Infosafe No™	1CHD0	Issue Date : May 2018	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name : **WHITE SPIRIT**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier WHITE SPIRIT

Company Name CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)

Address 38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN
SA 5013 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number Tel: (08) 8440-2000
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Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use Industrial solvent, extraction solvent, cleaning solvent, degreasing solvent, solvent in aerosols, paints, wood preservatives, lacquers, varnishes and asphalt products.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
WHITE SPIRIT	WL005
WHITE SPIRIT TG	WT005

Other Information EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER: +61 08 8440 2000
Business hours: 8:30am to 5:00pm, Monday to Friday.

Chem-Supply Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Flammable Liquids: Category 3
Aspiration Hazard: Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity Repeated Exposure Category 1 (central nervous system)
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity Single Exposure Category 3

Signal Word (s) DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H372 Causes damage to organs (central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s) Flame, Health hazard, Exclamation mark, Environment

Precautionary statement – Prevention
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.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Classified as hazardous

Precautionary statement – Response	P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use foam, water spray, fog for extinction.
Precautionary statement – Storage	P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.
Precautionary statement – Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization Liquid

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion	Hazard Symbol	Risk Phrase
Paraffins and Naphthenes		60-100 %		
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	0-10 %	Xn, Xi	R10, R20/21, R38
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	0-10 %	Xi	R10, R37
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0-10 %		

Other Information The exact ratio of components may vary. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely. Contains < 0.1% benzene.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Remove from exposure, rest and keep warm. If not breathing, give artificial respiration using oxygen and a suitable mechanical device such as a bag and a mask. Do not use direct mouth-to-mouth. Ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a face mask if breathing is difficult. Seek medical attention.
Ingestion	If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward and keep head below hips to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek immediate medical assistance.
Skin	Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical attention.
Eye contact	If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water for approximately 15 minutes holding eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Seek medical attention if irritation, pain, swelling, lacrimation, or photophobia persists.
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically and supportively. Causes central nervous system depression. Dermatitis may result from prolonged or repeated exposure. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal.
Protection for First Aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
Other Information	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products	A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds.
Specific Methods	Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. Small fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray. Large fire: Use foam, fog or water spray - Do not use water jets. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.

Classified as hazardous

Specific hazards arising from the chemical	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: These products have a low flash point - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames at ambient temperatures. Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours will travel to source of ignition and flash back. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water. Many vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas (drains, basements, tanks). Vapours from run-off may create an explosion hazard.
Hazchem Code	3Y
Precautions in connection with Fire	SCBA and structural firefighter's uniform may provide limited protection. Fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suits should be worn for maximum protection.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal	ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 50m - All equipment used in handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours. Absorb spill with earth, sand or other non-combustible material - Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect material and place it in loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds. SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.
Personal Precautions	Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Remove ignition sources Avoid contact with skin, eyes, nose, mouth.
Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid ingestion and inhalation of vapour and mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Keep tank covered and containers sealed when not in use. Handle and open containers cautiously as contents may be under pressure. DO NOT use in confined spaces. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate protective equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. It is essential that all who come into contact with this material maintain high standards of personal hygiene ie. Washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. Keep away from heat, or other ignition sources and avoid sparks. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Do not use near welding. Do not smoke. Do not empty into drains.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatabilities	Flammables-area. Store in tightly closed, fire-resistant, clearly labelled containers, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute. This product should be stored in a diked (bunded) area. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Protect against physical damage and direct sunlight. Separate from incompatibles, foodstuffs, clothing and aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Store away from ignition sources and other sources of heat. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Use proper grounding procedures. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Storage areas should be No Smoking areas. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Vapours can be explosive. Do Not attempt to clean empty containers since residue is difficult to remove. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition: they may explode and cause injury or death. Always keep in containers made of the same material as the supply container. Do not stack more than 3 pallets high. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks.
Corrosiveness	Not corrosive to metals.
Storage Regulations	Refer Australian Standard AS 1940-2017 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'.
Storage Temperatures	Ambient.
Product Transfer	Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<= 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.
Recommended Materials	For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint.
Unsuitable Materials	Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Name	STEL		TWA		
	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	Footnote
Xylene (mixed isomers)	655	150	350	80	

Other Exposure Information
A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for White spirits [Stoddard solvent] (Safe Work Australia) of 790 mg/m³. A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers) (Safe Work Australia) of 350 mg/m³, (80 ppm). The corresponding STEL level is 655 mg/m³, (150 ppm). The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.

Appropriate engineering controls
Provide sufficient ventilation to ensure that the working environment is below the TWA (time weighted average). Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flame proof exhaust ventilation system is required. Refer to AS 1940-The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS 2430-Explosive gas atmospheres for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Respiratory Protection
Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.

