

# CHEMTECH MECHANICAL PARTS DEGREASER

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 14-Mar-2011  
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 6579-57  
Version No:2.0  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

CHEMTECH MECHANICAL PARTS DEGREASER

### SYNONYMS

"Product Code: CMDH"

### PRODUCT USE

Solvent degreaser for engines and mechanical parts.

### SUPPLIER

Company: ITW AAMTech

Address:

100 Hassall Street

Wetherill Park

NSW, 2164

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9828 0900

Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008 (24 hours)**

Emergency Tel: **+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)**

Fax: +61 2 9725 4698

Company: Wynn's New Zealand

Address:

Unit 2, 38 Trugood Drive

East Tamaki

Auckland, 2013

New Zealand

Telephone: +64 9272 1940

Emergency Tel: **+800 2436 2255 (24hours)**

Emergency Tel: **+613 9573 3112 (24hours)**

Fax: +64 9272 1949

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.**

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

### RISK

Risk Codes

R36/38

R51/53

R65

R67

Risk Phrases

- Irritating to eyes and skin.

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

- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S23

S25

S36

S51

S09

S401

S07

S35

S13

S26

S46

S57

S61

Safety Phrases

- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

- Avoid contact with eyes.

- Wear suitable protective clothing.

- Use only in well ventilated areas.

- Keep container in a well ventilated place.

- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

- Keep container tightly closed.

- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

- Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
kerosene	8008-20-6	> 60
alcohols C9- 11 ethoxylated	68439-46-3	0-9.99
isopropylamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate	26264-05-1	0-9.99
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	64742-94-5	0-9.99

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- 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.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.
- For acute or short term repeated exposures to 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.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

## FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

■ WARNING: In use may form flammable/ explosive vapour-air mixtures.

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

## HAZCHEM

None

## Personal Protective Equipment

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).

Breathing apparatus.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with oxidisers.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	kerosene (Petrol (gasoline))	900	(see Chapter 16)

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• alcohols C9- 11 ethoxylated:	CAS:68439- 46- 3
• isopropylamine	CAS:26264- 05- 1 CAS:68953- 93- 5 CAS:68649- 00- 3 CAS:1331- 58- 4
dodecylbenzenesulfonate:	CAS:1331- 59- 5 CAS:8035- 88- 9 CAS:12634- 03- 6 CAS:37345- 33- 8 CAS: 80893- 65- 8 CAS:87608- 98- 8 CAS:118998- 53- 1 CAS:133176- 50- 8 CAS:223777- 05- 7

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

#### HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

#### OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Amber, mobile liquid with hydrocarbon solvent odour; forms unstable emulsion in water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	< - 10	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	190- 280	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	84 (OC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	< 0.133
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.826
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

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## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Irritating to eyes and skin.
- Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Generally not applicable.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

#### SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC:

##### KEROSENE:

- for petroleum:

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.

This product contains toluene.

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.

#### ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED:

##### KEROSENE:

- The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.</>.

#### CHEMTECH MECHANICAL PARTS DEGREASER:

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

##### KEROSENE:

###### TOXICITY

Oral (man) LDLo: 500 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 3570 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/4h

- For "kerosenes"

Acute toxicity: Oral LD50s for three kerosenes (Jet A, CAS No. 8008-20-6 and CAS No.

###### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE

#### ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1400 mg/kg \*

Oral (rat) LD50: 1378 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 2700 mg/kg \* \* [SHELL CCINFO 1441905]

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg \*

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg

- The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units:

EO < 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes)

EO > 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41

EO > 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41

>20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000)

Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) (Hüls 1993).

AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC

##### IRRITATION

Eye (human): SEVERE

Skin: SEVERE

In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats.

Dermal (rabbit): 4000 mg/kg \*

Somnolence, ataxia, diarrhoea recorded.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ISOPROPYLAMINE DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Linear alkylbenzene sulfonates (LAS) are classified as Irritant (Xi) with the risk phrases R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes) according to CESIO (CESIO 2000). LAS are not included in Annex 1 of list of dangerous substances of Council Directive 67/548/EEC.

Linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acids (LABS) are strong acids (pKa<2) are classified as corrosive (R34)<</>.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3200 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3160 mg/kg [PETROFIN]

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): Irritating

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Avoid release to the environment.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

**kerosene (CAS: 8008-20-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated (CAS: 68439-46-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

**isopropylamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate (CAS: 26264-05-1,68953-93-5,68649-00-3,1331-58-4,1331-59-5,8035-88-9,12634-03-6,37345-33-8,80893-65-8,87608-98-8,118998-53-1,133176-50-8,223777-05-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic (CAS: 64742-94-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

No data for Chemtech Mechanical Parts Degreaser (CW: 6579-57)

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
isopropylamine	26264- 05- 1, 68953- 93- 5, 68649- 00- 3, 1331- 58- 4, 1331- 59- 5,
dodecylbenzenesulfonate	8035- 88- 9, 12634- 03- 6, 37345- 33- 8, 80893- 65- 8, 87608- 98- 8,
	118998- 53- 1, 133176- 50- 8, 223777- 05- 7

■ 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.

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Issue Date: 14-Mar-2011

Print Date: 14-Mar-2011

*This is the end of the MSDS.*