

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Dry Slops
Other Names	Mixture - All components listed on AICS
Uses	Solvent; downgraded Gunwash.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	No Data Available
Chemical Name	Dry Slops
Product Description	No Data Available

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Redox Pty Ltd	2 Swettenham Road Minto NSW 2566 Australia	+61-2-97333000
Redox Pty Ltd	11 Mayo Road Wiri Auckland 2104 New Zealand	+64-9-2506222
Redox Inc.	2132A E. Dominguez Street Carson CA 90810 USA	+1-424-675-3200
Redox Chemicals Sdn Bhd	Level 2, No. 8, Jalan Sapir 33/7 Seksyen 33, Shah Alam Premier Industrial Park 40400 Shah Alam Sengalor, Malaysia	+60-3-5614-2111

Emergency Contact Details

For emergencies only; DO NOT contact these companies for general product advice.

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Poisons Information Centre	Westmead NSW	1800-251525 131126
Chemcall	Australia	1800-127406 +64-4-9179888

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust) No Data Available

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification	Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)		
Precautionary Statements	Prevention	P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
		P233	Keep container tightly closed.
		P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
		P261	Avoid breathing fumes/mists/vapours/spray.
		P264	Wash contacted areas thoroughly after handling.



	P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
	P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
	P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
Response	P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
	P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
	P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
	P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
	P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
	P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
	P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO ₂), dry chemical or foam for extinction. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred fire-fighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.
Storage	P391	Collect spillage.
	P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
	P405	Store locked up.
Disposal	P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification

Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Acetone	No Data Available	67-64-1	20 - 40 %
Ethanol	No Data Available	64-17-5	10 - 30 %
Hydrocarbon blend	No Data Available		10 - 30 %
Toluene	No Data Available	108-88-3	10 - 30 %
Xylene	No Data Available	1330-20-7	10 - 30 %
Other solvents	No Data Available		5 - 15 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed	If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash mouth with water and contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor.
Eye	Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.
Skin	Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) for 10-20 minutes or until product is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard. If irritation persists, repeat flushing and seek medical attention.



Inhaled	If symptoms of poisoning become evident, contact a Poisons Information Centre, or call a doctor at once. Remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be beneficial if administered by trained personnel, preferably on a doctor's advice. DO NOT allow victim to move about unnecessarily. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of patient.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	No information available on medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this product.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	Flame-proof equipment is necessary in all areas where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed.
Flammability Conditions	Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
Extinguishing Media	In case of fire, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog. Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used. Try to contain spills, minimize spillage entering drains or water courses.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	There is a moderate risk of an explosion from this product if commercial quantities are involved in a fire. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel to an ignition source and flash back. Vapour can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapour may cause flash fire. May be ignited by heat, sparks or flame. May polymerise explosively when involved in a fire. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do NOT allow fire fighting water to reach waterways, drains or sewers. Store fire fighting water for treatment.
Personal Protective Equipment	Fire fighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves) or chemical splash suit.
Flash Point	-20 °C
Lower Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Upper Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temperature	No Data Available
Hazchem Code	•3YE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Increase ventilation. Avoid walking through spilled product as it may be slippery when spilt. Water spray may be used to cool and disperse vapours, protect personnel, and dilute spills to form non-flammable mixtures. Do NOT get water inside containers. A vapour suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. Water spray may reduce vapour but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.
Clean Up Procedures	Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Avoid using sawdust or other combustible material. Any electrical equipment should be non-sparking. Any equipment capable of building an electrostatic charge should be electrically grounded. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains.
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Do NOT let product reach drains or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Management.
Evacuation Criteria	Evacuate all unnecessary personnel.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Personnel involved in the clean up should wear full protective clothing as listed in section 8.



