

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Trade Name: Norchem CPR 566  
 Product Synonyms: Carbon Solvent  
 Recommended Use: To remove oil, grease and carbonized deposits from burner tips and barrels, piston rings injectors, carburetors, fuel oil heaters, lube oil cooler, cylinder heads, engine blocks, etc.  
 Company Identification: Goldcrest International Singapore Pte Ltd  
 38 Tech Park Crescent  
 Singapore 638098  
 Emergency phone number: (65) 6862 6006 Tel  
 (65) 6863 3665 Fax

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1 GHS Classification

##### PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Flammable Liquids Category 4

##### HEALTH HAZARDS:

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5

Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 5

Skin corrosion: Category 1

Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 1

Skin Sensitizer Category 1

Germ cell mutagenicity - Category 1

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Reproductive toxicity - Category 1

STOT (Single Exposure) - Category 1

STOT (Repeat Exposure) - Category 1

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

##### ENVIRONMENT

Acute aquatic toxicant - Category 3

Chronic aquatic toxicant - Category 2

#### 2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

##### PICTOGRAM



##### SIGNAL WORD

Danger

##### PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H227 Combustible liquid

##### HEALTH HAZARDS:

H303 May be harmful if swallowed

H313 May be harmful in contact with skin

H315 Causes skin irritation

H318 Causes serious eye damage

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

H340 May cause genetic defects

H351 Suspected of causing cancer

H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child

H370 Causes damage to organs <respiratory, cardiovascular system, kidney, nervous system>

H372 Causes damage to organs <liver, digestive tract, kidney, spleen, thymus, cardiovascular, hematopoietic & central nervous system> through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

H402 Harmful to aquatic life

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

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

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

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

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/ vapours/spray.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

### Response

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...if you feel unwell.

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty water/...

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label) ... Reference to supplemental first aid instruction.

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...

P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P308 + P311 IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...

P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor/...

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P391 Collect spillage.

### Storage

P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

P405 Store locked up.

### Disposal

P501: Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Chemical Identity	3.2 Common Name/Synonyms	3.3 CAS No.	% Range
Solvent Naptha	Heavy Aromatic	64742-94-5	30 - 55 %
1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene	-	95-63-6	0 - 2 %
Naphthalene	-	91-20-3	1 - 5 %
Fuels, diesel	-	68334-30-5	10 - 30 %
Kerosine	-	8008-20-6	0 - 7 %
Phenol	-	108-95-2	5 - 10 %
Dichloromethane;	Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	1 - 5 %
Tall oil rosin	-	8052-10-6	< 2 %
Sodium dioctyl sulphosuccinate	-	577-11-7	< 2 %
Alcohol Ethoxylate	Lauryl Alcohol	68439-50-9	< 2 %
ETHANOLAMINE	MONOETHANOLAMINE	141-43-5	< 2 %
Sodium Nitrite	NaNO2	7632-00-0	< 2 %

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first-aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

#### General Advice

Eye Contact	Rinse opened eye for several minutes under running water. Then consult a doctor.
Skin Contact	Immediately flush with water for at least 15 minutes and seek medical treatment. Avoid rubbing affected parts which aggravate irritation and cause product dispersion.
Inhalation	Supply fresh air; consult doctor in case of complaints.
If swallowed	Rinse out mouth and seek medical treatment.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

No data available

### 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

Note: Mixture contains multiple hazardous ingredients e.g. Naphthalene, Phenol, etc.  
Present Composition / Information on Ingredients & SDS to attending doctor.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Water fog, Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide, Alcohol-resistant foam. Do not use direct water jet.

### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Prevent runoff from fire fighting or dilution from entering drains or water courses.

Smoke, fume and incomplete combustion products, oxides of carbon are generated during a fire emergency.

### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Firefighters, and others exposed, wear self-contained breathing apparatus and personnel protective equipment.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid breathing vapours, mist or contact with skin & eyes. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

Hazard identification for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice.

Evacuate unprotected occupants nearby and those on downwind areas.

Use personal protective clothing. Information regarding personal protective measures see, section 8 depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.

For emergency responders: Full-face respirators for organic vapour or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

Use Aromatic resistance gloves, boots, body suit to prevent direct contact with body tissues.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

Do not allow product to reach sewage system or the environment.

Inform respective authorities in case of seepage into water course or sewage system.

Do not allow to penetrate the ground/soil.

Inform responsible authorities in case of seepage into the ground.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Recovery : Contain spillage, soak up with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and transfer to a container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal.

Never return spills in original containers for re-use.

Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal.

Never return spills in original containers for re-use.

