



## Bulk Blendz Degreasing Oil

### Bulkwholesale Australia Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 25-0011

Version No: 5.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 20/08/2021

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

#### SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

##### Product Identifier

|                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Product name                  | Bulk Blendz Degreasing Oil |
| Chemical Name                 | Not Applicable             |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available              |
| Proper shipping name          | TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE      |
| Chemical formula              | Not Applicable             |
| Other means of identification | Not Available              |

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

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Relevant identified uses | Removal of grease from metals, machinery, plant, equipment, tiled and concrete floors. |
|--------------------------|--|

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

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | Bulkwholesale Australia Pty Ltd   |
| Address                 | 2/7 Commercial Court, Tullamarine VIC 3043 Australia                            |
| Telephone               | 1300 096 435  |
| Fax                     |   |
| Website                 | <a href="https://www.bulkwholesale.com.au">https://www.bulkwholesale.com.au</a> |
| Email                   | <a href="mailto:orders@bulkwholesale.com.au">orders@bulkwholesale.com.au</a>    |

##### Emergency telephone number

| Association / Organisation        | N.V.Chemicals(Aust) P/L | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 0411 387 097            | +61 1800 951 288             |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available           | +61 2 9186 1132              |

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

#### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

##### Classification of the substance or mixture

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Poisons Schedule   | S5  |
| Classification [1] | Flammable Liquids Category 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3 |
| Legend:            | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI   |

##### Label elements

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |        |
| Signal word         | Danger |

## Bulk Blendz Degreasing Oil

### Hazard statement(s)

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| H226   | Flammable liquid and vapour.   |
| H304   | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.                            |
| H315   | Causes skin irritation.  |
| H319   | Causes serious eye irritation.   |
| H336   | May cause drowsiness or dizziness.                                       |
| H361fd | Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. |
| H412   | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.                       |

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use.  |
| 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.  |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.               |

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| P301+P310 | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.      |
| P331      | Do NOT induce vomiting.   |
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.                           |
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish. |

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| P403+P235 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| P405      | Store locked up.                             |

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|------|--|

Not Applicable

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

| CAS No        | %[weight] | Name                              |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| 8052-41-3.    | >60       | <u>white spirit</u>               |
| 9016-45-9     | <10       | <u>nonylphenol, ethoxylated</u>   |
| 61790-63-4    | <10       | <u>coconut oil diethanolamide</u> |
| Not Available | trace     | dye                               |

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately 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>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</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 skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</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>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious</li> </ul>   |

Continued...

## Bulk Blendz Degreasing Oil

- ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- ▶ Seek medical advice.

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

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 (pO<sub>2</sub> 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 Toxicology]

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|---|

### Advice for firefighters

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul>                              |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.</li> <li>▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> </ul> <p>Other combustion products include:<br/>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</p> |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>               | 3Y   |

## 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>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <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> </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 overexposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated 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> </ul> |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Suitable container</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul> |
|---------------------------|--|

## Bulk Blendz Degreasing Oil

Storage incompatibility | Avoid storage with oxidisers

## 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 | white spirit | White spirits | 790 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

## Emergency Limits

| Ingredient               | TEEL-1    | TEEL-2      | TEEL-3        |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| white spirit             | 300 mg/m3 | 1,800 mg/m3 | 29500** mg/m3 |
| nonylphenol, ethoxylated | 4.5 mg/m3 | 49 mg/m3    | 300 mg/m3     |
| nonylphenol, ethoxylated | 43 mg/m3  | 470 mg/m3   | 5,400 mg/m3   |

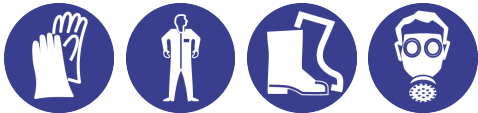
| Ingredient                 | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| white spirit               | 20,000 mg/m3  | Not Available |
| nonylphenol, ethoxylated   | Not Available | Not Available |
| coconut oil diethanolamide | Not Available | Not Available |

## Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient                 | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| nonylphenol, ethoxylated   | E                                 | ≤ 0.1 ppm                        |
| coconut oil diethanolamide | E                                 | ≤ 0.1 ppm                        |

**Notes:** Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## Exposure controls

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | <p>None required when handling small quantities.</p> <p><b>OTHERWISE:</b><br/>Use in a well-ventilated area<br/>or<br/>Local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e. to keep exposures below required standards, otherwise PPE is required. 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:<br/>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.<br/>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.</p> |
| <b>Personal protection</b>              |    |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Skin protection</b>                  | See Hand protection below   |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves</li> </ul> <p>Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.<br/>Wear safety footwear.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT use this product to clean the skin</b></li> </ul>   |
| <b>Body protection</b>                  | See Other protection below  |
| <b>Other protection</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> </ul>   |

## Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator   |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| up to 10 x ES                      | AK-AUS P2            | -                    | AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES                      | -                    | AK-AUS / Class 1 P2  | -                        |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | AK-2 P2              | AK-PAPR-2 P2 ^           |

## Bulk Blendz Degreasing Oil

^ - Full-face

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)

### SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |  |  |                |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Pink flammable liquid with a slight kerosene odour; emulsifiable in water. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid   | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 0.78 @ 15 degC |
| <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> | 147-195  | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | 31 white spirit  | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | 0.16   | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Flammable.   | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | 7.0  | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Available  |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | 0.47   | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | ~90            |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | 0.70 @ 20 C  | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water</b>                          | Miscible   | <b>pH as a solution (Not Available%)</b>       | Not Applicable |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | 4.57 @ 15 degC   | <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>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</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 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>If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death. 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 result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Exposure to white spirit may cause nausea and vertigo.</p> |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <p>Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.</p>   |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition</p> <p>Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce sensitivity and redness of the skin. They are not likely to be absorbed into the body through the skin but branched species are more likely to.</p>  |
| <b>Eye</b>          | <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.</p>  |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | <p>Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]</p> <p>Immersion of the hands and forearms in white spirits may quickly result in inflammation of the skin and follicles. Workers exposed to white spirit have reported nausea and vomiting and one worker has been reported to develop aplastic anaemia, bone marrow depression and this person later died from septicaemia.</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> |

## Bulk Blendz Degreasing Oil

| NV Chemicals Degreasing Oil | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION   |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
|                             | Not Available                                     | Not Available  |
| white spirit                | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION   |
|                             | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  | Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m   |
|                             | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >5.5 mg/4h <sup>[1]</sup>   | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate                                |
|                             | Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>       | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>  |
|                             |   | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>        |
|                             |   | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
| nonylphenol, ethoxylated    | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION   |
|                             | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2943.2 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> | Eye (rabbit): 5 mg SEVERE  |
|                             | Oral (Rat) LD50; 1310 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>        | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>         |
|                             |   | Skin (human): 15 mg/3D mild                                      |
|                             |   | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg mild                                       |
|                             |   | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>        |
| coconut oil diethanolamide  | TOXICITY  | IRRITATION   |
|                             | Not Available                                     | Not Available  |

