



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepwash

According to Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice, February 2016

SECTION 1: Identification: Product identifier and chemical identity

Product identifier

Product name Prepwash

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

Application Car maintenance product. Cleaning agent.

Uses advised against For professional use only. This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified uses above.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Autosmart Australia
11 Darrambal Close
Rathmines
NSW 2283
Australia
www.autosmartaustralia.com.au
Tel: 02 49 75 14 88 (Mon to Fri, 08:00 - 16:00 AEST) (General Information. Transport Information. Mild Medical Information)
autosmart@autosmartaustralia.com.au

Contact Person Mr. Russell Butler

Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone Emergency No: +44 7808 971321 (24hrs) (Autosmart International, UK)
General Information. Transport Information. Mild medical Information:-
Tel: 02 49 75 14 88 (Mon to Fri, 08:00 - 16:00 AEST)

National emergency telephone number Poison Information Hotline: 13 11 26

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

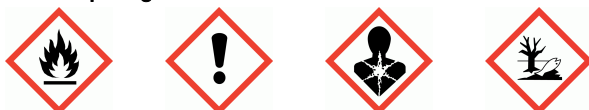
Physical hazards Flam. Liq. 2 - H225

Health hazards Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Repr. 2 - H361fd STOT SE 3 - H336 STOT RE 2 - H373 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304

Environmental hazards Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

DANGER

Prepwash

Hazard statements	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H315 Causes skin irritation. H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. - No smoking. P260 Do not breathe vapour/ spray. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Supplemental label information	For professional users only. AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Contains	SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH, Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy, n-hexane, TOLUENE

Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic) or vPvB (very persistent and very bioaccumulative).

SECTION 3: Composition and information on ingredients

Mixtures

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH CAS number: 64742-89-8	30<60%
Classification Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411	
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy CAS number: 64742-48-9	20<30%
Classification Flam. Liq. 3 - H226 STOT SE 3 - H336 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304	

Prepwash

n-hexane	15<20%
CAS number: 110-54-3 Substance with a Community workplace exposure limit.	
Classification Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Repr. 2 - H361f STOT SE 3 - H336 STOT RE 2 - H373 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411	
TOLUENE	10<15%
CAS number: 108-88-3	
Classification Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Repr. 2 - H361d STOT SE 3 - H336 STOT RE 2 - H373 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304	
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-,branched	0.2<0.5%
CAS number: 9016-45-9 M factor (Acute) = 1	
Classification Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411	

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General information

Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.

Inhalation

Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.

Prewash

Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt.
Skin Contact	Rinse with water.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.
Protection of first aiders	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. If it is suspected that volatile contaminants are still present around the affected person, first aid personnel should wear an appropriate respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information	See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: May cause cancer.
Ingestion	May cause irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: May cause cancer.
Skin contact	Redness. Irritating to skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause the following adverse effects: May cause cancer.
Eye contact	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Redness. Irritation.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor	Treat symptomatically.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	The product is flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards	Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or explosion hazard. Contains Hydrocarbons. The product is immiscible with water and will spread on the water surface.
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Prewash

Hazardous combustion products

Hydrocarbons. Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Advice for firefighters**Protective actions during firefighting**

Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to Australia/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 4967 (for clothing) AS/NZS 1801 (for helmets), AS/NZS 4821 (for protective boots), AS/NZS 1801 (for protective gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

Hazchem Code

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures****Personal precautions**

No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Evacuate area. Provide adequate ventilation. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Avoid inhalation of dust and vapours. Use suitable respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.

Environmental precautions**Environmental precautions**

Immiscible with water. Aquatic toxicity is unlikely to occur. However, large or frequent spills may have hazardous effects on the environment. Absorb spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material. Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Prepwash

Methods for cleaning up

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Use only non-sparking tools. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. Do not allow material to enter confined spaces, due to the risk of explosion. Approach the spillage from upwind. Small Spillages: If the product is soluble in water, dilute the spillage with water and mop it up. Alternatively, or if it is not water-soluble, absorb the spillage with an inert, dry material and place it in a suitable waste disposal container. Large Spillages: If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area. Flush spilled material into an effluent treatment plant, or proceed as follows. Contain and absorb spillage with sand, earth or other non-combustible material. Place waste in labelled, sealed containers. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly, observing environmental regulations. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Dangerous for the environment. Do not empty into drains. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections

For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage, including how the chemical may be safely used

Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions

Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. The product is flammable. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours may accumulate on the floor and in low-lying areas. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. May cause cancer. May cause genetic defects. Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Pregnant or breastfeeding women should not work with this product if there is any risk of exposure. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not reuse empty containers.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions

Store in accordance with local regulations. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth container and transfer equipment to eliminate sparks from static electricity. Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.

