



**NORTHERN
CHEMICALS**

SAFTEY DATA SHEET

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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name DEGREASE
Synonym(s) DEG1L, DEG5L, DEG10L, DEG20L, DEG200L

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Use(s) Solvent Based Degreaser

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier Name Northern Chemicals Pty Ltd
Address 157 Hartley St, Cairns, QLD, 4870, Australia
Telephone (07) 4035 4622
Fax (07) 4035 4932
Email enquiries@northernchemicals.com.au
Website www.northernchemicals.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

Emergency (07) 4035 4622

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO AUSTRALIAN WHS REGULATIONS

GHS classification(s) Aspiration Hazard Category 1
Serious Eye Damage Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3

2.2 Label elements

Signal Word DANGER

Pictogram(s)



Hazard statement(s)

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Prevention statement(s)

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

Response statement(s)

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if

P362 present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
 P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage statement(s)

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal statement(s)

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**3.1 Substances / Mixtures**

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	CONTENT
KEROSENE	8008-20-6	>60%
SURFACTANT(S)	N/A	<10%
NON-HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	N/A	10-<30%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**4.1 Description of first aid measures**

Eye If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. 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. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Inhalation If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or

Skin If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in

Ingestion If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving

First aid facilities Eye wash facilities should be available.

4.2 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours. For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons: Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure. Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated. Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance. A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax. Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice. Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove WARNING: In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures. Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

5.4 Hazchem code

N/A

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2 Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Minor Spills

Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills

Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or

6.4 Reference to other sections

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Contains low boiling substance: Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately. Check for bulging containers. Vent periodically. Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours. Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in 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. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after

handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. DO NOT allow clothing wet with

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable Container

HDPE/PET Drum. Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage Incompatibilities

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

7.3 Specific end use(s)

N/A

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

Ingredient Data

Source	Ingredient	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
SWA (AUS)	kerosene	N/A	N/A	7.5 mg/m3 / 5 ppm	N/A

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material Name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
kerosene	Mineral oil, heavy or light	N/A	N/A	N/A

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
kerosene	N/A	N/A

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering Controls

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. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee

Personal Protective Equipment



Eye / Face

Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59],

Hands / Feet

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Body

Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream.

Respiratory

See above.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid	pH	N/A
Appearance	Blue Liquid	Evaporation Rate	N/A
Odour	Sharp Solvent Odour	Volatile Component	N/A
Boiling Point	N/A	Flash Point	N/A
Solubility in Water	N/A	Flammability	N/A
Specific Gravity	N/A		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

See section 7

10.2 Chemical stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

10.4 Conditions to avoid

See section 7

10.5 Incompatible materials

See section 7

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects**Inhaled**

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. 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. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may

Ingestion

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human

Skin Contact

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Toxic effects may result from skin absorption The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives . Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Eye

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

Chronic

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of

DEGREASE	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	N/A	N/A

Kerosene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/L/4hr	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	

KEROSENE

Studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the mammalian 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. The major classes of hydrocarbons have been shown to be well absorbed by the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with dietary lipids. For petroleum: This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents. Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss. It may worsen skin cancers. There

Acute Toxicity	NO	Carcinogenicity	NO
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	YES	Reproductivity	NO
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	YES	STOT - Single Exposure	NO
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	NO	STOT - Repeated Exposure	NO
Mutagenicity	NO	Aspiration Hazard	YES

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**12.1 Toxicity**

N/A

12.2 Persistence and degradability

N/A

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

N/A

12.4 Mobility in soil

N/A

12.5 Other adverse effects

N/A

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**13.1 Waste treatment methods****Product / Packaging disposal**

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction. Reuse. Recycling. Disposal (if all else

fails). This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1233	1233	1233
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID	FLAMMABLE LIQUID	FLAMMABLE LIQUID
14.3 Transport hazard class	3	3	3
14.4 Packing Group	III	III	III
14.5 Subsidiary risk(s)	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
14.6 Environmental Hazard	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
14.7 Hazchem Code	3Y	3Y	3Y

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

N/A

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

KEROSENE(8008-20-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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