

# Safety Data Sheet

## Tar Remover – Petroleum Based

Issue Date: September 2016

Valid to: September 2021

Mountain Cleaning Products


### SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT AND COMPANY

Trade Name:	Tar Remover – Petroleum Based
Synonyms:	NA
Chemical Formula:	NA
CAS Number:	NA
Product Uses:	Removing tar, gum, and other sticky substances from vehicles, furniture and other hard surfaces.
Supplier/Manufacturer:	Mountain Cleaning Products
Address:	7/7/ Snow St, South Lismore, NSW 2480
Telephone:	02 6622 8733
Fax:	02 6622 8744
Email:	support@mountaincleaning.com.au
Website:	www.mountaincleaning.com.au
Emergency Telephone:	13 11 26 (Poisons Information Centre)

### SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification:	Flammable liquids (Category 3). Skin irritation (Category 2). Skin sensitisation (Category 1). Eye irritation (Category 2A). Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Category 3) Aspiration hazard (Category 1)
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### LABELLING ELEMENTS:

Signal Word:	Danger
Pictogram(s):	
Hazard Statements(s):	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H315 Causes skin irritation. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

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	H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Precautionary Statement(s):	<p><b>Prevention</b></p> <p>P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.</p> <p>P233 Keep container tightly closed.</p> <p>P241 Use explosion-proof equipment.</p> <p>P242 Use only non-sparking tools.</p> <p>P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.</p> <p>P261 Avoid breathing fumes/gas/vapours/spray.</p> <p>P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.</p> <p>P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.</p> <p>P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.</p> <p>P280 Wear protective gloves and eye protection/face protection.</p> <p><b>Response</b></p> <p>P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.</p> <p>P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.</p> <p>P303 + P352 + P361 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash with plenty of soap and water.</p> <p>P321 Specific treatment, see First Aid measures on this Safety Data Sheet.</p> <p>P332 + P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.</p> <p>P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P312 Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.</p> <p>P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p> <p>P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.</p> <p>P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use normal foam for extinction.</p>
Storage:	P403 + P233 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
Disposal:	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

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### SECTION 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	CAS No.s	Percentage (w/w)	Classification
D-limonene	68647-72-3	10 - 30%	H226 + H315 + H317 + H318
Kerosene (petroleum), hydrosulfurised, low aromatic	64742-81-0	> 60%	H226 + H304 + H315 + H319 + H335
Mineral turpentine (medium aliphatic petroleum and light aliphatic petroleum mix)	64742-95-6 & 64742-88-7	< 10%	H226 + H304 + H315 + H319
Other ingredients determined to be non hazardous, or below concentration cut offs		< 10%	

### SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid Facilities:	Normal washroom facilities. Safety shower and emergency eye-wash.
Eye Contact:	Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for at least 20 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical advice if irritation, burning or redness develops..
Skin Contact:	Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash contaminated skin with plenty of soap and water. Seek medical advice if irritation, burning or redness develops.
Inhalation:	Remove victim to fresh air away from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position, keep warm and at rest. Seek medical advice if you feel unwell.
Ingestion:	Do NOT induce vomiting (to avoid aspiration). Do NOT attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious, rinse mouth thoroughly with water and give water to drink. If vomiting occurs, give further water to achieve effective dilution. Seek medical advice.
Advice to Doctor:	No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically. All treatments

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	should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress of the patient. Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city or in Christchurch, New Zealand can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons.
Scheduled Poisons:	Poisons Information Centre in each Australian State capital city can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

### SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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Fire and Explosion Hazard:	Flammable liquid. Product may form a flammable/explosive vapour/air mix during use. Hazardous combustion products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other, possibly toxic, gases and vapours when burning. Product will float and can be ignited on surface water. This product's vapour is heavier than air and can spread along the ground, so distant ignition is possible.
Extinguishing Media:	If material is involved in a fire use normal foam, or a fine water spray to extinguish. Do not use a water jet.
Fire Fighting:	Move container away from fire area if this can be done without risk. Do not scatter spilt material with high-pressure water streams. Avoid inhalation of by products of combustion. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to products of combustion or decomposition. Evacuate area and move to high ground upwind of fire.
Flash Point:	> 40 °C
Hazchem Code:	3Y

### SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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Minor Spills:	Do not normally require special clean-up measures. Contain and absorb into dry, inert material.
Major Spills:	For example transport accident or bulk spill. Remove all sources of ignition; increase ventilation and clear area of unprotected and unnecessary personnel. Isolate hazard area and deny entry. Prevent spillage from entering drains or watercourses. Wear appropriate protective equipment (see section 8) to prevent

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	skin and eye contamination and contamination of clothing. Spilt material may result in a slip hazard. Contain spillage, then cover/absorb spill into dry, inert material (e.g. sand, earth or vermiculite), collect and place into suitable containers, appropriately labeled, for disposal e.g. incinerated at high temperature, by an approved agent according to local conditions. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise the local emergency services. In the event of a large spillage notify the local environment protection authority or emergency services.
PPE:	Personal protective equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of this document.

### SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

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Handling:	Avoid all personal contact i.e. skin and eye contact and inhalation. Wear protective clothing when there is a risk of exposure. Use in well ventilated area. Prevent concentrations in hollows and sumps. Do not enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked and cleared. Avoid smoking, naked lights and any other ignition sources. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Always keep containers closed when not in active use. Wash hands with soap and water after handling. Contaminated work clothes should be laundered separately and always before reuse. Guard against improperly discarded soiled rags.
Storage:	Store in a cool, dry, place with good ventilation away from all sources of ignition and out of direct sunlight. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Keep containers closed at all times when not in use.

### SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

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OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: None established for this product or specific ingredients. However:

Ingredient	TWA	STEL	Notes
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Aromatic solvents 169-185, HSPA	100mg/m3 (8hr)		
Mineral Spirits 150-200, HSPA	350 mg/m3 (8hr)		

Personal Protection:	Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. Final choice of appropriate protection will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling and engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. Protective equipment outlined below should be available.
Engineering Controls:	Ensure ventilation is adequate. Avoid generating mists of product. Ensure airflow is directed away from operator, where product is used.
Eye and Face Protection:	Chemical goggles, safety glasses or face shield.
Hand and Skin Protection:	Wear impervious PVC or rubber gloves (long) to handle concentrated product. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls, rubber boots and a PVC apron.
Inhalation Protection:	Not normally required under normal use conditions. Where mists are produced or high vapour levels exist use an appropriate organic vapour cartridge respirator in line with the requirements of AZ/NZS 1715 and 1716. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. <b>WARNING:</b> Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. <b>EMERGENCY OR PLANNED ENTRY INTO UNKNOWN CONCENTRATION OR IDLH CONDITIONS:</b> Positive pressure, with full-facepiece SCBA (self contained breathing apparatus) or positive pressure, full-facepiece SAR (supplied air respirator) with an auxiliary positive pressure SCBA. Final choice of appropriate breathing protection is dependent upon actual airborne concentrations and the type of breathing protection required will vary according to individual circumstances. Expert advice may be required to make this decision.

### SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Transparent clear/straw liquid
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Odour:	Citrus hydrocarbon	Vapour Pressure:	< 2mm Hg
Odour Threshold:	Not available	Vapour Density:	Not available
pH:	7.0 in 1% solution	Relative Density (Water=1):	0.95 @ 25 °C
Melting/Freezing Point:	Not available	Water Solubility:	Miscible
Boiling Point:	>200 °C approx.	Partition Coefficient n-Octanol/Water	Not available
Flash Point:	> 40 °C	Auto-ignition Temperature	Not available
Evaporation Rate:	Not available	Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Flammability:	Flammable	Viscosity	Non viscous
Upper/Lower Flammability:	LEL 1.3%; UEL 8.1%		

### SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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Reactivity:	Moderate.
Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Product can decompose on combustion to form carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other, possibly toxic, gases and vapours.
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid contact with sources of ignition as well as extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Guard against flammability of improperly discarded soiled rags. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible Materials:	Strong oxidising agents and acidic agents including acidic clays, peroxides, halogens, vinyl chloride and iodine pentafluoride.

### SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Inhaled:	Vapours can produce mucous membrane and respiratory irritation and result in sore throat, coughing, and shortness of breath, dizziness and nausea.
Skin Contact:	Irritating to skin and may cause temporary redness, mild local

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	irritation and possible sensitisation (see below). Intensive or continuous contact with skin may cause dermatitis. Is not a skin sensitizer, as sold. However improper storage can lead to oxidation and oxidized forms have been shown to be skin sensitizers.
Eye Contact:	Severe eye irritant. Can cause irritation, redness and pain.
Ingestion:	Swallowing can result in irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract. Can lead to abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and dizziness. Tends to foam up if patient vomits and becomes an aspiration hazard. Aspiration may cause lung damage.
Acute Toxicity:	Not toxic (oral) by calculation. No LD50 data available for this product. For constituent, kerosene (at 100%): Oral LD50 (rat) → 2000mg/kg For constituent, d-limonene (at 100%): Oral LD50 (rat) – 4400 - 5300mg/kg
Chronic:	No information available.

### SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Ecotoxicity:	Acute and chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 2) - toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. No LC50 data available for this product. For constituent, d-limonene (at 100%): LC50 (fathead minnow) – 0.688 – 0.702 mg/litre – 96h. For other petroleum-based constituents: Expected LC50 1 < LC50 < 10mg/litre – 96h. Do not let product reach waterways, drains and sewers. Toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects.
Persistence and Degradability:	Some components stated to be biodegradable. D-limonene is partially biodegradable.
Bioaccumulative Potential:	Risk of bioaccumulation in aquatic species is high.
Mobility in Soil:	No data available.
Other Adverse Affects:	None known.

### SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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Disposal Methods:	Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Decontamination and destruction of containers should be considered.
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### SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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ADG Code Classification:	Dangerous goods.
UN No.:	3295
Proper Shipping Name:	HYDROCARBONS LIQUID, N.O.S.
Transport Hazard Class:	3 – Flammable Liquid
	
Packing Group:	III
Hazchem Code:	3Y
Environmental Hazards for Transport:	Very toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects.

### SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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SUSMP (Poison Schedule):	S5 – Caution.
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### SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

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Acronyms:	ADG – Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. AICS – Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances. CAS No. – Chemical Abstract Service Number used to uniquely identify chemical compounds. GHS – Globally Harmonised System. HAZCHEM – An emergency action code that gives information to emergency services during transport emergencies. IARC – International Agency for Research on Cancer.
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	<p>LD50 – Lethal Dose, 50%/median Lethal Dose. Mg/m<sup>3</sup> – Milligrams per cubic metre. PPM – Parts per million. STEL – Short Term Exposure Limit. STOT – SE/RE – Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single/repeated exposure). SUSMP – Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons. TWA/OEL – Time Weighted Average or Occupational Exposure limit.</p>
Literature References:	<p>Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail – 7th Edition. Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals – Code of Practice. December 2011 – Safe Work Australia. GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List - September 2014 – Safe Work Australia. Guidance on the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals under the WHS Regulations. April 2012 - Safe Work Australia. Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Fifth revised edition. List of Designated Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 10005(1999)] Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons. June 2016. Material Safety Data Sheets for individual raw materials – all suppliers. Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(1999)].</p>
Revision History:	Rev 1.0 Initial SDS for GHS compliance.
Prepared By:	Mountain Cleaning Products Regulatory Service.

**END OF SDS**