





## CRC (NZ) 5090, 5091, 5092 Brakleen (Bulk)

### CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)

Chemwatch: 4546-35

Version No: 10.1

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 10/12/2021

Print Date: 31/01/2023

S.GHS.NZL.EN

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

### Product Identifier

Product name	CRC (NZ) 5090, 5091, 5092 Brakleen (Bulk)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains acetone and tetrachloroethylene)
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	Used as a solvent degreaser for removing brake dust and general industrial soils. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.
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### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand)
Address	10 Highbrook Drive East Tamaki Auckland New Zealand
Telephone	+64 9 272 2700
Fax	+64 9 274 9696
Website	<a href="http://www.crc.co.nz">www.crc.co.nz</a>
Email	customerservices@crc.co.nz

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation		CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	CRC Industries (CRC Industries New Zealand) NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)	+64 800 700 112
Other emergency telephone numbers	111 (NZ Emergency Services)	+61 3 9573 3188

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

Classification [1]	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to Soil Organisms, Hazardous to Terrestrial Vertebrates
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	3.1B, 6.1D (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.7B, 6.9A, 9.1A, 9.2C, 9.3B

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word **Danger**

#### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H302</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H351</b>	Suspected of causing cancer.
<b>H370</b>	Causes damage to organs.
<b>H372</b>	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H410</b>	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
<b>H423</b>	Hazardous to soil organisms.
<b>H432</b>	Hazardous to terrestrial vertebrates.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P233</b>	Keep container tightly closed.
<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P308+P311</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
<b>P370+P378</b>	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P314</b>	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P403+P235</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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### SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

#### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

#### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
127-18-4	20-60	<u>tetrachloroethylene</u>
142-82-5	20-60	<u>heptane</u>
67-64-1	20-60	<u>acetone</u>
110-54-3	5-10	<u>n-hexane</u>

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 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>	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▸ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li><li>▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally</li></ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>‡ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>‡ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>‡ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‡ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>‡ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> <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> <li>‡ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>‡ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul> <p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.</p>

### 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]

for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;

A: Emergency and Supportive Measures

- ‡ Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary
- ‡ Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias. Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1-2 mg IV or esmolol 25-100 microgm/kg/min IV.
- ‡ Monitor the ECG for 4-6 hours

B: Specific drugs and antidotes:

- ‡ There is no specific antidote

C: Decontamination

- ‡ Inhalation; remove victim from exposure, and give supplemental oxygen if available.
- ‡ Ingestion; (a) Prehospital: Administer activated charcoal, if available. **DO NOT** induce vomiting because of rapid absorption and the risk of abrupt onset CNS depression. (b) Hospital: Administer activated charcoal, although the efficacy of charcoal is unknown. Perform gastric lavage only if the ingestion was very large and recent (less than 30 minutes)

D: Enhanced elimination:

- ‡ There is no documented efficacy for diuresis, haemodialysis, haemoperfusion, or repeat-dose charcoal.

*POISONING and DRUG OVERDOSE, Californian Poison Control System Ed. Kent R Olson; 3rd Edition*

- ‡ Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary as material may increase myocardial irritability.
- ‡ No specific antidote.
- ‡ Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systematic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by an attending physician.
- ‡ If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control.
- ‡ Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach.
- ‡ Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

- ‡ Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
- ‡ About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
- ‡ There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

Inhalation Management:

- ‡ Maintain a clear airway, give humidified oxygen and ventilate if necessary.
- ‡ If respiratory irritation occurs, assess respiratory function and, if necessary, perform chest X-rays to check for chemical pneumonitis.
- ‡ Consider the use of steroids to reduce the inflammatory response.
- ‡ Treat pulmonary oedema with PEEP or CPAP ventilation.

#### Dermal Management:

- Remove any remaining contaminated clothing, place in double sealed, clear bags, label and store in secure area away from patients and staff.
- Irrigate with copious amounts of water.
- An emollient may be required.

#### Eye Management:

- Irrigate thoroughly with running water or saline for 15 minutes.
- Stain with fluorescein and refer to an ophthalmologist if there is any uptake of the stain.

#### Oral Management:

- No **GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMETIC**
- Encourage oral fluids.

#### Systemic Management:

- Monitor blood glucose and arterial pH.
- Ventilate if respiratory depression occurs.
- If patient unconscious, monitor renal function.
- Symptomatic and supportive care.

