

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name BODY SOLVE

Synonyms ACS ROTECH BODY SOLV • HYDROCARBON SOLVER CLEANER

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses CLEANING AGENT ● DEGREASING AGENT

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name ACS ROTECH

Address Unit 2/5 Pembroke Rd, Wangara, WA, 6065, AUSTRALIA

Telephone (08) 9409 5222 **Fax** (08) 9409 5322

Emailenquiries@acsrotech.com.auWebsitehttp://www.acsrotech.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Poison Information 13 11 26

Centre

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Physical Hazards

Flammable Liquids: Category 2

Health Hazards

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1 Acute Toxicity: Skin: Category 5 Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic Effects)

Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 2

Environmental Hazards

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word DANGER

Pictograms







Page 1 of 8



SDS Date: 14 Jan 2021

Hazard statements

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H313 May be harmful in contact with skin.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Prevention 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.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response statements

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. P321 Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media for extinction.

Storage statements

P403 + P233 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal statements

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULPHURISED, HEAVY (<0.1% W/W BENZENE)	64742-82-1	265-185-4	>60%
TOLUENE	108-88-3	203-625-9	<15%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	215-535-7	<15%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to

stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or

an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

Skin If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.

Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Ingestion For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If

swallowed, do not induce vomiting.



SDS Date: 14 Jan 2021 Revision No: 2

Page 2 of 8

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Acute: Irritating to the skin. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Chronic: Central nervous system (CNS), liver and kidney damage. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Highly flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Vapour may form explosive mixtures with air. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights and mobile phones when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 Hazchem code

3YE

- 3 Normal Foam (protein based foam that is not alcohol resistant).
- Y Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.
- E Evacuation of people in and around the immediate vicinity of the incident should be considered.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, preferably flammables store, removed from direct sunlight, incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation and fire protection systems.

7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.



SDS Date: 14 Jan 2021

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
ingredient		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Toluene	SWA [AUS]	50	191	150	574
Xylene	SWA [AUS]	80		150	

Biological limits

Ingredient	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
TOLUENE	o-Cresol in urine (with hydrolysis)	End of shift	0.3 mg/g creatinine
	Toluene in urine	End of shift	0.03 mg/L
	Toluene in blood	Prior to last shift of workweek	0.02 mg/L
XYLENE	Methylhippuric acids in urine	End of shift	1.5 g/g creatinine

Reference: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical explosion proof

extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/ explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below

the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / Face Wear splash-proof goggles. Hands Wear PVA or viton® gloves.

Body Wear coveralls.

Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator. At high vapour levels, wear an Respiratory

Air-line respirator. If using product in a confined area, wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).







Page 4 of 8

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

COLOURLESS LIQUID Appearance Odour **SWEET ODOUR** HIGHLY FLAMMABLE **Flammability**

Flash point -30°C

Boiling point 50°C to 200°C **Melting** point NOT AVAILABLE **Evaporation rate** NOT AVAILABLE NOT AVAILABLE

Vapour density **NOT AVAILABLE** Relative density

Solubility (water) **INSOLUBLE NOT AVAILABLE** Vapour pressure

7.5 % Upper explosion limit Lower explosion limit 1 %

NOT AVAILABLE Partition coefficient **Autoignition temperature** NOT AVAILABLE **Decomposition temperature NOT AVAILABLE** NOT AVAILABLE Viscosity NOT AVAILABLE **Explosive properties**

NOT AVAILABLE Oxidising properties



SDS Date: 14 Jan 2021

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

NOT AVAILABLE **Odour threshold**

9.2 Other information

% Volatiles 100 %

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization is not expected to occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), heat and ignition sources.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. **Acute toxicity**

Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULPHURISED, HEAVY (<0.1% W/W BENZENE)	> 2000 mg/kg (rat) (AICIS)	> 2000 mg/kg (rat) (AICIS)	> 5 mg/L (rat) (AICIS)
TOLUENE	5580 mg/kg (rat)	5000 mg/kg (rabbit)	25.7 - 30 mg/L/4hrs (rat)
XYLENE	> 2000 mg/kg (rat) (AICIS)	> 1700 mg/kg (rabbit)	5000 ppm (rat)

Skin Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis.

Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness. Eve Sensitisation Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation. Insufficient data available to classify as a mutagen. Mutagenicity

Carcinogenicity Insufficient data available to classify as a carcinogen.

Over exposure to toluene may damage fertility or the unborn child. Reproductive

Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, nausea and headache. High level STOT - single

Page 5 of 8

exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness. exposure

STOT - repeated

exposure

Repeated exposure to toluene may result in central nervous system (CNS), liver and kidney damage.

Aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. **Aspiration**

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Avoid release to the environment. The product should not be allowed to enter drains, water courses or the soil.



SDS Date: 14 Jan 2021

12.2 Persistence and degradability

If aromatic hydrocarbons are released to soil, they will evaporate from near-surface soil & leach to groundwater. Biodegradation occurs in soil & groundwater but may be slow, especially at high concentrations, which can be toxic to microorganisms. Will exist largely as vapour in air. Half life in atmosphere depends on particular hydrocarbon (eg 1-2 days (xylene); 3 hrs-1 day (toluene)).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Toluene is not considered bioccumulative.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Toluene is expected to have high to moderate mobility in soil (HSDB).

12.5 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal Wearing the protective equipment outlined, ensure all ignition sources are extinguished. For small quantities,

absorb on paper, sand or similar and evaporate under a fume cupboard or open area. For large volumes, atomise into incinerator (mixing with more flammable solvent if required) or recycle by gravimetric separation,

distilling & reusing. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)	
14.1 UN Number	1268	1268	1268	
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.	
14.3 Transport hazard class	3	3	3	
14.4 Packing Group	II	II	II	

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not a Marine Pollutant.

14.6 Special precautions for user

 Hazchem code
 3YE

 GTEPG
 3A1

 EmS
 F-E, S-E

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and

Page 6 of 8

Labelling of Chemicals.

Inventory listings AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)

All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

ChemAlert.

SDS Date: 14 Jan 2021

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

WORK PRACTICES - SOLVENTS: Organic solvents may present both a health and flammability hazard. It is recommended that engineering controls should be adopted to reduce exposure where practicable (for example, if using indoors, ensure explosion proof extraction ventilation is available). Flammable or combustible liquids with explosive limits have the potential for ignition from static discharge. Refer to AS 1020 (The control of undesirable static electricity) and AS 1940 (The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids) for control procedures.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

ı_	1_	 	4:	nne	

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

CAS # Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds

CNS Central Nervous System

EC No. EC No - European Community Number

EMS Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous

Goods)

GHS Globally Harmonized System

GTEPG Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

LC50 Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration

LD50 Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose

mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL Occupational Exposure Limit

pH relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly

alkaline).

ppm Parts Per Million

STEL Short-Term Exposure Limit

STOT-RE Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

SUSMP Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

SWA Safe Work Australia
TLV Threshold Limit Value
TWA Time Weighted Average

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

ChemAlert.

SDS Date: 14 Jan 2021 Revision No: 2

Page 7 of 8

Prepared by

Risk Management Technologies 5 Ventnor Ave, West Perth Western Australia 6005 Phone: +61 8 9322 1711 Fax: +61 8 9322 1794 Email: info@rmt.com.au Web: www.rmtglobal.com

[End of SDS]



SDS Date: 14 Jan 2021