
1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND COMPANY

Product Name: Taisol 90
Product Type: Solvent
Supplier: Nuvo Australia Pty. Ltd.
Address: Suite 324, 23 Milton Parade, Malvern, Victoria, 3142.
Contact Numbers:
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Email: info@nuvo.com.au
Emergency telephone number: 0419 341 095

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance Formal Name: C12 to C26 alkanes
Substance Chemical Family: Aliphatic Hydrocarbon
CAS Number: 64741-41-9
EINECS Number: 292-454-3

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Human health hazards: If swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis. Prolonged / repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis. Prolonged exposure to vapour / mist concentrations above the recommended occupational exposure standard may cause headache, dizziness, nausea, irritation of the eyes, upper respiratory tract, mouth and digestive tract, asphyxiation, unconsciousness and even death.

Safety Hazards: Not classified as flammable but will burn. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

Environmental Hazards: None known.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Symptoms and effects: Prolonged exposure to vapour/mist concentrations above the recommended occupational standard may cause headache, dizziness, nausea, irritation of the eyes, upper respiratory tract, mouth and digestive tract, asphyxiation,

unconsciousness and even death. Splashes into the eye may cause irritation and conjunctivitis. If ingested can lead to irritation of the mouth, irritation of the throat, irritation of the digestive tract, vomiting, convulsions and coma. Aspiration into the lungs may occur directly or following ingestion. This can cause chemical pneumonitis which may be fatal.

First Aid – Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air. If breathing but unconscious, place in the recovery position. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. If heartbeat is absent give external cardiac compression. Monitor breathing and pulse. OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.
First Aid – Skin:	Wash skin with water using soap if available. Contaminated clothing must be removed as soon as possible. It must be laundered before reuse.
First Aid – Eye:	Flush eye with water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
First Aid – Ingestion:	DO NOT DELAY. Do not induce vomiting. Protect the airway if vomiting begins. Give nothing by mouth. If breathing but unconscious, place in the recovery position. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. OBTAIN MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.
Advice to Physicians:	Treat symptomatically. Diagnosis of ingestion of this product is by the history of events. In cases of ingestion, consider gastric lavage. Gastric lavage must only be undertaken after cuffed endotracheal intubation in view of the risk of aspiration. In cases of chemical pneumonitis, antibiotic and corticosteroid therapy should be considered. Administration of medicinal liquid paraffin may reduce absorption from the digestion tract.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific Hazards:	Combustion products may include carbon monoxide and unburnt hydrocarbons. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Extinguishing Media:	Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide and sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable Media:	Do not use water in a jet. Use of Halon extinguishers should be avoided for environmental reasons.
Other Information:	Keep adjacent drums and tanks cool by spraying with water.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions:	Vapour can travel along the ground for considerable distances. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Do not breath vapour, mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
Personal Protection:	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations.
Environmental Precautions:	Prevent from entering into drains, ditches or rivers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.
Cleanup methods – small spillage:	Absorb or contain liquid with sand, earth or spill control material. Shovel up and place in a labeled sealable container for subsequent safe disposal. Do not disperse using water.
Cleanup methods – large spillage:	Transfer to a labeled sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Otherwise treat as for small spillage.
Other Information:	Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Observe all relevant local regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Only use in well-ventilated areas. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth or bond all equipment.
Handling Temperature:	Ambient.
Storage:	Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Do not store in unsuitable, unlabelled or incorrectly labeled containers. Keep container tightly closed in a dry, well-ventilated place away from direct sunlight and other sources of heat or ignition. Prevent ingress of water. Drums should be correctly stacked to a maximum of 3 high. Keep in bunded area. Keep out of reach of children.
Storage Temperature:	Ambient.
Product Transfer:	Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding all equipment. Avoid splash filling. Wait 10 minutes after tank filling before opening hatches or manholes.
Tank Cleaning:	Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation which requires implementation of strict procedures and precautions. These include issuing work permits, gas-freeing of tanks, using a manned harness and lifeline and wearing air-supplied breathing apparatus. Prior to entry and whilst cleaning is underway, the atmosphere within the tanks must be

monitored using an oxygen meter and/or explosimeter. Additional precautions are required where the tank may in the past have contained leaded gasoline.

