SAFETY DATA SHEET



INTENSE

APPLIED PRODUCTS AUSTRALIA PTYLTD

Catalogue number: **AP178** Version No: **1.3** Issue date: **01/12/2016**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier

Product name	INTENSE
Synonyms	AP178
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Details of the manufacturer/importer

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

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 1126
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

 ${\it HAZARDOUS\ CHEMICAL.\ DANGEROUS\ GOODS.\ According\ to\ the\ Model\ WHS\ Regulations\ and\ the\ ADG\ Code.}$

Poisons Schedule	5
GHS Classification [1]	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, Flammable Liquid Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements







SIGNAL WORD DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation	
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways	
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking	
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour	

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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.			
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.			
P240	ound/bond container and receiving equipment.			
P241	e explosion-proof electrical / ventilating / lighting / intrinsically safe equipment.			
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.			
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.			
P261	Avoid breathing mist / vapours / spray.			
P280	Wear protective gloves and eye protection.			

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomitting.			
P305+P351+P338+P337+P313	IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice / attention.			
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.			
P304+P340+P312	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.			
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.			

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P410+P235	Protect from sunlight. Keep cool.	
P403+P405+P233	Store locked up, in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.	

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local government regulations
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-48-9.	10-<30	naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated
67-63-0	<10	isopropanol
123-86-4	10-<30	n-butyl acetate
78-93-3	<10	methyl ethyl ketone

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

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: Wash out immediately with water. If irritation continues, seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	If vapours, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. If the patient feels unwell seek medical advice / attention.
Ingestion	Seek medical advice / attention without delay. DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately give a glass of water. If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any 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.

Symptomatic and supportive therapy is advised in managing patients.

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SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media

Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide

Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire incompatibility

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, pool chlorine, chlorine bleach etc. as ignition or explosion may occur.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.

DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Liquid and vapour are flammable.

Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air

Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame

Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

Remove all ignition sources. NO SMOKING Clean up all spills immediately

Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.

Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

Major Spills

Clear area of personnel and move upwind May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Consider evacuation (or protect in place).

NO SMOKING, naked lights or ignition sources.

Increase ventilation Stop leak if safe to do so.

Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.

Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite or similar absorbent material. Place into labelled drums and dispose of according to local government regulations.

Immediately notify emergency services (Police or Fire Brigade) if the spill is too large for you to safely and effectively handle.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe	ha	nd	line	'n

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. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

Avoid splash filling. Safe handling

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access.

Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials.

Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems.

Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors.

Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available.

Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable	container

Other information

Packing as supplied by manufacturer.

Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Strong oxidising agents.

Storage incompatibility

Strong acids and bases (caustics).

Chlorine

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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	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	983 mg/m3 / 400 ppm	1230 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	713 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	950 mg/m3 / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	445 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	890 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy;	171 ppm	171 ppm	570 ppm
isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm	400 ppm	12000 ppm
n-butyl acetate	Butyl acetate, n-	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	Butanone, 2-; (Methyl ethyl ketone; MEK)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, isoparaffin, hydrotreated	Not Available	Not Available
isopropanol	12,000 ppm	2,000 [LEL] ppm
n-butyl acetate	10,000 ppm	1,700 [LEL] ppm
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000 ppm	3,000 [Unch] ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate	engineering
	controls

Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. In most circumstances natural ventilation systems are adequate.

If ventilation is poor, then the use of a local exhaust ventilation system is recommended. This is particularly important due to the flammable nature of the product.

Personal protection





Eye and face protection

Safety glasses with side shields OR Chemical goggles.

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly.

Skin protection See Hand protection below Hands/feet protection **Body protection**

Other protection

 $\label{thm:protective} We are chemical protective gloves. PE/EVAL/PE gloves are recommended for this application.$

See Other protection below Overalls. PVC Apron.

Eyewash unit. Thermal hazards Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Opaque water white liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Mild solvent	Molecular weight	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Partition coefficient n- octanol / water	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	60-70	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit(%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not applicable
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

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SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. 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.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Overexposure to the material may cause nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma.
Skin Contact	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. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. 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.
Еуе	The product may cause serious irritation to the eyes. Vapour may cause mild eye irritation. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible corneal burns and eye damage. Eye contact may cause tearing or blurring of vision.
Chronic	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

The product is not considered to be ecotoxic.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)

Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 14)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 20.86)
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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

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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required



•3Y

114.701151

HAZCHEM

nd transport (ADG)	
UN number	1993
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	FLAMN

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Environmental hazard

No relevant data

Transport hazard class

Class 3
Sub risk Not Applicable

Special precautions for user

Special provisions 223 274

Limited quantity 5 L

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ISOPROPANOL (67-63-0) 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 IARCMonographs

N-BUTYL ACETATE (123-86-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

METHYL ETHYL KETONE (78-93-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA; Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH: Immediate Danger to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL: No Observed Effects Level
TUV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BGF: Bio Concentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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