Material Safety Data Sheet
Spirit Vial

KINCROME

Revision Date: 07th November 2022
Issue: 1

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION:

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

PRODUCT NAME	EXXSOL™ D60(S) FLUID spirit level
SYNONYMS	Isoparaffinic Hydrocarbon
PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Solvent
OTHER MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION:	Spirit Level vials a device consisting of a Acrylic tube partially filled with liquid, containing an air bubble whose position reveals whether a surface is perfectly level.

DETAILS OF MANUFACTURE

MANUFACTURE NAME	EXXONMOBIL CHEMICAL SERVICES (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD.
ADDRESS	1099 Zixing Road, Minhang District, Shanghai, China
TEL & FAX. NO	(+86) 0532-83889090
OTHER MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION:	EXXONMOBIL CHEMICAL INTERNATIONAL SERVICES LTD. 22/F, Central Plaza PRC: (+86) 0532-83889090 (NRCC) HK: (+852) 800-968-793 (CHEMTREC)

DETAILS OF SUPPLIER

PRODUCT NAME	Kincrome Australia Pty Ltd ABN: 41 007 185 006
ADDRESS	3 Lakeview Drive Caribbean Business Park Scoresby Victoria 3179 AUSTRALIA
CONTACT INFORMATION	Customer Service: Tel: 1300 657 528 Fax: 1300 556 005 Administration: Tel: +61 3 9730 7100 Fax: +61 3 9730 7199

EMERGENCY CONTACT NO.

CONTACT NO.:	1300 657 528, If it is an emergency call 000 or POISONS INFORMATION HOTLINE - 13 11 26

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION:

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Flammable liquid: Category 4. Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.

HAZARD PICTOGRAM(S)	 GHS02 FLAME Flam. Liq. 2 H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (CONT.)

HAZARD STATEMENT(S)

H227	Combustible liquid
H336	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) PREVENTION

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves and eye / face protection.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) RESPONSE

P301+ P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) STORAGE

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S) DISPOSAL

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

OTHER HAZARD INFORMATION:

HAZARD NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED (HNOC):	None as defined under 29 CFR 1910.1200.
PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS	Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition. Material can release vapors that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapor accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited. Combustible.
HEALTH HAZARDS	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Mildly irritating to skin. May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS	No significant hazards.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

SUBSTANCES

This material is defined as a complex substance.
All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume. Concentration values may vary. As per paragraph (i) of 29 CFR 1910.1200, formulation is considered a trade secret and specific chemical identity and exact percentage (concentration) of composition may have been withheld. Specific chemical identity and exact percentage composition will be provided to health professionals, employees, or designated representatives in accordance with applicable provisions of paragraph (i).

MIXTURES

CAS NO.	%[WEIGHT]	NAME
CAS: 64742-48-9 EINECS: 265-150-3 UN #: 3295	100%	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDRO-TREATED HEAVY IUPAC Name: 1,3-xylene; 2-methyldecane; hex-1-ene; methylcyclohexane

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT	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. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
SKIN CONTACT	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.
INHALATION	• 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. • Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
INGESTION	• 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. • Observe the patient carefully. • Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. • Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. • Seek medical advice. • Avoid giving milk or oils. • Avoid giving alcohol. • If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED

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.
Treat symptomatically.
To treat poisoning by the higher aliphatic alcohols (up to C7):

- Gastric lavage with copious amounts of water.
- It may be beneficial to instill 60 ml of mineral oil into the stomach.
- Oxygen and artificial respiration as needed.
- Electrolyte balance: it may be useful to start 500 ml. M/6 sodium bicarbonate intravenously but maintain a cautious and conservative attitude toward electrolyte replacement unless shock or severe acidosis threatens.
- To protect the liver, maintain carbohydrate intake by intravenous infusions of glucose.
- Haemodialysis if coma is deep and persistent. [GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, Ed 5)

BASIC TREATMENT

Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong
gag reflex and does not drool.
Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred. Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications. If the patient is hypoglycaemic (decreased or loss of consciousness, tachycardia, pallor, dilated pupils, diaphoresis and/or dextrose strip or glucometer readings below 50 mg), give 50% dextrose.
Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
Treat seizures with diazepam.
Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus
and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome. Acidosis may respond to hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy.
Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with severe intoxication.
Consult a toxicologist as necessary. BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994 For C8 alcohols and above.