7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Ensure an eye bath and safety shower are available and ready for use. Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Wash thoroughly after handling. Take precautionary measures against static discharges by bonding and grounding equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not inhale product vapours. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Operations should be carried out in an efficient fume hood or equivalent system. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Discard contaminated shoes. Keep away from combustible material. Empty containers pose a fire risk, evaporate residue under a fume hood. Chemicals should be used only by those trained in handling potentially hazardous materials.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated, fire-proof area (or refrigerated tank). Keep containers tightly sealed when not in use. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Protect against physical damage. Ground and bond storage containers. Avoid exposure to temperature above 50 Deg C. Store away from incompatible materials as listed in section 10. Store away from direct sunlight. This product has a UN Classification of 1993 and a Dangerous Goods Class 3 (flammable) according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail.
Container	Container type/package must comply with all applicable local legislation. Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	The following exposure standard has been established by the Safe Work Australia (SWA); <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Product</th> <th>TWA(mg/m³)</th> <th>STEL(mg/m³)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Acetone</td> <td>1185</td> <td>2375</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Xylene</td> <td>350</td> <td>655</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ethanol</td> <td>1880</td> <td>not set</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Toluene</td> <td>191</td> <td>574</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>NOTE: 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. These exposure standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.</p>	Product	TWA(mg/m ³)	STEL(mg/m ³)	Acetone	1185	2375	Xylene	350	655	Ethanol	1880	not set	Toluene	191	574
Product	TWA(mg/m ³)	STEL(mg/m ³)														
Acetone	1185	2375														
Xylene	350	655														
Ethanol	1880	not set														
Toluene	191	574														
Exposure Limits	No Data Available															
Biological Limits	No information available on biological limit values for this product.															
Engineering Measures	A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. 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. Use an explosion proof exhaust ventilation system. Vapour heavier than air – prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. Do NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected.															
Personal Protection Equipment	RESPIRATOR: No respirator is necessary when using this product (AS1715/1716). EYES: Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used (AS1336/1337). HANDS: Prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. Gloves made from the following materials: polyvinyl alcohol, Teflon, PE/EVAL (AS2161). CLOTHING: Chemical-resistant coveralls, splash apron and safety footwear (AS3765/2210).															
Work Hygienic Practices	Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, before breaks and at the end of work.															

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Characteristic
Colour	Clear/Colourless
pH	No Data Available
Vapour Pressure	30 kPa (@ 25 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	No Data Available



Boiling Point	60 °C
Melting Point	No Data Available
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	No Data Available
Specific Gravity	0.80 - 0.90
Flash Point	-20 °C
Auto Ignition Temp	No Data Available
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	No Data Available
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	No Data Available
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	No Data Available
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	No Data Available
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	No Data Available
Potential for Dust Explosion	No Data Available
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	No Data Available
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No Data Available
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	No Data Available
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	No Data Available
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	No Data Available
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	No Data Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	Extremely flammable.
Chemical Stability	This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30 Deg C. Keep containers tightly closed. Containers should be kept dry. Keep containers and surrounding areas well ventilated. Keep away from sources of sparks or ignition. Handle and open containers carefully. Any electrical equipment in the area of this product should be flame proofed. Avoid heat, sparks, flame and build up of static electricity.
Materials to Avoid	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.
Hazardous Polymerisation	This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.



