

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

<b>Product Name</b>	Electronic Cleaning Solvent No.1 (Liquid)
<b>Other Names</b>	Hydrosol Isohexane - Solane Isohexane; Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light
<b>Uses</b>	Organic solvent
<b>Chemical Family</b>	No Data Available
<b>Chemical Formula</b>	No Data Available
<b>Chemical Name</b>	Isohexane
<b>Product Description</b>	Alkane isomers

### Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

<b>Supplier:</b>	Richard Foot Pty Ltd
<b>Street Address:</b>	14/2 Apollo Street Warriewood NSW 2102
<b>Telephone:</b>	02 9979 8311 (office hours)
<b>Email:</b>	sales@rfoot.com.au

### Emergency Contact Details

Poisons Information Centre	13 1126
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## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust)	5
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### Globally Harmonised System

**Hazard Classification** Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

**Hazard Categories** Flammable Liquids - Category 2  
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3  
Long-term Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 2

### Pictograms



**Signal Word** **Danger**

<b>Hazard Statements</b>	H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

<b>Precautionary Statements</b>	<b>Prevention</b>	P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
		P273	Avoid release to the environment.
		P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
	<b>Response</b>	P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
		P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
	<b>Storage</b>	P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

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
Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light	No Data Available	64742-49-0	100 %
Contains N-pentane	No Data Available	109-66-0	<13 %
Contains N-Hexane	No Data Available	110-54-3	<3 %

**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

*Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure*

- Swallowed** If product is swallowed or gets in mouth, do NOT induce vomiting; wash mouth with water and give some water to drink. If symptoms develop, or if in doubt contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Eye** Quickly and gently blot material from eyes. No effects expected. If irritation does occur, flush contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until the product is removed. Obtain medical advice if irritation becomes painful or lasts more than a few minutes. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.
- Skin** Flush gently with large amounts of water; use soap if available. Remove grossly contaminated clothing, including shoes, and launder before reuse.
- 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

<b>General Measures</b>	Flame-proof equipment is necessary in all areas where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed.
<b>Flammability Conditions</b>	Extremely flammable liquid and Vapour.
<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	Firefighters should wear full protective clothing, and use self contained breathing apparatus. Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to 'protect personnel. Shut off 'fuel' to fire. If a leak or spill has not ignited' use water spray to disperse vapours and to protect men attempting to stop a leak Either allow fire to burn under controlled conditions or extinguish using foam or dry chemical. Try to cover liquid spills with foam.
<b>Fire and Explosion Hazard</b>	May form flammable mixtures with air. 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.
<b>Hazardous Products of Combustion</b>	Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. Aldehydes, soot. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.
<b>Special Fire Fighting Instructions</b>	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.
<b>Personal Protective Equipment</b>	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. Please note: Structural fire fighters uniform will provide limited protection.
<b>Flash Point</b>	-30 °C
<b>Lower Explosion Limit</b>	1
<b>Upper Explosion Limit</b>	8
<b>Auto Ignition Temperature</b>	No Data Available
<b>Hazchem Code</b>	3YE

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>General Response Procedure</b>	Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn occupants of downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard. Prevent liquid from entering sewers, watercourses, or low areas. Keep public away. Shut of source if possible to do so without hazard. Advise police if substance has entered a watercourse or sewer or has contaminated soil or vegetation. Take measures to minimise the effect on the ground water.
<b>Clean Up Procedures</b>	Soak up spilled product using absorbent non-combustible material such as sand or soil. Avoid using sawdust or cellulose. When saturated collect material, transfer to suitable, labelled, dry chemical-waste containers and dispose of promptly as hazardous waste.
<b>Containment</b>	Stop leak if safe to do so.
<b>Environmental Precautionary Measures</b>	Do NOT let product reach drains or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Management.
<b>Evacuation Criteria</b>	Evacuate all unnecessary personnel.
<b>Personal Precautionary Measures</b>	Personnel involved in the clean up should wear full protective clothing as listed in section 8.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Handling</b>	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.
<b>Storage</b>	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. Store away from incompatible materials as listed in section 10. This product has a UN Classification of 1208 and a Dangerous Goods Class 3 (flammable) according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail.
<b>Container</b>	Container type/packaging must comply with all applicable local legislation. Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer.

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

<b>General</b>	The following exposure standard has been established by the Safe Work Australia (SWA); <table border="0"> <tr> <td>SWA Exposure Limits</td> <td>TWA (mg/m3)</td> <td>STEL (mg/m3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>containing n-hexane</td> <td>72</td> <td>not set</td> </tr> <tr> <td>containing n-pentane</td> <td>1770</td> <td>2210</td> </tr> </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. Peak limitation is a ceiling concentration which should not be exceeded over a measurement period which should be as short as possible but not exceeding 15 minutes.</p> <p>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>	SWA Exposure Limits	TWA (mg/m3)	STEL (mg/m3)	containing n-hexane	72	not set	containing n-pentane	1770	2210
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containing n-hexane	72	not set								
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<b>Exposure Limits</b>	No Data Available									
<b>Biological Limits</b>	No information available on biological limit values for this product.									
<b>Engineering Measures</b>	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 r prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. Do NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected.									
<b>Personal Protection Equipment</b>	RESPIRATOR: If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the area where this product is being used, we recommend that you use a respirator. It should be fitted with a type A cartridge, suitable for organic vapours. Otherwise, not normally necessary (AS1715/1716). EYES: Goggles to prevent splashing in the eyes (AS1336/1337). HANDS: Viton, nitrile, Teflon gloves (AS2161). CLOTHING: Chemical-resistant coveralls, splash apron and safety footwear (AS3765/2210).									
<b>Work Hygienic Practices</b>	No Data Available									