**Legend:** 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

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| WHITE SPIRIT               | <p>For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation.</p> <p>Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans.</p> <p>Mutation-causing potential: Most studies involving gasoline have returned negative results regarding the potential to cause mutations, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants). white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3</p>  |
| NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED   | <p>For nonylphenol and its compounds:</p> <p>Alkylphenols like nonylphenol and bisphenol A have estrogenic effects in the body. They are known as xenoestrogens. Estrogenic substances and other endocrine disruptors are compounds that have hormone-like effects in both wildlife and humans. Xenoestrogens usually function by binding to estrogen receptors and acting competitively against natural estrogens.</p> <p>Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products.</p> <p>Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. The oxidation products also cause irritation.</p> <p>Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes. Studies of acute toxicity show that relatively high volumes would have to occur to produce any toxic response. No death due to poisoning with alcohol ethoxylates has ever been reported.</p> <p>Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.</p> <p>Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes. At high oral doses, they may cause depressed reflexes, flaccid muscle tone, breathing difficulty and coma. Death may result in experimental animal.</p> <p>For nonylphenol:</p> <p>Animal testing suggests that repeated exposure to nonylphenol may cause liver changes and kidney dysfunction. Nonylphenol was not found to cause mutations or chromosomal aberrations.</p>   |
| COCONUT OIL DIETHANOLAMIDE | <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.</p> <p>Laboratory testing shows that the fatty acid amide, cocoamide DEA, causes occupational allergic contact dermatitis, and that allergy to this substance is becoming more common.</p> <p>Alkanolamides are manufactured by condensation of diethanolamine and the methyl ester of long chain fatty acids.</p> <p>In a study of dermal application in mice, coconut oil diethanolamine condensate (coconut diethanolamide) increased the incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma and hepatocellular adenoma in males and females, and of hepatoblastoma in males. The incidence of renal tubule adenoma and carcinoma combined was also increased in males. In a study of dermal application in rats, no increase in tumour incidence was observed.</p> <p>Tumours of the kidney and hepatoblastoma are rare spontaneous neoplasms in experimental animals.</p> <p>The carcinogenic effects of the coconut oil diethanolamine condensate used in the cancer bioassay may be due to the levels of diethanolamine (18.2%) in the solutions tested.</p> <p>Mechanistic data are very weak to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of coconut oil diethanolamine condensate per se</p> <p>According to IARC:</p> <p>Coconut oil diethanolamine condensate is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)</p> <p>The chemicals in the Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides are generally similar in terms of physical and chemical properties, environmental fate and toxicity. Its low acute oral toxicity is well established across all subcategories by the available data and show no apparent organ specific toxicity, mutation, reproductive or developmental defects.</p> <p>DEA has low acute toxicity if ingested orally or applied on the skin. It can cause moderate skin irritation and severe eye irritation. It may affect sperm production, cause anaemia and damage the liver and kidney. It has not been shown to cause cancer in humans; though there is evidence that it may cause cancer in mice, and damage to the foetus at levels toxic to the mother.</p> |

**Bulk Blendz Degreasing Oil**

|  |  |                                 |   |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED &amp; COCONUT OIL DIETHANOLAMIDE</b> | The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.<br>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. |                                 |   |
| <b>Acute Toxicity</b>  | ✗  | <b>Carcinogenicity</b>          | ✗ |
| <b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>                                 | ✓  | <b>Reproductivity</b>           | ✓ |
| <b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>                             | ✓  | <b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>   | ✓ |
| <b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>                         | ✗  | <b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b> | ✗ |
| <b>Mutagenicity</b>  | ✗  | <b>Aspiration Hazard</b>        | ✓ |

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

**SECTION 12 Ecological information**

**Toxicity**

|                                    | Endpoint   | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source        |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>NV Chemicals Degreasing Oil</b> | Not Available  | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| <b>white spirit</b>                | NOEC(ECx)  | 720h               | Crustacea                     | 0.024mg/l     | 2             |
|                                    | LC50   | 96h                | Fish                          | 0.14mg/l      | 2             |
|                                    | EC50   | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.277mg/l     | 2             |
| <b>nonylphenol, ethoxylated</b>    | EC50   | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 13-16mg/l     | 4             |
|                                    | EC50   | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 12mg/l        | 4             |
|                                    | BCF  | 1008h              | Fish                          | <0.2          | 7             |
|                                    | EC50(ECx)  | 120h               | Crustacea                     | 0.08-0.29mg/l | 4             |
| <b>coconut oil diethanolamide</b>  | Not Available  | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| <b>Legend:</b>                     | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 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 |                    |                               |               |               |