Additional advice : Use non-sparking tools & equipment for recovery work.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling and usage :

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Avoid splashes. Avoid the formation or spread of mists in the atmosphere.

Avoid inhalation, ingestion and contact with skin and eyes. Wear personal protective equipment.

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Use with adequate ventilation.

Spilled material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electric spark.

Use proper bonding/earthing procedures however this may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Use explosion-proof equipment. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms.

Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.

Empty bulk container may contain residual liquid and vapour which may ignite in the present of an electric spark.

Hygiene measures :

Emergency equipment immediately accessible, with instructions for use.

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing.

Use clean, well-maintained personal protection equipment.

Store personal protection equipment in a clean location away from the work area.

Keep working clothes separately. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Contaminated clothing must never be washed or reused.

Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

The product must only be handled by specifically trained employees.

Use clean, well-maintained personal protection equipment

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical Measures for storage :

Take all necessary measures to avoid accidental discharge of products into drains and waterways due to the rupture of containers or transfer systems.

Storage conditions: Recommended :

Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

Loading and unloading under ambient. Transport at ambient temperature and pressure.

Packaging Measures

Suitable storage material and coatings: Carbon steel, stainless steel, polyester, Tron and polyvinylalcohol (PVA).

Unsuitable material: Butyl rubber, Natural rubber, EPDM, Polystyrene, Polypropylene, Polyacrylonitrile.

Incompatible products : Strong acids Strong bases Strong oxidizing agents Strong reducing agents.

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

no data available

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

Chemical Identity	Source	TWA	STEL
Solvent Naptha	ExxonMobil	100 mg/m3	No Data Available
1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene	Singapore PELs	123 mg/m3	No Data Available
Naphthalene	Singapore PELs	52 mg/m3	79 mg/m3
Fuels, diesel	ACGIH	100 mg/m3	No Data Available
Kerosine	ACGIH	200 mg/m3	No Data Available
Phenol	ACGIH	5 ppm (TLV, skin)	-
Dichloromethane;	ACGIH	50 ppm	-
Tall oil rosin	WES	3 mg/m3 (respirable dust)	-
Sodium dioctyl sulphosuccinate	-	No Data Available	No Data Available
Alcohol Ethoxylate	-	No Data Available	No Data Available
ETHANOLAMINE	-	3 ppm	6 ppm
Sodium Nitrite	-	No Data Available	No Data Available

### 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area.

### 8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

General	Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed. Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing. Do not inhale dust / smoke / mist. Vacuum clean contaminated clothing. Do not blow or brush off contamination.
Hand Protection	Wash hands before breaks and at the end of work. Wear Protective gloves (Check protective gloves for proper condition before use). To avoid skin problems reduce the wearing of gloves to the required minimum. Preventive skin protection by using skin-protecting agents is recommended. After use of gloves apply skin-cleaning agents and skin cosmetics.
Eye protection (Phenol specific)	Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.
Skin Protection (Phenol specific)	Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact. Butyl rubber and neoprene are suitable materials for personal protective equipment.
Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved): (Phenol specific)	If the exposure limit is exceeded, a full facepiece respirator with organic vapor cartridge and dust/mist filter may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-facepiece positive pressure, air-supplied respirator. WARNING: Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

#### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Physical State	Liquid
	Colour	Dark Brown to Black
Odour		Solvent odour
Odour threshold;		Not available
pH (100%)		Not available
Melting Point:		Not available
Boiling Point:		Not available
Flash point:		> 60 °C
Evaporation Rate:		Not available
Flammability (solid, gas);		Not applicable
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % In air): LEL & UEL:		Not available
Vapour Pressure:		Not available
Vapour density:		Not available
Specific Gravity		0.92
Solubility In Water		Not Miscible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water;		Not available
Auto-ignition temperature:		Not available
Decomposition Temperature:		Not available
Viscosity		Not available
9.2 Other information		Not available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity	No known reactivity hazard
10.2 Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
10.3 Hazardous Reaction	No known Hazardous Reaction or Polymerization
10.4 Conditions To Avoid	Heat, open flames and high energy ignition sources.
10.5 Incompatible Materials	Strong Acids, Strong Bases, Oxidisers, Strong Reducing agent, aluminum chloride and nitrobenzene, calcium hypochlorite, butadiene, halogens, formaldehyde, mineral oxidizing acids, isocyanates, sodium nitrite and many other materials.
10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products	Under fire conditions: Potassium oxides, Sodium oxides, Silicon oxides, Phosphorus oxides, Carbon Monoxide; - can be released in case of fire, these can have a fire-promoting effect due to release of oxygen.