Symptomatic and supportive therapy is advised in managing patients.

SECTION 5 - FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

FOR SAFETY REASONS UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING AGENTS: WATER WITH FULL JET

- Use water fog,
- foam, dry chemical
- carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames..

INAPPROPRIATE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

- Straight Streams of Water

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. • Evacuate area. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. Firefighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. • Combustible. Vapors are flammable and heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.
FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD	• Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume
FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES	• Flash Point [Method]: 64°C (147°F) [ASTM D-56] • Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 0.7 UEL: 5.3 • Autoignition Temperature: 225°C (437°F)

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES	• In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. US regulations require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the applicable reportable quantity or oil spills which could reach any waterway including intermittent dry creeks. The National Response Center can be reached at (800)424-8802.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES	• Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders. For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H2S, or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not waterresistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.
SPILL MANAGEMENT	• Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do it without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. • Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent. • Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Warn other shipping. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersant. Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken. • ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS Large Spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

See section 12

METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP

MINOR SPILLS	• Clean up all spills immediately. • Secure load if safe to do so. • Bundle/collect recoverable product. • Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS	• 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. • Stop leak if safe to do so. • Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. • Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. • Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). • Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. • After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. • If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. • Clean up all spills immediately. Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. • Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. • Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. • Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). • Water may be used to prevent dusting. • Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal. • Flush spill area with water.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING

SAFE 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 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. • DO NOT use plastic buckets. • Earth all lines and equipment. • Use spark-free tools when handling. • Avoid contact with incompatible materials. • When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. • Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. • Avoid physical damage to containers. • Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. • Work clothes should be laundered separately. • Use good occupational work practice. • Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. • Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

OTHER INFORMATION	• Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. • Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. • DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. • No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. • Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access. • Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances. • Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems. • Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors. • Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available. • Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. • Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. • In addition, for tank storages (where appropriate): • Store in grounded, properly designed and approved vessels and away from incompatible materials. • For bulk storages, consider use of floating roof or nitrogen blanketed vessels; where venting to atmosphere is possible, equip storage tank vents with flame arrestors; inspect tank vents during winter conditions for vapour/ ice build-up. • Storage tanks should be above ground and diked to hold entire contents. • Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
SUITABLE CONTAINER	• Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. • Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks • Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers. • Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards. • If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.
STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY	• The type of container used to store the material may affect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Storage containers should be grounded and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.
	 + X + X + + + X — Must not be stored together 0 — May be stored together with specific preventions + — May be stored together

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

CONTROL PARAMETERS- OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL) INGREDIENT DATA

Ingredients with limit values that require monitoring at the workplace:

DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	
FORM	Vapor.
LIMIT / STANDARD	RCP - TWA 184 ppm 1200 mg/m3
NOTE	Total Hydrocarbons
SOURCE	ExxonMobil

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations. No biological limits allocated.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS	• None under normal operating conditions. • Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use. • Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment.
PERSONAL PROTECTION	
EYE AND FACE PROTECTION	• No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product. 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 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. 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
SKIN PROTECTION	See Hand protection below
HANDS/FEET PROTECTION	• No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product. Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
BODY PROTECTION	See Other protection below
OTHER PROTECTION	No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product. Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. Recommended material(s).

PROTECTION OF HANDS:

The glove material has to be impermeable and resistant to the product/ the substance/ the preparation.
Due to missing tests no recommendation to the glove material can be given for the product/ the preparation/ the chemical mixture.
Selection of the glove material on consideration of the penetration times, rates of diffusion and the degradation

MATERIAL	KPI
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
NITRILE	A
NITRILE+PVC	A

TEFLON	A
VITON	B
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
PVC	C

* KPI - Kincrome 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 & 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.
Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

FORM:	Liquid
COLOUR:	Clear (Colorless)
ODOUR:	Mild Petroleum/Solvent
ODOUR THRESHOLD:	Data not available.
RELATIVE DENSITY (AT 15.6 °C):	0.789
DENSITY (AT 15.6 °C):	788 kg/m³ (6.58 lbs/gal, 0.79 kg/dm³)
FLAMMABILITY (SOLID, GAS):	Not applicable
FLASH POINT [METHOD]:	64°C (147°F) [ASTM D-56]
AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE:	225°C (437°F)
FLAMMABLE LIMITS (APPROXIMATE VOLUME % IN AIR):	LEL: 0.7 UEL: 5.3
BOILING POINT / RANGE:	189°C (372°F) - 210°C (410°F)
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:	Data not available.

