Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: **SHELL DEGREASING FLUID QB (100C0131)**

Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restrictions on Use Cleaner.

Supplier: Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Incorporated in Australia)
NZBN: 9429041465226
Street Address: 166 Totara Street
Mt Maunganui South
New Zealand

Telephone Number: +64 9 368 2700
Facsimile: +64 9 368 2710
Emergency Telephone: **0 800 734 607 (ALL HOURS)**

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the HS (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

Subclasses:
Subclass 3.1 Category D (low hazard) - Flammable Liquids.
Subclass 6.1 Category E (aspiration hazard) - Substances which may pose an aspiration toxicity hazard.
Subclass 6.3 Category A - Substances that are irritating to the skin.
Subclass 9.1 Category B - Substances that are ecotoxic in the aquatic environment.

Solvents (Combustible) Group Standard 2006
Approval Number: HSR002649

Hazard Statement(s):
H227 Combustible liquid.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention:
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P103 Read label before use.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response:
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P321 Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures on the Safety Data Sheet).
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing before re-use.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use extinguishing media as outlined in Section 5 of this Safety Data Sheet for extinction.
P391 Collect spillage.

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

Disposal:
P501 In case of a substance that is in compliance with a HSNO approval other than a Part 6A (Group Standards) approval, a label must provide a description of one or more appropriate and achievable methods for the disposal of a substance in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. This may also include any method of disposal that must be avoided.

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Product Description: Blend of kerosine and additives.

Components	CAS Number	Proportion	Hazard Codes
Kerosine	8008-20-6	80-95%	H226 H304
Xylene	1330-20-7	1.0-3.0%	H226 H332 H312 H315
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	1.0-3.0%	H226 H332 H319 H335 H315 H411
1,3,5-Trimethyl benzene	108-67-8	0.50-0.90%	H226 H335 H411
Cumene	98-82-8	0.10-0.50%	H226 H304 H335 H411

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Inhalation:
Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Skin Contact:
If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair thoroughly with running water. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

Eye Contact:
If in eyes, wash out immediately with water. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.

Ingestion:
Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Seek medical advice.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:
Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:
Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal protein foam can be used.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:
Water jet.

Hazchem or Emergency Action Code: 3Z

Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture:
Combustible liquid.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:
On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of carbon monoxide . Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures/Environmental precautions:
Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Shut off all possible sources of ignition. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Personal precautions/Protective equipment/Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:
Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour, mists and aerosols.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place. Storage temperature: 0-50°C. For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene. Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion. Unsuitable materials: PVC. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Workplace Exposure Standards: No value assigned for this specific material by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers): WES-TWA 50 ppm, 217 mg/m^3
Trimethyl benzene: WES-TWA 25 ppm; 123 mg/m^3
Cumene: WES-TWA 25 ppm, 125 mg/m^3; WES-STEL 75 ppm, 375 mg/m^3, skin

As published by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority.

WES - TWA (Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted Average) - The eight-hour, time-weighted average exposure standard is designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure.

WES - STEL (Workplace Exposure Standard - Short Term Exposure Limits) - The 15 minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15 minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both short-term and eight-hour, time-weighted average exposures should be determined.

`Skin' Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Biological Exposure Indices: Biological Exposure Index (Xylene): Methylhippuric acids in urine (end of shift) = 1.5 g/L

Appropriate engineering controls:
Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Workplace Exposure Standards. Keep containers closed when not in use.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

Individual protection measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):
The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.

Wear overalls, safety glasses and impervious gloves. Use with adequate ventilation. If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear an organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Clear Liquid
Colour:	Colourless
Odour:	Hydrocarbon
Solubility:	Negligible solubility in water.
Specific Gravity:	Typical 0.79 @15°C
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	>1 (estimated)
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	<300 Pa (estimated)
Flash Point (°C):	Typical 64 (PMCC)
Flammability Limits (%):	Typical 0.6-6% (V)
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	>200
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	>200 (estimated)
pH:	Not applicable
Viscosity:	ca. 1.7 mm2/s @40°C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No information available.

Chemical stability: Stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: None known.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid exposure to extremes of temperature. Avoid exposure to direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials: Incompatible with strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon monoxide.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion: Aspiration hazard - this material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.

Eye contact: May be an eye irritant.

Skin contact: Contact with skin will result in irritation. Component/s of this material can be absorbed through the skin with resultant adverse effects.

Inhalation: Breathing in mists or aerosols may produce respiratory irritation. Breathing in high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.

Acute toxicity:
Oral LD50 (rat): >5000 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 (rabbit): >5000 mg/kg

Chronic effects: Not listed as carcinogenic according to IARC.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Avoid contaminating waterways.
Persistence/degradability:	Floats on water.
Bioaccumulative potential:	Contains component(s) with the potential to bioaccumulate.
Aquatic toxicity:	Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:
Refer to local government authority for disposal recommendations. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Recover or recycle if possible.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport
Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

UN No:	3082
Transport Hazard Class:	9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods
Packing Group:	III
Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (KEROSENE (PETROLEUM))
Hazchem or Emergency Action Code:	3Z

Marine Transport
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN No:	3082
Transport Hazard Class:	9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods
Packing Group:	III
Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (KEROSENE (PETROLEUM))
IMDG EMS Fire:	F-A
IMDG EMS Spill:	S-F

Air Transport
Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN No:	3082
Transport Hazard Class:	9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods
Packing Group:	III
Proper Shipping Name or Technical Name:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (KEROSENE (PETROLEUM))

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification:
Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the HS (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

Subclasses:
Subclass 3.1 Category D (low hazard) - Flammable Liquids.
Subclass 6.1 Category E (aspiration hazard) - Substances which may pose an aspiration toxicity hazard.
Subclass 6.3 Category A - Substances that are irritating to the skin.
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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Reason(s) for Issue:
First Issue Primary SDS

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Ixom Operations Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Ixom representative or Ixom Operations Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1.

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.