# 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## 11.1 Toxicological information

Ingredients							
	Solvent Naphtha 64742-94-5 1,2,4- Trimethyl benzene 95-63-6 Naphthalene 91-20-3	Fuels, diesel 68334-30-5 Kerosine 8008-20-6	Phenol 108-95-2	Dichloromethane 75-09-2	Tall oil rosin 8052-10-6	Sodium dioctyl sulphosuccinate 577-11-7	Alcohol Ethoxylate 68439-50-9
Acute toxicity	Not Classified	Category (Inhalation) 4	Category (Oral) 4 (Dermal) 3	Not Classified	Not classified	Not classified	Not classified
Oral LD50 : mg/kg	> 6000	rat > 5000	rat 317	rat > 2,000	-	rat >5000	rat 1,720
Dermal LD50 mg/kg	> 2000	rabbit > 5000	rabbit 630	rat > 2,000	-	rabbit >2000	-
Inhalation LC50 g/m3	-	rat > 4000	rat 316	mouse 4h vapor, 86	-	rat 4h >20	-

Ingredients				Mixture
	Ethanolamine 141-43-5	Sodium Nitrite 7632-00-0		Mixture CPR 566
Acute toxicity	Category (Oral) 4	Category (Oral) 3		Category (Oral) 5 (Dermal) 5
Oral LD50 : mg/kg	rat 1,720	rat 180		-
Dermal LD50 mg/kg	-	rabbit > 5000		-
Inhalation LC50 g/m3	-	rat > 4000		-

### Mixture : CPR 566

Skin corrosion / irritation	Skin Corrosion - Category 1
Serious eye damage / eye irritation	Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 1
Sensitization	
Dermal	Skin Sensitizer - Category 1
Inhalation	Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity;	Germ cell mutagenicity - Category 1
Carcinogenicity;	Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Reproductive toxicity;	Reproductive toxicity - Category 1
STOT-single exposure;	STOT (Single Exposure) - Category 1
STOT-repeated exposure;	STOT (Repeat Exposure) - Category 1
Aspiration hazard	Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

## Potential health effects

- Important contributors are:
- [A] - Solvent Naphtha, 1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene, Naphthalene
  - [B] - Fuels, diesel, Kerosine
  - [C] - Phenol
  - [D] - Dichloromethane

## Inhalation

[A] Other health effects from short and long term exposure: Pending human experience and/or experimental data. Vapour concentrations above the recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects.

[B] Contains a petroleum-based mineral oil. May cause respiratory irritation or other pulmonary effects following prolonged or repeated inhalation of oil mist at airborne levels above the recommended mineral oil mist exposure limit. Symptoms of respiratory irritation may include coughing and difficulty breathing. Excessive or prolonged breathing of this material may cause central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma or death. If this material is heated, fumes may be unpleasant and produce nausea and irritation of

[C] Breathing vapor, dust or mist results in digestive disturbances (vomiting, difficulty in swallowing, diarrhoea, loss of appetite). Will irritate, possibly burn respiratory tract. Other symptoms listed under ingestion may also occur.

## Ingestion

[A] Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

[B] Because of its low viscosity, this material can directly enter the lungs, if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. May be severely irritating and cause permanent damage to the mouth, throat, and stomach. May be irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Symptoms may include pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Symptoms may include pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and, in severe cases, collapse, shock, and death.

[C] Poison. Symptoms may include burning pain in mouth and throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, muscular weakness, central nervous system effects, increase in heart rate, irregular breathing, coma, and possibly death. Acute exposure is also associated with kidney and liver damage. Ingestion of 1 gram has been lethal to humans.

## Skin

[A] Prolong and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis.

[B] Contact with the skin causes irritation. Skin contact may cause drying or defatting of the skin. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin.

[C] Corrosive. Rapidly absorbed through the skin with systemic poisoning effects to follow. Discoloration and severe burns may occur, but may be disguised by a loss in pain sensation.

## Eyes

[B] Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.

[C] Corrosive. Eye burns with redness, pain, blurred vision may occur. May cause severe damage and blindness.

## Additional Information;

[A] Naphthalene: Exposure to high concentration of naphthalene may cause destruction of red blood cells, anemia, and cataracts. Naphthalene caused cancer in laboratory animal studies, but the relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

[B] This product contains kerosene. ACUTE/SUBCHRONIC: Following acute exposure to kerosene, signs observed in rats and rabbits were of a low order of toxicity: central nervous system depression occurred following oral exposure, skin irritation (ranging from slight to severe irritation) occurred with dermal exposure, and respiratory tract irritation occurred with inhalation exposure. None of the kerosenes tested produced more than slight eye irritation and none were skin sensitizers. However, intratracheal administration or artificial aspiration of small volumes (0.1 to 0.2 ml) of kerosene into the lungs of rats, chickens and primates resulted in lung damage and/or death. In a study in which rats, mice, rabbits and cats were exposed to kerosene aerosol concentrations in the range 0.05 to 120 mg/l for up to four weeks, reductions in respiratory rate, pulmonary hyperaemia, leucocytosis, monocytosis and decreased erythrocyte sedimentation rate were observed, and histological examination revealed inflammatory changes in the respiratory tract (tracheitis, bronchitis and pneumonia).