Eye Protection
The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Hand Protection
Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: Excellent: Nitrile rubber gloves Fair: Vinyl gloves. Neoprene gloves Poor: NR latex.

Personal Protective Equipment
The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

Footwear
Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Body Protection
Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Hygiene Measures
Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form Liquid

Appearance Clear, colourless liquid.

Odour Paraffinic odour.

Boiling Point 149 - 192 °C.

Solubility in Water Insoluble.

Solubility in Organic Solvents Miscible in aromatic and aliphatic solvents.

Specific Gravity 0.78 @ 15 °C.

Vapour Pressure 0.43 kPa @ 15 °C.

Vapour Density (Air=1) 4.57 @ 15 °C.

Evaporation Rate 0.16 (nBuAc=1); 80 (di-ethyl ether=1).

Odour Threshold Vapours can be detected at levels of 0.5-5 mg/m³. Tolerance of the odour may be developed.

Volatile Component 100%.
Volatile organic carbon content: 85%.

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 3.7 - 6.7.
Surface Tension	26.4 mN/m at 20 °C (typical value).
Flash Point	41-42 °C.
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat, sparks or naked flames. Use flameproof equipment and fittings to prevent flammability risk. Electrically link and ground metal containers for transfer of the product to prevent accumulation of static electricity. Ensure adequate ventilation to prevent an explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours will travel considerable distances to sources of ignition.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	296 °C.
Flammable Limits - Lower	0.7 vol%.
Flammable Limits - Upper	6.5 vol%.
Explosion Properties	Risk of explosion. Above flash point, vapour-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Sealed containers may rupture when heated.
Kinematic Viscosity	1.08 mm^2/s at 25 °C (typical value).
Saturated Vapour Concentration	21 g/m^3 (in air) (estimated values).
Other Information	Coefficient of expansion: 0.0008 / °C (typical value). Dielectric constant: 2.1 at 20 °C (typical value). Refractive index: 1.434 at 20 °C (typical value).

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal temperatures, pressures and conditions of use and storage.
Conditions to Avoid	Heat, flames, static discharge, sparks and other ignition sources and incompatible materials.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents (e.g. chlorine, chromium trioxide, nitric acid, peroxides, permanganates), strong acids, various plastics, rubber, and coatings.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Reaction with strong oxidizing agents (e.g. chlorine, chromium trioxide, nitric acid, peroxides, permanganates) may be violent or explosive, with an increased risk of fire. Reacts with some forms of plastics, rubber, and coatings.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Ingestion	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Ingestion of this product will irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting. Possible symptoms: effects on the central nervous system, pneumonia, pulmonary oedema. Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. Fatal dose for humans estimated at 100 - 150 ml, but ingestion of much smaller amounts (10-30 ml) may cause lung oedema and possible death because of aspiration into lungs.
Inhalation	May cause irritation to the mucous membranes, eyes and upper airways, especially where vapours or mists are generated. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, chest pain, headache, drowsiness and dizziness. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness, euphoria, nausea and vomiting; continued inhalation may result in CNS effects (poor coordination, tremors, spasms), narcosis, unconsciousness and/or death.
Skin	May cause redness, itching and irritation. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause a defatting effect causing dryness, cracking, soreness, inflammation and possibly, dermatitis.
Eye	Vapours may be irritating at concentrations of 450 ppm and above (15 minutes exposure) and contact with the liquid solvent may cause mild to moderate irritation to the eyes and can be painful and possibly damaging to eye tissues.
Carcinogenicity	Xylenes [1330-20-7] is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 47, Vol. 71; 1999) as Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans. Petroleum solvents is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 47; 1989) as Group 3: Not classifiable as

	to carcinogenicity to humans.
Chronic Effects	Chronic exposure may lead to central nervous system complications, blood changes (aplastic anemia, a rare occurrence that is potentially fatal), and dermatitis. Chronic exposure may cause liver and kidney damage. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations may cause hearing loss. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Quantitative data on the ecological effect of this product are not available. Toxic for aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable. Oxidises by photo-chemical reactions in air.
Mobility	Distribution: log Pow: 3.7 - 6.7.
Bioaccumulative Potential	The log Pow of 3.5 to 6.4 indicates a moderate potential for bioaccumulation by organisms from water.
Environmental Protection	Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations	Dispose of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

14. Transport information

Transport Information	Dangerous Goods of Class 3 Flammable Liquids, are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: - Class 1, Class 2.1, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1, dangerous goods are in bulk, Class 2.3, Class 4.2, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane and Class 7.
U.N. Number	1300
UN proper shipping name	TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE
Transport hazard class(es)	3
Hazchem Code	3Y
Packing Group	III
EPG Number	3A1
IERG Number	14

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information	Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS). Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
Poisons Schedule	S5

16. Other Information

Literature References	'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia. Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY, 1997. National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', 2011. Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010. Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'. Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.
Contact Person/Point	Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT: All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are

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