

# Septone Mineral Turpentine

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch: 4898-49

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

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Initial Date: Not Available

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name                  | Septone Mineral Turpentine                                     |
| Chemical Name                 | Not Applicable   |
| Synonyms                      | Product Code: ASMT4, ASMT20                                    |
| Proper shipping name          | TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries) |
| Chemical formula              | Not Applicable   |
| Other means of identification | Not Available  |
| CAS number                    | Not Applicable   |

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

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | General purpose cleaning solvent and architectural paint thinner. |
|--------------------------|---|

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

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | ITW AAMTech   |
| Address                 | 100 Hassall Street Street, Wetherill Park<br>2164 NSW Australia |
| Telephone               | +61 2 9828 0900   |
| Fax                     | +61 2 9725 4698   |
| Website                 | Not Available   |
| Email                   | general@septone.com.au  |

### Emergency telephone number

|                                   |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Association / Organisation        | Not Available            |
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 1800 039 008 (24 hours)  |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +61 3573 3112 (24 hours) |

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Poisons Schedule                  | S5   |
| GHS Classification <sup>[1]</sup> | Flammable Liquid Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3 |
| Legend:                           | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI     |

### Label elements

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| GHS label elements |  |
|--------------------|---|

SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

### Hazard statement(s)

|      |   |
|------|---|
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour                       |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation                            |
| H304 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways      |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects |

### Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

|      |  |
|------|--|
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P233 | Keep container tightly closed.   |
| P240 | Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.   |
| P241 | Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.              |
| P242 | Use only non-sparking tools.   |
| P243 | Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment.  |

**Precautionary statement(s): Response**

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| P301+P310      | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider                         |
| P321           | Specific treatment (see advice on this label).  |
| P331           | Do NOT induce vomiting.   |
| P370+P378      | In case of fire: Use... to extinguish.  |
| P302+P352      | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap  |
| P303+P361+P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. |
| P332+P313      | If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  |

**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 chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration |
|------|--|

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No     | %[weight] | Name                               |
|------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Not avail. | >60       | <a href="#">mineral turpentine</a> |

**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>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</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>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul> |

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

|  |
|--|
| <p>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.</p> <p>For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.</li> </ul> |
|--|

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### 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 breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.

#### Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- ▶ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### Minor Spills

- ▶ Remove all ignition sources.
- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- ▶ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- ▶ Wipe up.
- ▶ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

#### Major Spills

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
- ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- ▶ Increase ventilation.

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

#### Safe handling

- ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
- ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- ▶ **DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.**
- ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- ▶ Avoid generation of static electricity.

#### Other information

- ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- ▶ **DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.**
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.

- ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> </ul> |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | Avoid storage with oxidisers   |

### PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters


OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL) 480 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

### EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient                 | TEEL-0        | TEEL-1        | TEEL-2        | TEEL-3        |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Septone Mineral Turpentine | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient         | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| mineral turpentine | Not Available | Not Available |

### Exposure controls

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | Use in a well-ventilated area<br>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.  |
| <b>Personal protection</b>              |    |
| <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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Skin protection</b>                  | See Hand protection below  |
| <b>Hand 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>   |
| <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>▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Thermal hazards</b>                  | Not Available  |

### 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:

Septone Mineral Turpentine Not Available

| Material | CPI |
|----------|-----|
|          |     |

\* 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 use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

### Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 &amp; 1715, EN 143:2000 &amp; 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                      | A-AUS P3             | -                    | A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P3 |
| up to 50 x ES                      | -                    | A-AUS / Class 1 P3   | -                       |
| up to 100 x ES                     | -                    | A-2 P3               | A-PAPR-2 P3 ^           |

^ - 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>                                   | Clear, colourless flammable liquid with aromatic odour; partly mixes with water. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid   | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 0.85-0.90      |
| <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>          | Not Available  |
| <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> | 145-200  | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | 35   | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | Not Available  | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Flammable.   | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | 5.5  | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Available  |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | 0.9  | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | >60            |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | <1   | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available  |
| <b>Solubility in water (g/L)</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>      | Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination<br>Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures.  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.   |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis.<br>The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives .<br>The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition  |
| <b>Eye</b>          | Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.<br>Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur. |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]<br>Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.  |

|                                   |                 |                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| <b>Septone Mineral Turpentine</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b> | <b>IRRITATION</b> |
|                                   | Not Available   | Not Available     |
| <b>mineral turpentine</b>         | <b>TOXICITY</b> | <b>IRRITATION</b> |
|                                   | Not Available   | Not Available     |

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>MINERAL TURPENTINE</b> | <b>for petroleum:</b><br>This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. |
|---------------------------|--|

## Septone Mineral Turpentine

This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents

**Carcinogenicity:** Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans. Inhalation exposure to rats causes kidney tumours which are not considered relevant to humans.

**Mutagenicity:** There is a large database of mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams, which use a wide variety of endpoints and give predominantly negative results. All in vivo studies in animals and recent studies in exposed humans (e.g. petrol service station attendants) have shown negative results in mutagenicity assays.

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Acute Toxicity                    | ⊗ | Carcinogenicity          | ⊗ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion         | ✓ | Reproductivity           | ⊗ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation     | ⊗ | STOT - Single Exposure   | ⊗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ⊗ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ⊗ |
| Mutagenicity                      | ⊗ | Aspiration Hazard        | ✓ |

### CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

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

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

### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient    | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Not Available | Not Available           | Not Available    |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient    | Bioaccumulation |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Not Available | Not Available   |

### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient    | Mobility      |
|---------------|---------------|
| Not Available | Not Available |

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

| Product / Packaging disposal  |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or 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

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
|                  |  |
| Marine Pollutant | no  |
| HAZCHEM          | 3Y  |

### Land transport (ADG)

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| UN number                    | 1300   |
| Packing group                | III  |
| UN proper shipping name      | TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries) |
| Environmental hazard         | No relevant data   |
| Transport hazard class(es)   | Class : 3<br>Subrisk :   |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions : 223<br>limited quantity : 5 L             |

Air transport UN number 1300, Packing group III, Shipping Name: TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE

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

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| UN number                    | 1300   |
| Packing group                | III  |
| UN proper shipping name      | TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE  |
| Environmental hazard         |  |
| Transport hazard class(es)   | IMDG Class : 3<br>IMDG Subrisk :   |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number : F-E,S-E<br>Special provisions : 223<br>Limited Quantities : 5 L |

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

mineral turpentine(Not avail.) is found on the following regulatory lists

"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Marine Pollutants", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix I", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water", "Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted hazardous chemicals", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references)

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

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