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

**Persistence and degradability**

| Ingredient               | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| nonylphenol, ethoxylated | LOW                     | LOW              |

**Bioaccumulative potential**

| Ingredient               | Bioaccumulation |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| nonylphenol, ethoxylated | LOW (BCF = 16)  |

**Mobility in soil**

| Ingredient               | Mobility        |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| nonylphenol, ethoxylated | LOW (KOC = 940) |

**SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**

**Waste treatment methods**

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------|---|

**SECTION 14 Transport information**

**Labels Required**

**Bulk Blendz Degreasing Oil**

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
|                         |  |
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO  |
| <b>HAZCHEM</b>          | 3Y  |

**Land transport (ADG)**

|                                     |                       |                |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 1300                  |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | Class                 | 3              |
|                                     | Subrisk               | Not Applicable |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | III                   |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable        |                |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | Special provisions    | 223            |
|                                     | Limited quantity      | 5 L            |

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

|                                     |   |                |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 1300  |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | Turpentine substitute                                     |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | ICAO/IATA Class   | 3              |
|                                     | ICAO / IATA Subrisk                                       | Not Applicable |
|                                     | ERG Code  | 3L             |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | III   |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable  |                |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | Special provisions  | A3             |
|                                     | Cargo Only Packing Instructions                           | 366            |
|                                     | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack                             | 220 L          |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions                  | 355            |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack                    | 60 L           |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y344           |
|                                     | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack            | 10 L           |

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

|                                     |                       |                |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| <b>UN number</b>                    | 1300                  |                |
| <b>UN proper shipping name</b>      | TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE |                |
| <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | IMDG Class            | 3              |
|                                     | IMDG Subrisk          | Not Applicable |
| <b>Packing group</b>                | III                   |                |
| <b>Environmental hazard</b>         | Not Applicable        |                |
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | EMS Number            | F-E, S-E       |
|                                     | Special provisions    | 223            |
|                                     | Limited Quantities    | 5 L            |

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

Not Applicable

**Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

| Product name               | Group         |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| white spirit               | Not Available |
| nonylphenol, ethoxylated   | Not Available |
| coconut oil diethanolamide | Not Available |

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code**

| Product name             | Ship Type     |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| white spirit             | Not Available |
| nonylphenol, ethoxylated | Not Available |



## Bulk Blendz Degreasing Oil

| Product name               | Ship Type     |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| coconut oil diethanolamide | Not Available |

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

## white spirit is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

## nonylphenol, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)  
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

## coconut oil diethanolamide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

## National Inventory Status

| National Inventory                              | Status  |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes   |
| Canada - DSL                                    | Yes   |
| Canada - NDSL                                   | No (white spirit; nonylphenol, ethoxylated; coconut oil diethanolamide)   |
| China - IECSC                                   | Yes   |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP                   | Yes   |
| Japan - ENCS                                    | No (coconut oil diethanolamide)   |
| Korea - KECI                                    | Yes   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC                             | Yes   |
| Philippines - PICCS                             | Yes   |
| USA - TSCA                                      | Yes   |
| Taiwan - TCSI                                   | Yes   |
| Mexico - INSQ                                   | No (coconut oil diethanolamide)   |
| Vietnam - NCI                                   | Yes   |
| Russia - FBEPH                                  | No (coconut oil diethanolamide)   |
| <b>Legend:</b>                                  | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory<br>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration. |

## SECTION 16 Other information

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 20/08/2021 |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | 12/10/2010 |

## SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated   |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 4.1     | 01/11/2019     | One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification |
| 5.1     | 20/08/2021     | Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.          |

## 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  
 ES: Exposure Standard  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value

**Bulk Blendz Degreasing Oil**

LOD: Limit Of Detection  
OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
BEI: Biological Exposure Index  
AII: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals  
DSL: Domestic Substances List  
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas  
NCI: National Chemical Inventory  
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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