Storage class

Flammable liquid storage.

Specific end use(s)

Prewash

Specific end use(s) The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

n-hexane

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 20 ppm 72 mg/m³

TOLUENE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 50 ppm 191 mg/m³

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 50 ppm 191 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): 150 ppm 574 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): 150 ppm 574 mg/m³

Sk, Sk

Sk = Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH (CAS: 64742-89-8)

Ingredient comments No exposure limits known for ingredient(s).

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy (CAS: 64742-48-9)

Ingredient comments No exposure limits known for ingredient(s).

Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilating equipment.

Eye/face protection

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337. Unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection is required, the following protection should be worn: Tight-fitting safety glasses.

Prewash

Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. The breakthrough time for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2161. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended. The choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, and the conditions of work and use. When used with mixtures, the protection time of gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Gloves made from the following material may provide suitable chemical protection: Nitrile rubber. Thickness: >0.2mm The selected gloves should have a breakthrough time of at least 0.5 hours. Glove thickness is not necessarily a good measure of glove resistance as the permeation rate will depend on the exact glove composition. Repeated exposure to chemicals will degrade the ability of the glove to provide resistance to chemicals. Specific work environments and material handling practices may vary, therefore safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Use thin cotton gloves inside natural rubber gloves if there is an allergy risk to natural rubber.

Other skin and body protection

Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.

Hygiene measures

Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and complies with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1716.

Environmental exposure controls

Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. Store in a demarcated bunded area to prevent release to drains and/or watercourses.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear liquid.
Colour	Water-white.
Odour	Sweetish.
pH	Not applicable.
Initial boiling point and range	66 - 115°C @ 1013 mbar
Flash point	< -20°C Closed cup.

Prewash

Flammability Limit - Lower(%)	Lower flammable/explosive limit: 1 % Upper flammable/explosive limit: 7.5 %
Relative density	~ 0.685 - 0.720 @ 15°C
Solubility(ies)	Insoluble in water.
Auto-ignition temperature	350°C
Viscosity	Kinematic viscosity ≤ 20.5 mm ² /s.
Comments	Information declared as "Not available" or "Not applicable" is not considered to be relevant to the implementation of the proper control measures.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.
Stability	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	The following materials may react strongly with the product: Oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented. Do not pressurise, cut, weld, drill, grind or otherwise expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
Materials to avoid	Oxidising materials. Acids - oxidising.
Hazardous decomposition products	Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro May cause genetic defects.

Prewash

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity May cause cancer.

IARC carcinogenicity Contains a substance which may be potentially carcinogenic. IARC Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Suspected of damaging fertility.

Reproductive toxicity - development Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure STOT SE 3 - H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Target organs Central nervous system

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure STOT RE 2 - H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.

General information

Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. May cause cancer after repeated exposure. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. May cause genetic defects. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

Inhalation

A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect.

Ingestion

May cause irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.

Skin Contact

Redness. Irritating to skin.

Eye contact

A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Redness. Irritation.

Route of exposure

Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

Target Organs

Central nervous system

Toxicological information on ingredients.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Prepwash

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

IARC carcinogenicity None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - development Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.

General information

The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

Inhalation No specific symptoms known.

Ingestion Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.

Skin Contact No specific symptoms known.

Eye contact No specific symptoms known.

Route of exposure Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

Target Organs No specific target organs known.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 5,000.0

Prepwash

Species Rat

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 5,000.0

Species Rabbit

n-hexane

Other health effects There is no evidence that the product can cause cancer.

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

IARC carcinogenicity None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Suspected of damaging fertility.

Reproductive toxicity - development Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure STOT SE 3 - H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Target organs Central nervous system

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure STOT RE 2 - H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Prewash

Target organs	Brain Central nervous system
<u>Aspiration hazard</u>	
Aspiration hazard	Asp. Tox. 1 - H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Pneumonia may be the result if vomited material containing solvents reaches the lungs.
General information	May damage fertility. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Central nervous system depression. Drowsiness, dizziness, disorientation, vertigo. Narcotic effect.
Ingestion	May cause irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Entry into the lungs following ingestion or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.
Skin Contact	Redness. Irritating to skin.
Eye contact	A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Redness. Irritation.
Acute and chronic health hazards	Prolonged and repeated contact with solvents over a long period may lead to permanent health problems. Prolonged or repeated exposure to vapours in high concentrations may cause the following adverse effects: Nausea, vomiting. Headache. Prolonged and repeated contact with solvents over a long period may lead to permanent health problems.
Route of exposure	Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact
Target Organs	Central nervous system

TOLUENE

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 2,600.0

Species Rat

ATE oral (mg/kg) 2,600.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 12,124.0

Species Rabbit

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 12,124.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Acute toxicity inhalation (LC₅₀ vapours mg/l) 8,800.0

Species Rat

ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 8,800.0

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Not sensitising.