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Petroleum solvent odour
Colour	Colourless
pH	No Data Available
Vapour Pressure	No Data Available
Relative Vapour Density	No Data Available
Boiling Point	48-65 °C @ 100 KpA
Melting Point	No Data Available
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	Insoluble
Specific Gravity	0.665

Flash Point	-30 °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	0.5 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (@ 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**

<b>Chemical Stability</b>	This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	This product should be kept in a cool place, preferably below 30 Deg C. 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.
<b>Materials to Avoid</b>	Strong acids, oxidising agents.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and possibly smoke. Water is also formed. Aldehydes, soot. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.
<b>Hazardous Polymerisation</b>	This product will not undergo polymerisation reactions.

**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

<b>General Information</b>	No Data Available
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<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion of white spirit has been reported to produce gastrointestinal irritation with pain, vomiting and diarrhoea. Lesions of the mucous membranes in the oesophagus and the gastrointestinal tract followed the oral exposure. Owing to its low viscosity and low surface tension, white spirit poses a risk of aspiration into the lungs following oral exposure. A few ml of solvent aspirated into the lungs are able to produce serious bronchopneumonia and 10-30ml may be fatal.
<b>Skin Irritant</b>	Prolonged dermal exposure to white spirit, e.g., resulting from wearing clothes that have been soaked or moistened by white spirit for hours, may produce irritation and dermatitis. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Inhalation of aliphatic hydrocarbon vapours seems to show little toxicity but are CNS depressants and have a disinhibiting euphoric effect. Available data shows that this product is a Central Nervous System depressor, but specific symptoms are not available. In addition product may be mildly irritating, although unlikely to cause anything more than mild transient discomfort.
<b>Eye Irritant</b>	This product may be mildly irritating to eyes, but is unlikely to cause anything more than mild discomfort which should disappear once product is removed.
<b>Carcinogen Category</b>	2

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	No ecological information available for this product.
<b>Persistence/Degradability</b>	This product is biodegradable.
<b>Mobility</b>	No information available on mobility for this product.
<b>Environmental Fate</b>	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment.
<b>Bioaccumulation Potential</b>	It will not accumulate in the soil or water or cause long term problems.
<b>Environmental Impact</b>	No Data Available

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

<b>General Information</b>	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.
<b>Special Precautions for Land Fill</b>	Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Land Transport (Australia)  
ADG Code**

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>EPG</b>	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
<b>UN Number</b>	3295
<b>Hazchem</b>	3YE
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

**Sea Transport  
IMDG**

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>UN Number</b>	3295
<b>Hazchem</b>	3YE
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available
<b>EMS</b>	FE,SD
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	No

**Air Transport  
IATA**

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
<b>Class</b>	3 Flammable Liquids
<b>Subsidiary Risk(s)</b>	No Data Available
<b>UN Number</b>	3295
<b>Hazchem</b>	3YE
<b>Pack Group</b>	II
<b>Special Provision</b>	No Data Available

National Transport Commission (Australia)

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

<b>Dangerous Goods Classification</b>	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**

<b>General Information</b>	No Data Available
<b>Poisons Schedule (Aust)</b>	5

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

<b>Related Product Codes</b>	ISOHEX1000, ISOHEX1001, ISOHEX1002, ISOHEX1003, ISOHEX1004, ISOHEX1005, ISOHEX1006, ISOHEX1007, ISOHEX1008, ISOHEX1100, ISOHEX2000, ISOHEX3000, ISOHEX3500, ISOHEX4000, ISOHEX4500, ISOHEX4600, ISOHEX5000, ISOHEZ5000, ISOHEX7000, ISOHEX3011, ISOHEX3012, ISOHEX3010, ISOHEX3020, ISOHEX3030, ISOHEX3040, ISOHEX3050, ISOHEX3060, ISOHEX3070, ISOHEX3080, ISOHEX3081, ISOHEX3090, ISOHEX7500, ISOHEX3100, ISOHEX3071, ISOHEX3051, ISOHEX3091, ISOHEX3061, ISOHEX3065, ISOHEX3066
<b>Revision</b>	1
<b>Revision Date</b>	January 2017
<b>Key/Legend</b>	< Less Than > Greater Than AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

atm Atmosphere  
 CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)  
 Cm<sup>2</sup> Square Centimetres  
 CO<sub>2</sub> Carbon Dioxide  
 COD Chemical Oxygen Demand  
 Deg C Degrees Celsius  
 g Grams  
 g/cm<sup>3</sup> 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 insoluble in each other.  
 inHG Inch of Mercury  
 inH<sub>2</sub>O Inch of Water  
 K Kelvin  
 kg Kilogram  
 kg/m 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% (one half) of a group of test animals.  
 ltr or L Litre m  
 Cubic Metre  
 mbar Millibar  
 mg Milligram  
 mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours mg/kg  
 Milligrams per Kilogram  
 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Milligrams per Cubic Metre  
 Misc or Miscible Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.  
 mm Millimetre  
 mmH<sub>2</sub>O 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