The Chemical Incident Management Handbook:

Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospital Trust, 2000

#### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Sampling Time	Index	Comments
Acetone in urine	End of shift	50 mg/L	NS

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

**DO NOT** administer sympathomimetic drugs as they may cause ventricular arrhythmias.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to perchloroethylene:

- Tetrachloroethylene / perchloroethylene is well absorbed through the lungs with peak levels more important than duration in determining blood concentration. Lungs excrete most of the absorbed tetrachloroethylene in an unchanged state; about 3% is converted by the liver to form trichloroacetic acid and subsequently excreted by the kidney. Exhaled material has a biological half-life of 65 hours.

#### INHALATION:

- The treatment of acute inhalation exposures is supportive with initial attention directed to evaluation / support of ventilation and circulation. As with all hydrocarbons care must be taken to reduce the risk of aspiration by proper positioning and medical observation.

#### INGESTION:

- The ingestion level at which emesis should be induced is difficult to predict in the absence of extensive human studies.
- The role of charcoal and cathartics remains uncertain.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

#### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Perchloroethylene in end-exhaled air	10 ppm	Prior to last shift of work-week	
2. Perchloroethylene in blood	1 mg/L	Prior to last shift of work-week	
3. Trichloroacetic acid in urine	7 mg/L	End of work-week	NS, SQ

NS: Non-specific determinant; also seen after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

#### Fire Incompatibility

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

### Advice for firefighters

#### Fire Fighting

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

#### Fire/Explosion Hazard

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- 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 dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
hydrogen chloride  
phosgene  
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

**Contains low boiling substance:** Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.



May emit clouds of acrid smoke

## 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

Minor Spills	<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>
Major Spills	<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 full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li></ul>

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li><li>Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li></ul> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Check for bulging containers.</li><li>Vent periodically</li><li>Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours</li><li><b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li></ul> <p>· Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</p> <p>· Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.</p> <p>· Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<math>\leq 1</math> m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <math>\leq 7</math> m/sec).</p> <p>· Avoid splash filling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li><li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li><li>Use in a well-ventilated area.</li><li>Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li></ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Store below 38 deg. C.</li><li>Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.</li><li>No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li><li><b>DO NOT store in pits, depression, basement or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li><li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li></ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers</b></li><li>Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li><li>Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li><li>Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li><li>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.</li><li>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li><li>For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.</li></ul>
Storage incompatibility	<p>Acetone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>may react violently with chloroform, activated charcoal, aliphatic amines, bromine, bromine trifluoride, chlorotriazine, chromic(IV) acid, chromic(VI) acid, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, hexachloromelamine, iodine heptafluoride, iodoform, liquid oxygen, nitrosyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, nityl perchlorate, perchloromelamine, peroxomonosulfuric acid, platinum, potassium tert-butoxide, strong acids, sulfur dichloride, trichloromelamine, xenon tetrafluoride</li><li>reacts violently with bromoform and chloroform in the presence of alkalies or in contact with alkaline surfaces.</li><li>may form unstable and explosive peroxides in contact with strong oxidisers, fluorine, hydrogen peroxide (90%), sodium perchlorate, 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene</li><li>can increase the explosive sensitivity of nitromethane on contact flow or agitation may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity</li><li>dissolves or attacks most rubber, resins, and plastics (polyethylenes, polyester, vinyl ester, PVC, Neoprene, Viton)</li><li>Haloalkenes are highly reactive.</li><li>Some of the more lightly substituted lower members are highly flammable; many members of the group are peroxidisable and polymerisable.</li></ul>

- Avoid reaction or contact with potassium or its alloys - although apparently stable on contact with a wide range of halocarbons, reaction products may be shock-sensitive and may explode with great violence on light impact. Severity generally increases with the degree of halocarbon substitution and potassium-sodium alloys give extremely sensitive mixtures.

Tetrachloroethylene:

- decomposes slowly in contact with water or moisture forming trichloroacetic acid and hydrochloric acid
- reacts violently with concentrated nitric acid (producing carbon dioxide), strong oxidisers, strong alkalis, powdered chemically active metals such as aluminium, barium, beryllium, lithium, zinc
- is incompatible with nitrogen tetroxide, finely divided metals
- decomposes in UV light, on contact with red-hot metals, and at temperatures above 150 C, releasing hydrogen chloride, carbon monoxide and phosgene
- corrodes metals in the presence of moisture
- can oxidise in presence of air and light.

The presence of 0.5% trichloroethylene as an impurity caused generation of dichloroacetylene during unheated drying over solid sodium hydroxide. Subsequent fractional distillation produced an explosion.