Prewash

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.

Genotoxicity - in vivo This substance has no evidence of mutagenic properties.

Carcinogenicity

IARC carcinogenicity IARC Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Target organs Central nervous system

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Target organs Central nervous system

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Kinematic viscosity $\leq 20.5 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$.

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-,branched

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅₀) Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Harmful if swallowed.

ATE oral (mg/kg) 500.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

IARC carcinogenicity None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure.

Prewash

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

General information

The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

Inhalation

Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system.

Ingestion

May cause discomfort if swallowed. Stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting.

Skin Contact

Redness. Irritating to skin.

Eye contact

Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.

Route of exposure

Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

Target Organs

No specific target organs known.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Ecological information on ingredients.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Ecotoxicity

The product is not expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms.

n-hexane

Ecotoxicity

The product contains substances which are toxic to aquatic organisms and which may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Toxicity

Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Ecological information on ingredients.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH

Toxicity

Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

n-hexane

Toxicity

Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish

LC50, >: > 2.1 mg/l,

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-,branched

Toxicity

Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

Acute aquatic toxicity

LE(C)₅₀

0.1 < L(E)C50 ≤ 1

M factor (Acute)

1

Prepwash

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability The degradability of the product is not known.

Ecological information on ingredients.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH

Persistence and degradability The degradability of the product is not known.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Persistence and degradability Volatile substances are degraded in the atmosphere within a few days.

n-hexane

Persistence and degradability The degradability of the product is not known.

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-,branched

Persistence and degradability The degradability of the product is not known.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative Potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Ecological information on ingredients.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH

Bioaccumulative Potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Bioaccumulative Potential The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating.

n-hexane

Bioaccumulative Potential The product contains potentially bioaccumulating substances. BCF: ~ 200,

Partition coefficient log Pow: ~ 3.764

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-,branched

Bioaccumulative Potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Mobility in soil

Mobility The product is insoluble in water. Volatile liquid. The product contains organic solvents which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

Ecological information on ingredients.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH

Mobility No data available.

Prepwash

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

n-hexane

Mobility The product is insoluble in water. Volatile liquid. The product contains organic solvents which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

Adsorption/desorption coefficient Water - Koc: ~ 150 @ °C

Henry's law constant ~ 1.83 atm m³/mol @ °C

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-,branched

Mobility The product is water-soluble and may spread in water systems. The product is non-volatile.

Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

Ecological information on ingredients.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPH.; LOW BOILING POINT NAPHTH

Other adverse effects None known.

n-hexane

Other adverse effects None known.

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(nonylphenyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-,branched

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

General information

The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

Disposal methods

Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. Vapour from residual product may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Containers should be thoroughly emptied before disposal because of the risk of an explosion. Do not cut or weld used containers unless they have been thoroughly cleaned internally.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Prepwash

General For limited quantity packaging/limited load information, consult the relevant modal documentation using the data shown in this section.

UN number

UN No. (ADG)	1268
UN No. (IMDG)	1268
UN No. (ICAO)	1268

UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADG)	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (CONTAINS SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM))
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (CONTAINS SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM))
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (CONTAINS SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM))

Transport hazard class(es)

ADG class	3
ADG classification code	F1
ADG label	3
IMDG class	3
ICAO class/division	3

Transport labels



Packing group

ADG packing group	II
IMDG packing group	II
ICAO packing group	II

Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant



Special precautions for user

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

EmS	F-E, S-E
Hazchem Code	3YE

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

Prepwash

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Schedule (SUSMP) Schedule 5. Caution.

Inventories

Australia - AICS

All the ingredients are listed or exempt.

SECTION 16: Any other relevant information

Training advice	Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material.
Revision comments	NOTE: Lines within the margin indicate significant changes from the previous revision.
Issued by	Prepared by Autosmart International Ltd, Lynn Lane, Shenstone, Lichfield, Staffordshire, WS14 0DH, Great Britain. www.autosmartinternational.com rbutler@autosmart.co.uk Tel +44 (0)1543 481616
Revision date	18/05/2021
Revision	2
Supersedes date	13/09/2016
SDS No.	10410
SDS status	Approved.
Hazard statements in full	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315 Causes skin irritation. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H361f Suspected of damaging fertility. H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.