11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	<p>Toxicity: LD50 Oral, Rat 5800mg/kg LD50 Oral, Mouse = 3000mg/kg For acetone: LD50 Oral, Rabbit = 5340mg/kg LD50 Dermal, Guinea Pig = >9400mg/kg In delayed (chronic and subchronic) studies, an 8 week inhalation study in rats showed no significant effects at 19,000ppm 5 days/week, and a 90 day oral toxicity in rats showed a no-observed-effects-level of 100mg/kg/day and a low-observed-effects-level of 500mg/kg/day based on increased liver and kidney weights and nephrotoxicity. Ames Assay (S. typhimium): Negative Chromosome Aberrations and Sister Chromatid Exchange Assays: Negative Point Mutation in Mouse Lymphoma Cells: Negative DNA Cell-binding Assay: Negative There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Short Term Exposure: Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. Because of the low viscosity of this product, it may 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. However, this product is an oral irritant. Symptoms may include burning sensation and reddening of skin in mouth and throat. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should</p>
Inhalation	<p>Short Term Exposure: High vapour pressures may cause drowsiness and dizziness. In addition product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort. Long Term Exposure: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</p>
SkinIrritant	<p>Short Term Exposure: Available data shows that this product is harmful, but symptoms are not available. In addition product is a skin irritant. Symptoms may include itchiness and reddening of contacted skin. Other symptoms may also become evident, but all should disappear once exposure has ceased. Long Term Exposure: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.</p>
Eyelrritant	<p>Short Term Exposure: This product is an eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment may cause permanent damage. Long Term Exposure: No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.</p>
Carcinogen Category	No Data Available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	<p>Fish: LC50 rainbow trout: 5540 mg/L LC50 bluegill sunfish: 8300 mg/L Daphnia: EC50 10 mg/L (24-48 hour)</p>
Persistence/Degradability	BOD: 1.22g O2/g (5 days)
Mobility	No information available on mobility for this product.
Environmental Fate	Avoid contaminating waterways, drains and sewers.
Bioaccumulation Potential	<p>Bioconcentration factor is 1, suggesting bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. This was calculated using an experimental Log Kow value of -0.24 Octanol/water partition coefficient: 0.58</p>
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	<p>Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility. This product may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. If neither of these options is suitable, consider controlled incineration, or landfill.</p>
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice.



14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Land Transport (Australia)**

ADG

Proper Shipping Name	Flammable Liquid, N.O.S.
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
UN Number	1993
Hazchem	•3YE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	274

Sea Transport

IMDG

Proper Shipping Name	Flammable Liquid, N.O.S.
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1993
Hazchem	•3YE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	FE,SE
Marine Pollutant	No

Air Transport

IATA

Proper Shipping Name	Flammable Liquid, N.O.S.
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1993
Hazchem	•3YE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)
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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information	No Data Available
Poisons Schedule (Aust)	No Data Available



National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AICS)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Not Determined
Canada (NDSL)	Not Determined
China (IECSC)	Not Determined
Europe (EINECS)	Not Determined
Europe (REACH)	Not Determined
Japan (ENCS/METI)	Not Determined
Korea (KECI)	Not Determined
Malaysia (EHS Register)	Not Determined
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Not Determined
Philippines (PICCS)	Not Determined
Switzerland (Giftliste 1)	Not Determined
Switzerland (Inventory of Notified Substances)	Not Determined
Taiwan (NCSR)	Not Determined
USA (TSCA)	Not Determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes	SOLBLE4410
Revision	1
Revision Date	01 Oct 2012
Key/Legend	<p>< Less Than > Greater Than AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances atm Atmosphere CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) cm² Square Centimetres CO₂ Carbon Dioxide COD Chemical Oxygen Demand deg C (°C) Degrees Celcius EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand deg F (°F) Degrees Farenheit g Grams g/cm³ Grams per Cubic Centimetre g/l Grams per Litre HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health immiscible Liquids are insoluable in each other. inHg Inch of Mercury inH₂O Inch of Water K Kelvin kg Kilogram kg/m³ Kilograms per Cubic Metre lb Pound LC50 LC stands for lethal concentration. LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours. LD50 LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50%</p>



(one half) of a group of test animals.

ltr or **L** Litre

m³ Cubic Metre

mbar Millibar

mg Milligram

mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours

mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram

mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre

Misc or **Miscible** Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.

mm Millimetre

mmH₂O Millimetres of Water

mPa.s Millipascals per Second

N/A Not Applicable

NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NOHSC National Occupational Health and Safety Commission

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Oz Ounce

PEL Permissible Exposure Limit

Pa Pascal

ppb Parts per Billion

ppm Parts per Million

ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours

ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours

psi Pounds per Square Inch

R Rankine

RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure

STEL Short Term Exposure Limit

TLV Threshold Limit Value

tne Tonne

TWA Time Weighted Average

ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours

UN United Nations

wt Weight