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1):	5.5 at 101 kPa
VAPOR PRESSURE:	0.039 kPa (0.29 mm Hg) at 20 °C
EVAPORATION RATE (N-BUTYL ACETATE = 1):	0.06
PH:	Not applicable
LOG POW (N-OCTANOL/WATER PARTITION COEFFICIENT):	Data not available.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Negligible
VISCOSITY:	1.38 cSt (1.38 mm2/sec) at 40 °C | 1.7 cSt (1.7 mm2/sec) at 25°C
OXIDIZING PROPERTIES:	See Hazards Identification Section.
FREEZING POINT:	Data not available.
MELTING POINT:	Data not available.
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	158
HYGROSCOPIC:	No
COEFFICIENT OF THERMAL EXPANSION:	0.00074 V/VDEGC

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY:	Stable under recommended storage conditions
CHEMICAL STABILITY:	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS:	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	Heat, flames, sparks and other ignition sources.
INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:	Strong oxidizers
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

LD/LC50 values relevant for classification:			
ORAL	LD50	5000 mg/kg (rat)	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401
INHALATIVE	LC50/8h (Vapor)	5000 mg/m3 (Rat)	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403 Irritation: No end point data for material. Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures.

SKIN	LD50	5000 mg/kg (rat)	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402 Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Data available. Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404
EYE	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Data available. May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405		
SENSITIZATION	Respiratory Sensitization: No end point data for material. Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. Skin Sensitization: Data available. Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline		
ASPIRATION:	Data available. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physicochemical properties of the material.		
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY:	Data available. Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 473 474 476 478 479		
CARCINOGENICITY:	Data available. Not expected to cause cancer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 453		
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:	Data available. Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414 421 422 Lactation: No end point data for material. Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.		
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT)			
	Single Exposure: No end point data for material. Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. Repeated Exposure: Data available. Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 408 413 422		

OTHER INFORMATION :

Vapor/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death. Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below: None.
--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED-- 1 = NTP CARC 3 = IARC 1 5 = IARC 2B 2 = NTP SUS 4 = IARC 2A 6 = OSHA CARC

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

THE INFORMATION GIVEN IS BASED ON DATA AVAILABLE FOR THE MATERIAL, THE COMPONENTS OF THE MATERIAL, AND SIMILAR MATERIALS.

ECOTOXICITY	Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms. Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms.
PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY	
BIODEGRADATION:	Expected to be readily biodegradable
HYDROLYSIS	Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant.
PHOTOLYSIS:	Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant.
ATMOSPHERIC OXIDATION::	Expected to degrade rapidly in air
OTHER ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	VOC (EPA Method 24): 6.584 lbs/gal

ECOLOGICAL DATA

TEST	DURATION	ORGANISM TYPE	TEST RESULTS
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	48 hour(s)	Daphnia magna	EL0 1000 mg/l
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	96 hour(s)	Oncorhynchus mykiss	LLO 1000 mg/l
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	72 hour(s)	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	EL0 1000 mg/l

PERSISTENCE, DEGRADABILITY AND BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL			
MEDIA	**TEST TYPE**	**DURATION**	**TEST RESULTS**
Water	Ready Biodegradability	28 day(s)	Percent Degraded 80

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

REGULATORY DISPOSAL INFORMATION RCRA Information: The unused product, in our opinion, is not specifically listed by the EPA as a hazardous waste (40 CFR, Part 261D), nor is it formulated to contain materials which are listed as hazardous wastes. It does not exhibit the hazardous characteristics of ignitability, corrositivity or reactivity and is not formulated with contaminants as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). However, used product may be regulated. Empty Container Warning Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN-NUMBER	
ADR/RID/ADN, IMDG, IATA	1268
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME	
ADR/RID/ADN, IMDG, IATA	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, PG III
TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS(ES)	
ADR/RID/ADN, IMDG, IATA	Not Regulated
CLASS	3
PACKING GROUP	
ADR/RID/ADN, IMDG, IATA	III
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS	LAND (TDG): Not Regulated for Land Transport SEA (IMDG): Not Regulated for Sea Transport according to IMDG-Code AIR (IATA): Not Regulated for Air Transport
OTHER	

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Listed or exempt from listing/notification on the following chemical inventories: AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, KECI, PICCS, TCSI, TSCA

SARA 302: No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302 CERCLA: This material is not subject to any special reporting under the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLA petroleum exclusion applies for this product. Contact local authorities to determine if other reporting requirements apply.