This product contains petroleum base oils which may be refined by various processes including severe solvent extraction, severe hydrocracking, or severe hydrotreating. None of the oils requires a cancer warning under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). These oils have not been listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Annual Report nor have they been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as; carcinogenic to humans (Group 1), probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A), or possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). This product contains gas oils.

CANCER: Chronic (3 to 24 months) mouse dermal toxicity studies of kerosenes and jet fuels produced mild to moderate skin irritation, while long-term (2+ years) studies showed moderate to severe skin damage as well as an increased incidence of tumors after long latency periods (probably due to a secondary mechanism related to skin irritancy). DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTION: Hydrodesulfurized kerosene was tested by the Petroleum Product Stewardship Council in a OECD Guideline 421 Reproductive/Developmental Toxicity Study. The kerosene sample was diluted to 494 (60%), 330 (40%), and 165 (20%) mg/kg/day in food grade mineral oil and applied daily during pre-mating and mating to day 19 of gestation. There was no apparent maternal, reproductive, or developmental toxicity at any dose. Males treated for eight weeks had increased relative kidney weights in the high dose group but no microscopic changes in testes or epididymides. No gross anomalies were observed in the pups.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Diesel fuel vapor did not cause fetotoxic or teratogenic effects when pregnant rats were exposed on days 6-15 of pregnancy. Gas oils were applied to the skin of pregnant rats daily on days 0-19 of gestation. All but one (coker light gas oil) caused fetotoxicity (increased resorptions, reduced litter weight, reduced litter size) at dose levels that were also maternally toxic.

This product may contain significant amounts of Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH's) which have been shown to cause skin cancer after prolonged and frequent contact with the skin of test animals. Brief or intermittent skin contact with this product is not expected to have serious effects if it is washed from the skin. While skin cancer is unlikely to occur in human beings following use of this product, skin contact and breathing, of mists, vapors or dusts should be reduced to a minimum.

[C] Repeated exposure may cause symptoms described for acute poisoning as well as eye and skin discoloration. Persons with pre-existing skin, eye or central nervous system disorders, or impaired liver, kidney, or pulmonary function may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance.

The major hazard of phenol is its ability to penetrate the skin rapidly, particularly when liquid, causing severe injury which can be fatal. Phenol also has a strong corrosive effect on body tissue causing severe chemical burns. Due to its local anesthetizing properties, skin burns may be painless.

[D] Carcinogenicity Component List Classification Dichloromethane; methylene chloride IARC Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans US NTP Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen. ACGIH A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.



## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

		Ingredients						
		Solvent Naphtha 64742-94-5 1,2,4- Trimethyl benzene 95-63-6 Naphthalene 91-20-3	Fuels, diesel 68334-30-5 Kerosine 8008-20-6	Phenol 108-95-2	Dichloromethane 75- 09-2	Tall oil rosin 8052-10-6	Sodium dioctyl sulphosuccinate 577-11-7	Alcohol Ethoxylate 68439-50-9
Aquatic toxicity								
Acute		Not Classified	Not Classified	Not Classified	Not Classified	Not Classified	Not Classified	Category 1
Chronic		Category 2	Category 2	Not Classified	Not Classified	Not Classified	Not Classified	Not Classified
Fish LC50 (h) (d) mg/l		Fish 96 h > 0.1 - 1	no available data	Fish 96 h 10 - 100	Pimephales promelas 96 h 193	Fish 96 h 100-200	Oncorhynchus mykiss 96 h >10 - 100	no available data
Crustacea LC50 (h) mg/l		no available data	no available data	no available data	no available data	no available data	no available data	no available data
Invertebrate EC50 (h) mg/l		no available data	no available data	no available data	Daphnia magna 48 h 27	Daphnia magna 48 h 238-479	Daphnia magna 48 h >10 - 100	no available data
Micro-organisms IC50 (h) mg/l		no available data	no available data	no available data	bacteria 40 min 2590		no available data	no available data
Aquatic Plant ErC50 (h) mg/l		no available data	no available data	no available data	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata 96 h > 662	Selenastrum capricornutum 72 h 185-217	no available data	no available data
		Ingredients						Mixture
		Ethanolamine 141-43-5	Sodium Nitrite 7632-00-0					Mixture CPR 566
Aquatic toxicity								
Acute		Not Classified	Category 1					Category 3
Chronic		Not Classified	Not Classified					Category 2
Fish LC50 (h) (d) mg/l		Fish 96 h 170	Salmo gairdneri 96 h 0.54-26.3					no available data
Crustacea LC50 (h) mg/l		no available data	aquatic crustacea 96 h 4.93					no available data
Invertebrate EC50 (h) mg/l		no available data	Daphnia magna 48 h 15.4					no available data
Micro-organisms IC50 (h) mg/l		no available data	Protozoa 48 h 421					no available data
Aquatic Plant ErC50 (h) mg/l		no available data	Scenedesmus subspicatus 72 h > 100					no available data