Recommended Materials: Use mild steel, stainless steel or containers. Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard. Use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint for container linings. Use compressed asbestos fibre, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B for seals and gaskets.

Unsuitable Materials: Materials for the construction of facilities for storing, handling and distributing this product should neither present unnecessary safety hazards nor adversely affect its quality. Examples of materials to avoid are: copper, copper alloys (ferrous and nonferrous), zinc, zinc alloys. Synthetic materials such as plastics and fiberglass may also be unsuitable, depending on the material specification and intended use. Materials for packages, containers (including containers for the retention or dispatch of samples) and container linings must not adversely affect the quality of the product. They must be impermeable and must not be weakened or otherwise affected by the product. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber, polymethyl methacrylate, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyisobutylene. Polyethylene and polypropylene are also unsuitable unless they are high density types which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product.

Other Information: Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed. Avoid the use of plastic containers for draining or sampling purposes. Never siphon by mouth.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Standards: In the absence of occupational exposure standards for this product, it is recommended that the following are adopted:

Name	Limit Type	Value	Unit	Other Information
Oil mist, mineral	TWA	5	mg/m ³	Ref: ACGIH
Oil mist, mineral	STEL	10	mg/m ³	Ref: ACGIH

Respiratory Protection: Not normally required. In a confined space self-contained breathing apparatus may be required.

Hand Protection: PVC or nitrile rubber gloves if splashes are likely to occur.

Eye Protection: Monogoggles if splashes are likely to occur.

Body Protection: Wear overalls to minimize containment of personal clothing. Launder overalls and undergarments regularly. Safety shoes or boots – chemical resistant.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Liquid at ambient temperature
Colour:	Colourless
Odour:	Odourless
Initial Boiling Point:	circa 175°C
Final Boiling Point:	circa 360°C
Vapour Pressure:	< 0.1 kPa at 40°C
Density:	circa 790 kg/m ³ at 15°C
Kinematic Viscosity:	2-6 mm ² /s at 40°C
Vapour Density (air = 1):	> 5
Pour Point:	Circa -5 degC
Flash Point:	> 68°C (PMCC)
Flammability Limit – lower:	circa 1%(V/V)
Flammability Limit – upper:	circa 6%(V/V)
Auto-ignition Temperature:	> 220°C
Explosive Properties:	In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixtures
Oxidising Properties	None
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble

10. STABILITY/REACTIVITY

Stability:	Stable.
Conditions to avoid:	Heat, flames and sparks.
Materials to avoid:	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products:	None known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment:	Toxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the toxicology of similar products.
Acute toxicity – oral:	LD ₅₀ >5000 mg/kg
Acute toxicity – dermal:	LD ₅₀ >2000 mg/kg
Acute toxicity – thermal:	LD ₅₀ >5 mg/l
Eye Irritation:	Expected to be non-irritant.
Skin Irritation:	Expected to be non-irritant.
Skin Sensitisation:	Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.
Human Effects:	Prolong/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for Assessment:	Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the ecotoxicology of similar products.
Mobility:	Floats on water. Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.
Persistence/degradability:	Inherently biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.
Bioaccumulation:	Has the potential to bioaccumulate.
Ecotoxicity:	Not toxic at limit of water solubility.
Sewage Treatment:	Not toxic at limit of water solubility.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Precautions:	See Section 8.
Waste Disposal:	Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or water courses,
Product Disposal:	Recycle if possible, otherwise incineration.
Container Disposal:	200 litre drums should be drained and returned to the supplier or sent a drum conditioner without removing or defacing markings or labels. Drums should no be reused without first obliterating all markings.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Not classified as dangerous for conveyance under UN, IMO, ADR/RID and IATA/ICAO codes.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EC Classification:	Flammable.
EC Symbols:	Xn
EC Risk Phrases:	R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

NUVO AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

TAISOL 90

EC Safety Phrases:

S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice and show this container or label.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Uses and restrictions:

For use as an industrial solvent.