and legs). If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

Environmental: Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SUSDP Schedule: 5

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Material Formal Name: Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

CAS No.: 64742-89-8

INDEX No.: 649-267-00-0

EINECS No.: 265-192-2

Hazardous Components

Chemical Name	CAS	EINECS	Symbol(s)	R-phrase(s)	Conc.
n-Hexane	110-54-3	203-777-6	F, Xn, N	R11; R38; R48/20; R62; R65; R67; R51/53	≥ 10.00 - < 30.00 %W
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	202-849-4	F, Xn	R11; R20	< 10.00 %W

Additional Information: Refer to chapter 16 for full text of EC R-phrases.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General Information: In general no treatment is necessary, however, obtain medical advice.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with water while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision or swelling persist, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.

Advice to Physician: Causes central nervous system depression. Dermatitis may result from prolonged or repeated exposure. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Specific Hazards: Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

Extinguishing Media: Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic environment.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use water in a jet.

Protective

Equipment for

Firefighters:

Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Additional Advice:

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

Hazchem Code:

3[Y]E - For fire fighting, use foam (alcohol resistant foam may be required). Risk of explosion. Breathing apparatus, firefighting gear and chemically impervious protective gloves should be worn. Prevent spillage from entering drains or watercourses. Evacuation of people from the neighborhood of an incident should be considered.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Protective measures: Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment (of product and fire fighting water) to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Clean Up Methods: For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Additional Advice: See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Vapour may form an explosive mixture with air.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Precautions: Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. On guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

Handling: Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Handle and open container with care in a well-ventilated area. Ventilate workplace in such a way that the Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) is not exceeded. Do not empty into drains.

Storage: Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Storage Temperature: Ambient.

Product Transfer: Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. If positive displacement pumps are used, these must be fitted with a non-integral pressure relief valve.

Recommended Mat.: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint.

Unsuitable Materials: Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.

Container Advice: Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**Occupational Exposure Limits**

In the absence of occupational exposure standards for this product, it is recommended that the following are adopted.

Material	Source	Type	ppm	mg/m ³	Notation
RCP AB Cleaner	HSPA OELs	TWA (8 h)		450 mg/m ³	
n-Hexane	AU OEL	TWA	20 ppm	72 mg/m ³	
Ethylbenzene	AU OEL	TWA	100 ppm	434 mg/m ³	
	AU OEL	STEL	125 ppm	543 mg/m ³	

Additional Information: Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Biological Exposure Index (BEI) - See reference for full details

Material	Determinant	Sampling time	BEI	Reference
n-Hexane	2,5-Hexanedion in urine	End of shift at end of workweek	0.4 mg/l	ACGIH (2003)

Resp. Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [boiling point <65 °C (149 °F)] meeting EN371. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

Hand Protection: Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves
Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves

Eye Protection: Monogoggles (EN166)

Protective Clothing: Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron. Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Colourless Liquid.
Odour:	Paraffinic Sweet
PH:	Not applicable.
Boiling point:	Typical 50 - 135 °C / 122 - 275 °F
Melting / freezing point:	Data not available.
Flash point:	Typical -30 °C / -22 °F (IP 170)
Explosion / Flammability	
Limits in air:	1 - 7.5 % (V)
Auto-ignition temperature:	Data not available.
Vapour pressure:	Data not available.
Specific gravity:	Data not available.
Density:	Typical 670 - 755 kg/m ³ at 15 °C / 59 °F (ASTM D-4052)
Water solubility:	Insoluble.
Solubility in other solvents:	Hydrocarbon solvent(s) Miscible.
Vapour density (air = 1):	Data not available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use.

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

Materials to Avoid: Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous

Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and

other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment:	Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components.
Acute Oral Toxicity:	Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg, Rat Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
Acute Dermal Toxicity:	Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg, Rat
Acute Inhalation Toxicity:	Expected to be of low toxicity: LC50 >20 mg/l / 4 hours, Rat High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
Skin Irritation:	Irritating to skin.
Eye Irritation:	Expected to be non-irritating to eyes.
Respiratory Irritation:	Not expected to be a respiratory irritant.
Sensitisation:	Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.
Repeated Dose Toxicity:	Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system. Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans Peripheral nervous system: causes peripheral neuropathy which can be potentiated by ketones. (N-Hexane)
Mutagenicity:	Not expected to be mutagenic.
Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity:	Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic. Affects reproductive system in animals at doses which produce other toxic effects. (n-Hexane)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity	
Fish:	Expected to be toxic: $1 < LC/EC/IC50 \leq 10$ mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrates:	Expected to be toxic: $1 < LC/EC/IC50 \leq 10$ mg/l
Algae:	Expected to be toxic: $1 < LC/EC/IC50 \leq 10$ mg/l
Microorganisms:	Expected to be toxic: $1 < LC/EC/IC50 \leq 10$ mg/l
Mobility:	Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility. Floats on water.
Persistence/degradability:	Readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.
Bioaccumulation:	Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal:	Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Container Disposal:	Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Refer to Section 7 before handling the product or containers. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
Local Legislation:	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG

UN number	1268
Proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (SOLVENT NAPHTHA)
Class	3
Packing group	II
Hazchem Code	3[Y] E

IMDG

Identification number UN 1268
Proper shipping name PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Class / Division 3
Packing group II
Marine pollutant: No

IATA (Country variations may apply)

UN No. 1268
Proper shipping name PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Class / Division 3
Packing group II

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

SUSDP Schedule: 5
INV (CN): Listed.
TSCA: Listed.
EINECS: Listed. 265-192-2
KECI (KR): Listed. KE-31661
PICCS (PH): Listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

R-phrases(s)

- R11 Highly flammable.
- R20 Harmful by inhalation.
- R38 Irritating to skin.
- R48/20 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
- R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- R62 Possible risk of impaired fertility.
- R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
- R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

MSDS Version Number: 2.3
MSDS Effective Date: 23.06.2006
MSDS Revision: A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.
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