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	tetrachloroethylene	Perchloroethylene (Tetrachloroethylene)	20 ppm / 136 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	271 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 40 ppm	Not Available	carcinogen category 1 - Known or presumed human carcinogen (skin) - Skin absorption
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	heptane	Heptane (n-Heptane)	400 ppm / 1640 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2050 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 500 ppm	Not Available	oto - Ototoxin
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1185 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1000 ppm	Not Available	(bio) - Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-hexane	Hexane, Other isomers	500 ppm / 1760 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)	n-hexane	Hexane (n-Hexane)	20 ppm / 72 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	(bio) - Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring oto - Ototoxin

#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
tetrachloroethylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
heptane	500 ppm	830 ppm	5000* ppm
acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
n-hexane	260 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
tetrachloroethylene	150 ppm	Not Available
heptane	750 ppm	Not Available
acetone	2,500 ppm	Not Available
n-hexane	1,100 ppm	Not Available

### Exposure controls

#### Appropriate engineering controls

**CARE:** Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear. Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

#### Personal protection





<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.</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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Neoprene rubber gloves</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Overalls.</li> <li>▸ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▸ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▸ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▸ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> <li>▸ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</li> <li>▸ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.</li> </ul>

## Recommended material(s)

### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

CRC (NZ) 5090, 5091, 5092 Brakleen (Bulk)

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
CPE	C
HYPALON	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C
VITON/NITRILE	C

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent

## Respiratory protection

Type AX 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	AX-AUS	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	AX-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2 ^

^ - 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(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used



use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear colourless highly flammable liquid with an ethereal odour at high concentrations; partly miscible with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	0.93
<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>	>500
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</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>	56-165	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	<23	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	100
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	11.31	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Partly miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	>1	<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 vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <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>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>Inhalation, by humans, of 1000 parts per million (0.1%) heptanes for 6 minutes was associated with slight dizziness; inhalation of higher concentrations for shorter periods, resulted in vertigo and inco-ordination, and hilarity. Central nervous system involvement occurs very early, even before mucous membrane irritation. Animal testing showed exposure to 1.5-2% for 30 minutes may be fatal. Brief exposure (4 minutes) to 0.5% caused nausea, loss of appetite, and a "gasoline taste" that persisted for several hours after exposure ended.</p> <p>Acute intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons appears to take place over two stages. Signs of a reversible narcosis are evident in the first stage and in the second stage signs of injury to organs may become evident, a single organ alone is (almost) never involved.</p> <p>Depression of the central nervous system is the most outstanding effect of most halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons. Inebriation and excitation, passing into narcosis, is a typical reaction. In severe acute exposures there is always a danger of death from respiratory failure or cardiac arrest due to a tendency to make the heart more susceptible to catecholamines (adrenalin)</p>
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	<p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.</p> <p>Exposure to high levels of tetrachloroethylene by oral or inhalation may cause dose dependent light-headedness, mood and behavioural changes, seizure, unconsciousness, abnormal bilirubin level, liver and kidney damage in workers. Sudden death may result from anaesthetic doses probably due to depression of the respiratory centre or heart dysfunction. Human studies showed dose dependent neurologic symptoms. It may cause irritation of the eyes, airways and skin.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be seriously damaging to the health of the individual; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal.</p> <p>When tetrachloroethylene is used in the treatment of hookworm (4.5 to 6.5 gm orally) the only adverse effect is a drunken-like state. Transient liver toxicity in patients given single oral doses of up to 5 ml had been recorded.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>The material may cause severe inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p> <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Industrial experience shows that exposure to tetrachloroethylene produces localised skin irritation while prolonged skin contact can cause chemical burns and blistering.</p> <p>Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).</p> <p>Exposure to high concentrations of tetrachloroethylene vapour causes mild to severe eye irritation, burning or stinging sensations depending on the dose and duration of exposure. Colour vision has equally being reported which is attributed to neurological rather than a direct effect on the eyes.</p> <p>There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>The reactivity of an epoxide intermediate may be the reason for the cancer-causing properties of halogenated oxiranes. It is reported that 1,1-dichloroethylene, vinyl chloride, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene and chloroprene all cause cancer. Generally speaking, substances with one halogen substitution show higher potential to cause cancer compared to substances with two.</p> <p>Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation.</p> <p>Exposure to tetrachloroethylene noted in dry cleaners causes menstrual disorder and miscarriage, liver dysfunction, headache and dizziness. Studies done showed high mortality rate resulting from cancers of the lung, cervix, gullet, kidney, skin, lymph/blood system, and colon in dry cleaners and laundry workers. Liver cancer was detected in females but none in male laundry and dry cleaners. However, there is not sufficient statistical data to make an absolute conclusion.</p>