<b>12.2 Persistence and degradability:</b>	<b>Biodegradability</b>
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No data available

<b>12.3 Bioaccumulative potential:</b>	<b>Bioaccumulation</b>
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No data available

<b>12.4 Mobility in soil:</b>	<b>Distribution among environment compartments</b>
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No data available

<b>12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment</b>
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No data available

<b>12.6 Other adverse effects:</b>	<b>Additional ecological information</b>
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Do not allow to enter soil, waterways or waste water channels. Do not release untreated into natural waters.

<b>13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION</b>
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13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.

If disposal is necessary, do not dispose into sewage. Consult local, state and federal regulations.

Contaminated packaging

To be disposed of by approved facilities or licence waste collector. Observe all local and national regulations.

Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations.

<b>14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION</b>
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	<i>ADR, RID, ADN</i>	<i>IMDG</i>	<i>IATA</i>
14.1 UN number	UN 3082	UN 3082	UN 3082
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substances, Liquid N.O.S.  (Naphthalene, Phenol Solution)	Environmentally hazardous substances, Liquid N.O.S.  (Naphthalene, Phenol Solution)	Environmentally hazardous substances, Liquid N.O.S.  (Naphthalene, Phenol Solution)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	9	9	9
14.4 Packaging group	III	III	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Yes	Marine pollutant: Yes	Yes
14.6 Special precautions for user		No Information	

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code.

No information available

Hazard Label



## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations

Ingredients							
	Solvent Naptha 64742-94-5 1,2,4- Trimethyl benzene 95-63-6	Fuels, diesel 68334-30-5 Kerosine 8008-20-6	Phenol 108-95-2	Dichloromethane 75-09-2	Tall oil rosin 8052-10-6	Sodium dioctyl sulphosuccinate 577-11-7	Alcohol Ethoxylate 68439-50-9
Ingredients are on the inventory	Naphthalene 91-20-3						
TSCA	No Info.	Yes	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.	Yes	Yes
DSL	No Info.	Yes	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.	Yes	Yes
EINECS	No Info.	Yes	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.	Yes
AICS	No Info.	Yes	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.
ISHL	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.
KECI	No Info.	Yes	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.	Yes	Yes
IECSC	No Info.	Yes	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.	Yes	Yes
NZIoC:	No Info.	Yes	No Info.	No Info.	Yes	No Info.	No Info.
PICCS	No Info.	Yes	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.	Yes	Yes
NEA	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

	Ingredients		Mixture
Ingredients are on the inventory	Ethanolamine 141-43-5	Sodium Nitrite 7632-00-0	Mixture CPR 566
TSCA	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.
DSL	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.
EINECS	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.
AICS	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.
ISHL	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.
KECI	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.
IECSC	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.
NZIoC:	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.
PICCS	No Info.	No Info.	No Info.
NEA	No	No Info.	No Info.

Mixture : As 666
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Montreal Protocol	Not Listed
Stockholm Convention	Not Listed
Rotterdam Convention	Not Listed

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

STOT = Specific Target Organ Toxicity

PEL = Permissible Exposure Level determined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

TWA = Time-Weighted Averages are based on 8h/day, 40h/week exposures OSHA

STEL = Short Term Exposure Limits are based on 15-minute exposures

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

WES = New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards

TSCA United States TSCA Inventory

DSL Canadian Domestic Substances List

EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

AICS Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances

ISHL Japan - Inventory of Chemical Substances

KECI Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory

IECSC Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China

NZIoC: New Zealand. Inventory of Chemical Substances

PICCS Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

NEA Singapore - National Environment Agency

Date Issued: 23 Feb 2016

This Safety Data Sheet was prepared in accordance to United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS, 2013)

End of Safety Data Sheet