SARA (311/312) REPORTABLE HAZARD CATEGORIES: Fire. Immediate Health. Delayed Health.
SARA (313) TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY: This material contains no chemicals subject to the supplier notification requirements of the SARA 313 Toxic Release Program

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	64742-47-8	17, 18

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--
1 = ACGIH ALL 6 = TSCA 5a2 11 = CA P65 REPRO 16 = MN RTK
2 = ACGIH A1 7 = TSCA 5e 12 = CA RTK 17 = NJ RTK
3 = ACGIH A2 8 = TSCA 6 13 = IL RTK 18 = PA RTK
4 = OSHA Z 9 = TSCA 12b 14 = LA RTK 19 = RI RTK
5 = TSCA 4 10 = CA P65 CARC 15 = MI 293
Code key: CARC=Carcinogen; REPRO=Reproductive

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

CHEMICAL EMERGENCIES: 1 800 033 111

RELEVANT HAZARD STATEMENTS:

H227: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID; FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CAT 4
H304: MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED AND ENTERS AIRWAYS; ASPIRATION, CAT 1
H316: CAUSES MILD SKIN IRRITATION; SKIN CORR/IRRITATION, CAT 3
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The contents and format of this SDS are in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, 1272/2008 and Regulation (EU) No 2015/830.

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

OTHER INFORMATION:

It is believed that the information given in this bulletin is accurate at the issue date. It is offered in good faith, but without guarantee and without acceptance of responsibility for its accuracy.
Kincrome a policy of ongoing research and development aimed at product improvement and therefore may change the formulation, specification and characteristics of its products without notice.
It is the user's responsibility to verify the current formulation, specification or characteristics of a product, and to ascertain that it is suitable for an intended use or application
PLEASE NOTE that although every care has been taken in compiling the above information, it is solely reliant upon data available to us at the date hereof.
We believe the data to be correct, however for the reason just stated we are not in a position to warrant its accuracy. With that in mind and given that the full range of possibilities and conditions under which the information may be applied simply cannot be anticipated, YOU ARE CAUTIONED to make your own determinations as to the veracity and the suitability of the information to the particular circumstances that apply, or may apply, to you from time to time.

Consistent with that approach it is recommended that where you have a particular purpose which would necessitate a reliance on information of the nature herein you obtain your own independent expert advice particularly structured to the relevant purpose. If this material is printed, circulated, distributed or copied in any manner, it is not to be modified without prior written permission, and further, it is to include the wording of the above disclaimer.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS:

ADR:	Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)
IMDG:	International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods IATA: International Air Transport Association
GHS:	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
CAS:	Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society) DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level (REACH)
PNEC:	Predicted No-Effect Concentration (REACH) LC50: Lethal concentration, 50 percent
LD50:	Lethal dose, 50 percent
PBT:	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative Flam. Liq. 2: Flammable liquids – Category 2
FLAM. LIQ. 3:	Flammable liquids – Category 3 Flam. Sol. 1: Flammable solids – Category 1
WATER-REACT. 2:	Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit flammable gases – Category 2 Acute Tox. 4: Acute toxicity – Category 4
SKIN CORR. 1B:	Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 1B Skin Irrit. 2: Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 2
EYE DAM. 1:	Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 1 Eye Irrit. 2: Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 2
STOT SE 3:	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category 3 Aquatic Chronic 2: Hazardous to the aquatic environment - long-term aquatic hazard – Category 2 Aquatic Chronic 3: Hazardous to the aquatic environment - long-term aquatic hazard – Category 3

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This MSDS has been prepared by Kincrome Australia Pty. Ltd. on behalf of its client.