<b>CRC (NZ) 5090, 5091, 5092 Brakleen (Bulk)</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b> Not Available	<b>IRRITATION</b> Not Available
<b>tetrachloroethylene</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b> Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 35 mg/l4h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (Rat) LD50: 2629 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	<b>IRRITATION</b> Eye (rabbit): 162 mg -mild Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24h -SEVERE Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>heptane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b> Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >29.29 mg/l4h <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	<b>IRRITATION</b> Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>acetone</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b> Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 44 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	<b>IRRITATION</b> Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate



	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild Skin (rabbit): 395mg (open) - mild Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>n-hexane</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b> Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 48000 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (Rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	<b>IRRITATION</b> Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild
<b>Legend:</b>	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	

<b>CRC (NZ) 5090, 5091, 5092 Brakleen (Bulk)</b>	Disinfection byproducts (DBPs) are formed when disinfectants such as chlorine, chloramines and ozone react with organic and inorganic matter in water. Animal studies have shown that some DBPs cause cancer. To date, several hundred DBPs have been identified.
<b>TETRACHLOROETHYLENE</b>	Numerous haloalkanes and haloalkenes have been tested for cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. In general, the potential to cause genetic toxicity is dependent on the nature, number and position of halogen(s) and the size of the molecule.  <b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2A: Probably Carcinogenic to Humans.
<b>ACETONE</b>	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>CRC (NZ) 5090, 5091, 5092 Brakleen (Bulk) &amp; TETRACHLOROETHYLENE &amp; N-HEXANE</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>CRC (NZ) 5090, 5091, 5092 Brakleen (Bulk) &amp; TETRACHLOROETHYLENE</b>	The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
<b>CRC (NZ) 5090, 5091, 5092 Brakleen (Bulk) &amp; ACETONE</b>	For acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause macrocytic anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/cubic metre has not caused neurobehavioural deficits.

<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>CRC (NZ) 5090, 5091, 5092 Brakleen (Bulk)</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>tetrachloroethylene</b>	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~0.2mg/l	4
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	3.2mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	500mg/l	1
	BCF	1344h	Fish	25.8-77.1	7
	LC50	96h	Fish	>3<6mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	22mg/l	1



	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
heptane	LC50	96h	Fish	375mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.64mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2
acetone	NOEC(ECx)	12h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	3744.6-5000.7mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	5600-10000mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.873-27.684mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5
n-hexane	LC50	96h	Fish	113mg/l	4
	EC50(ECx)	4h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.1202mg/l	4
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>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</i>				

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water

Oils of any kind can cause:

- drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility
- lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration
- asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and
- adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches

In case of accidental releases on the soil, a fine film is formed on the soil, which prevents the plant respiration process and the soil particle saturation. It may cause deep water infestation.

Substances containing unsaturated carbons are ubiquitous in indoor environments. They result from many sources (see below). Most are reactive with environmental ozone and many produce stable products which are thought to adversely affect human health. The potential for surfaces in an enclosed space to facilitate reactions should be considered.

Source of unsaturated substances      Unsaturated substances (Reactive Emissions)      Major Stable Products produced following reaction with ozone.

For n-Heptane: Log Kow: 4.66; Koc: 2400-8100; Half-life (hr) Air: 52.8; Half-life (hr) Surface Water: 2.9-312; Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup>/mol: 2.06; BOD 5 (if unstated): 1.92; COD: 0.06; BCF: 340-2000; Log BCF: 2.53-3.31.

Atmospheric Fate: Breakdown of n-heptane by sunlight is not expected to be an important fate process. If released to the atmosphere, n-heptane is expected to exist entirely in the vapor phase, in ambient air. Reactions hydroxyl radicals in the atmosphere have been shown to be important.

For Haloalkanes:

Atmospheric Fate: Fully, or partially, fluorinated haloalkanes released to the air can restrict heat loss from the Earth's atmosphere by absorbing infrared emissions from the surface. The major fate of haloalkanes in the atmosphere is via breakdown by hydroxyl radicals. These substances react with atmospheric ozone and nitrates, which also causes them to change, (transform). Chlorofluorocarbons, (CFC), haloalkanes can break down into chlorine atoms in the air, which also contribute to ozone destruction.

