

ANDREW DRY CLEANING FLUID

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
 For Domestic Use Only.
 Issue Date: 8-Feb-2008
 XC9477SD

CHEMWATCH 36091
 Version No:3
 CD 2008/4 Page 1 of 8

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ANDREW DRY CLEANING FLUID

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.

OTHER NAMES

"hydrodesulfurized/ hydrodesulphurized/ hydrodesulphurized naphtha", "Stoddard solvent", "white spirits", "hydrocarbon solvent", "mineral spirit", "mineral spirits", "low aromatic white spirit", "Dry Cleaning Solvent"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains white spirit)

PRODUCT USE

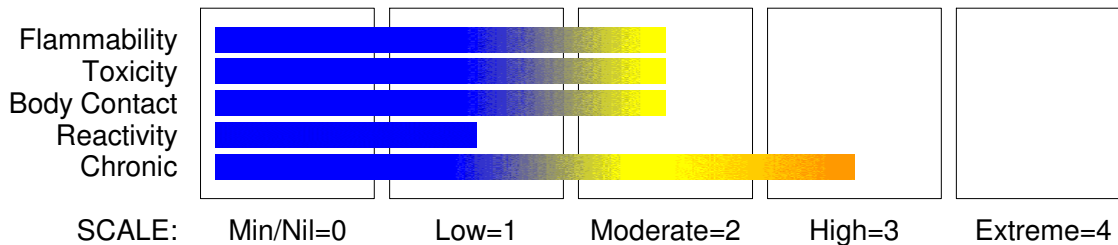
Used in dry cleaning, paints, polishes; as general purpose cleaning solvent.

SUPPLIER

Company: Damar Industries Limited
 Address:
 Eastgate Business Park
 800 Te Ngae Road
 Rotorua
 Telephone: +64 7 345 6007
 Emergency Tel: 0800 2436 2255
 Emergency Tel: 0800 CHEMCALL
 Fax: +64 7 345 6019

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



GHS Classification

- Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2
- Aspiration Hazard Category 1
- Eye Irritation Category 2B
- Flammable Liquid Category 3
- Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B
- Respiratory Irritation Category 3
- Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria:

3.1C 6.1E 6.3B 6.4A 6.8A 9.1B

May cause respiratory irritation

Flammable liquid and vapour

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Causes mild skin irritation

Causes eye irritation

May damage the unborn child

Toxic to aquatic life

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Avoid release to the environment.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continue

rinsing.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store locked up.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised	64742-82-1.	>80
as		
white spirit	8052-41-3.	
light aromatic petroleum solvent		8
propylbenzene	103-65-1	(1.2^
isopropyl benzene - cumene	98-82-8	(
xylene	1330-20-7	(3.6
1, 2, 4- trimethyl benzene	95-63-6	7.3

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

SWALLOWED

• If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

-
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
Avoid giving milk or oils.
Avoid giving alcohol.
 - If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

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.

SKIN

- » If skin contact occurs:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- » Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:
 - Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
 - Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - May be violently or explosively reactive.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
 - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR 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.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C).

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised (White spirits)	100	525		
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised (Oil mist, mineral)		5		10
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	white spirit (White spirits)	100	525		
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	white spirit (Oil mist, mineral)		5		10
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	isopropyl benzene - cumene (Cumene)	25	125	75	375
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene (Xylene)	50	217		
New Zealand Workplace	xylene (Xylene)	50	217		

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Exposure Standards (WES) New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene (Xylene)	50	217		
Exposure Standards (WES) New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	xylene (Xylene)	50	217		

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- propylbenzene: CAS:103- 65- 1
- 1, 2, 4- trimethyl benzene: CAS:95- 63- 6

» NOTE H: Special requirements exist in relation to classification and labelling of this substance. This note applies to certain coal- and oil -derived substances and to certain entries for groups of substances in Annex I. European Union (EU) List of

Dangerous Substances (Annex I) - up to the 29th ATP.

» NOTE P: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.01% w/w

benzene. Note E shall also apply when the substance is classified as a carcinogen.

» NOTE E: Substances with specific effects on human health that are classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic and/ or toxic for reproduction in categories 1 or 2 are ascribed Note E if they are classified as very toxic (T+), toxic (T) or harmful (Xn). For

these substances the risk phrases R20 ,R21, R22, R23, R24,R25, R26, R27, R28, R39, R68, R48 and R65 and all combinations of these

risk phrases shall be proceeded by the word "Also".

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
 - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

» For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required.

Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Colourless flammable liquid; floats on water. Kerosine type odour.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.
Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C): Not applicable.
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not applicable.
Volatile Component (%vol): 100
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >4.6
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 0.6
Autoignition Temp (°C): > 200
State: LIQUID

Boiling Range (°C): 142- 200
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.783 @ 15 C
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): 0.62 @ 38 C
Evaporation Rate: 0.14 BuAc=1
Flash Point (°C): 36
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 7.0
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Applicable
Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

» HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

» Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
» Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

» Inhalation, skin contact and/oringestion may produce health damage*.
» May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin*.
» * (limited evidence).

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

» Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
» May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.
» Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
» * (limited evidence).

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

» Lifetime exposure of rodents to gasoline produces carcinogenicity although the relevance to humans has been questioned. Gasoline induces kidney cancer in male rats as a consequence of accumulation of the alpha2-microglobulin protein in hyaline droplets in the male (but not female) rat kidney.

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

CARCINOGEN

white spirit

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

Group

3

xylene

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

Group

3

REPROTOXIN

xylene

ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction

Reduced fertility or sterility

SKIN

isopropyl benzene - cumene

New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) - Skin

Notes

Skin

continued...

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Avoid release to the environment.
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle where possible
Otherwise ensure that:
- licenced contractors dispose of the product and its container.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: None

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	III
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains white spirit)			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1993	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3 A148		
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS WHITE SPIRIT)			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	223 274 330 944 955
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains white spirit)			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised (CAS: 64742-82-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised (CAS: 8052-41-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by
IMO
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Hazardous Substances Register
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Pesticides
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Poisons Schedule [NLV]
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action
Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at
<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrodesulfurised white spirit	64742- 82- 1, 8052- 41- 3 8052- 41- 3, 8042- 47- 5

» 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/references.

» The (M)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.

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