For Ketones: Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta--unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity compounds.

Aquatic Fate: Hydrolysis of ketones in water is thermodynamically favourable only for low molecular weight ketones. Reactions with water are reversible with no permanent change in the structure of the ketone substrate. Ketones are stable to water under ambient environmental conditions.

For Tetrachloroethylene (Synonym: Perchloroethylene): log Koc: 2.38 - 2.9. 7; Koc: 209 - 1685; Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water: 26.4-2664; Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup>/mol: 1.49E-02; BOD 5: 0.06; COD: 0.39; BCF: 38.9-226; Log BCF: 1.59.

Atmospheric Fate: Long-range global transport of tetrachloroethylene is likely. Dry deposition does not appear to be a significant removal process, although substantial evaporation from dry surfaces can be predicted.

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

For n-Hexane: Log Kow: 3.17-3.94; Henry's Law Constant: 1.69 atm-m<sup>3</sup> mol; Vapor Pressure: 150 mm Hg @ 25 C; Log Koc: 2.90 to 3.61. BOD 5, (if unstated): 2.21; COD: 0.04; ThOD: 3.52.

Atmospheric Fate: n-Hexane is not expected to be directly broken down by sunlight. The main atmospheric removal mechanism is through reactions with hydroxyl radicals, with an approximant half-life of 2.9 days.

For Acetone:

log Kow : -0.24;

Half-life (hr) air : 312-1896;

Half-life (hr) H<sub>2</sub>O surface water : 20;

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup>/mol : 3.67E-05

BOD 5: 0.31-1.76,46-55%

COD: 1.12-2.07

ThOD: 2.2BCF: 0.69.

Environmental Fate: The relatively long half-life allows acetone to be transported long distances from its emission source.

Atmospheric Fate: Acetone preferentially locates in the air compartment when released to the environment. In air, acetone is lost by photolysis and reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals; the estimated half-life of these combined processes is about 22 days.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
tetrachloroethylene	HIGH (Half-life = 720 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 160.13 days)
heptane	LOW	LOW
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
n-hexane	LOW	LOW

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
tetrachloroethylene	LOW (BCF = 77.1)
heptane	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.66)
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
n-hexane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.9)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
tetrachloroethylene	LOW (KOC = 106.8)
heptane	LOW (KOC = 274.7)
acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
n-hexane	LOW (KOC = 149)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li><li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li></ul> Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li><li>▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li></ul> Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Reduction</li><li>▶ Reuse</li><li>▶ Recycling</li><li>▶ Disposal (if all else fails)</li></ul> This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li><li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li><li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li><li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li><li>▶ Recycle wherever possible.</li><li>▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li><li>▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li><li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers.</li></ul>
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Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

### Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package. The package must be disposed according to the manufacturer's directions taking into account the material it is made of. Packages which hazardous content have been appropriately treated and removed may be recycled.

The hazardous substance must only be disposed if it has been treated by a method that changed the characteristics or composition of the substance and it is no longer hazardous.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant		
HAZCHEM	•3WE	

#### Land transport (UN)

UN number	1992	
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains acetone and tetrachloroethylene)	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subrisk	6.1
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	274
	Limited quantity	1 L

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

UN number	1992	
UN proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, toxic, n.o.s. * (contains acetone and tetrachloroethylene)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	6.1
	ERG Code	3HP
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	352
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

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

UN number	1992	
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (contains acetone and tetrachloroethylene)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	6.1
Packing group	II	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E, S-D
	Special provisions	274
	Limited Quantities	1 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
tetrachloroethylene	Not Available



Product name	Group
heptane	Not Available
acetone	Not Available
n-hexane	Not Available

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

Product name	Ship Type
tetrachloroethylene	Not Available
heptane	Not Available
acetone	Not Available
n-hexane	Not Available

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002650	Solvents (Flammable) Group Standard 2017

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

#### tetrachloroethylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

#### heptane is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data	

#### acetone is found on the following regulatory lists

New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data	

#### n-hexane is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Approved Hazardous Substances with controls	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals	New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

### Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity (Closed Containers)	Quantity (Open Containers)
3.1B	100 L in containers more than 5 L	50 L
3.1B	250 L in containers up to and including 5 L	50 L

### Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

## Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
3.1B				1 L

## Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (tetrachloroethylene; heptane; acetone; n-hexane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes

*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*  
*No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*

**Legend:**

## SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/12/2021
Initial Date	20/02/2001

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
9.1	20/08/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
10.1	10/12/2021	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

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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