SAFETY DATA SHEET

GREASE n GUM GONE

ABERFORD HOLDINGS PTY LTD

Catalogue number: **PC483.05**
Version No: **4.3**
Issue date: **08/05/2023**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements.

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	GREASE n GUM GONE
Product code	PC483.05
Pack sizes	500ml & 5L

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Liquid chewing gum, paint and grease remover

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	ABERFORD HOLDINGS PTY LTD
Address	194D Zillmere Road, Boondall, QLD, 4034
Telephone	1800 638 639
Website	www.aberfordholdings.com.au
Email	enquiry@aberfordholdings.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 1126
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	6
GHS Classification	Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Irritation Category 2, Flammable Liquid Category 3, STOT (Single Exposure) respiratory, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1.
	Classification drawn from HCIS and ECHA C&L Inventory.

Label elements

Hazard pictograms	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause allergic skin reaction.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical / ventilating / lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing mist / vapours / spray.
P264	Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P305+P351+P338+P337+P313	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present andeasy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352+P362+P333+P313	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice /attention.
P304+P340+P312	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P405+P235	Store locked up, in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P410	Protect from sunlight.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local government regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
9016-45-9	<10	nonylphenol, ethoxylated
1330-20-7	>60	xylene
111-76-2	10-<30	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
138-86-3	10-<30	dipentene (mixed isomers)

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation or rash.
Inhalation	If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.

Ingestion	Immediately seek medical advice If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth. Avoid giving milk or oils. Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media	Foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Liquid and vapour are flammable. Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material
HAZCHEM	3Y

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
Major Spills	REMOVE ALL IGNITION SOURCES. NO SMOKING Clear area of personnel and move upwind. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). .Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. Absorb on sand, dirt, vermiculite or similar absorbent material. Place into labelled drums and dispose of according to local government regulations. Immediately notify emergency services (Police or Fire Brigade) if the spill is too large for you to safely and effectively handle.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin. Any static discharge is also a source of hazard.

Other information	Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems. Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors. Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Suitable container	Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Is incompatible with oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide, nitrates, strong acids, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)	350 mg/m3 / 80 ppm	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	96.9 mg/m3 / 20 ppm	242 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	Not Available	Sk

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Glycols, polyethylene, mono(p-nonylphenol) ether; (Nonoxynol-9)	9.9 mg/m3	110 mg/m3	300 mg/m3
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Ethoxylated nonylphenol; (Nonyl phenyl polyethylene glycol ether)	0.37 mg/m3	4.1 mg/m3	260 mg/m3
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm	20 ppm	700 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	700 [Unch] ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Always ensure good ventilation while using the product. If natural ventilation is poor, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation. Lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear chemical protective gloves. PE/EVAL/PE gloves are best for this application.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	If ventilation is poor it would wise to use suitable respiratory protection. Other measures not generally required due to the small amount of product used at a time.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear water white liquid

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.87
Odour	Xylene	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	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. If inhalation is continued this may result in unconsciousness and death.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). However high concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
Eye	There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. May cause pain, redness and damage to the eyes. The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.
Chronic	Repeated or long term skin exposure may cause drying and cracking of the skin.

Toxicological effects of ingredients

nonylphenol ethoxylated	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (mouse) 4290 mg/kg
	Skin corrosion/irritation	moderate to severe irritation.
	Eye damage/irritation	moderate to severe irritation
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not sensitizing
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not genotoxic
	Carcinogenicity	No Data Available
	Reproductive toxicity	No Data Available
	STOT (single exposure)	No Data Available
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No Data Available
	Aspiration toxicity	No Data Available

xylene	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) 4300 mg/kg Dermal LC50 Subcutaneous (Rat): 1700 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat) 21.7 mg/l 4hr
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Harmful in contact with skin. Causes irritation to the skin.
	Eye damage/irritation	Causes eye irritation. This irritation can result in redness and swelling of the eyes.
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	No Data Available
	Germ cell mutagenicity	No Data Available
	Carcinogenicity	Suspected of causing cancer (inhalation)
	Reproductive toxicity	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
	STOT (single exposure)	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes damage to organs (lung) (inhalation, oral).
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Causes damage to organs (nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (inhalation). May cause damage to organs (kidneys, hearing organ (loss of hearing)) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
	Aspiration toxicity	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (guinea pig) 1414 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (guinea pig) >2000 mg/kg Inhalation LC0 >3.1 mg/l>641 ppm 1h
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes skin irritation.
	Eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye irritation.
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	Not classified No study available.
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified
	Carcinogenicity	Not classified
	Reproductive toxicity	Not classified
	STOT (single exposure)	High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression
	STOT (repeated exposure)	Based on repeated exposure toxicity values, not classified
	Aspiration toxicity	Based on physico-chemical values or lack of human evidence. Not classified
dipentene	Acute toxicity	Oral LD50 (rat) 5300 mg/kg
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Irritating
	Eye damage/irritation	May be irritating
	Respiratory/skin sensitization	May cause allergic skin reaction
	Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available
	Carcinogenicity	No data available
	Reproductive toxicity	No data available
	STOT (single exposure)	No data available
	STOT (repeated exposure)	No data available
	Aspiration toxicity	An aspiration hazard.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	Endpoint	Duration (Hr.)	Species	Value
xylene	LC50	96	Pimephales promelas [flow-through]	13.4 mg/L
	EC50	48	water flea	3.82 mg/L
	LC50	96	Oncorhynchus mykiss [static]	2.661 – 4.093 mg/L
	EC50	48	Gammarus lacustris	0.6 mg/L
nonylphenol ethoxylated	NOEC	36.5	Fish	0.0001-mg/L
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LC50	96	Fish	1-250mg/L
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L
	NOEC	24	Crustacea	>1-mg/L
dipentene	LC50	96	Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)	80 mg/L
	EC50	48	Daphnia magna (Water flea)	17 mg/L

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high watermark.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW	LOW
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)

Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (BCF = 16)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
nonylphenol, ethoxylated	LOW (KOC = 940)
xylene	No data available
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / packaging disposal	Recycle containers whenever possible. Product residues and containers should be disposed of in accordance with local government regulations

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	3Y

Land transport (ADG) – NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS IN PACK SIZES OF 5L OR LESS.

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

NONYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

XYLENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) – Agents classified by AIRC monographs.

DIPENTENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Schedule

Revision Date	13/06/2022
Initial Date	08/12/2016

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
4.2	06/04/2021	Sections 2, 3, 11, 12, 15, 16 have been updated or corrected
4.3	13/06/2022	Sections 2, 3, 11, 12, 15.

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources such as the ECHA C&L Chemical Inventory, HSNO (CCID) New Zealand, AICIS and HCIS Australia

DISCLAIMER: While the information in this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is believed to be true and accurate based on the current level of knowledge available to us, the author makes no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond the control of ABERFORD HOLDINGS PTY LTD and therefore the users are responsible to verify this data under their own particular conditions of use, applications and regulations to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purpose and they assume all risks of their use, handling, disposal, reliance upon, publication or use of the information contained herein. This information applies only to the product designated above and does not necessarily apply to its use in combination with other materials, products, chemical compounds, structures, or processes.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA;	Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC-STEL:	Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC:	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH:	American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL:	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH:	Immediate Danger to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF:	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL:	No Observed Effects Level
TLV:	Threshold Limit Value
LOD:	Limit Of Detection
OTV:	Odour Threshold Value
BCF:	Bio Concentration Factors
BEI:	Biological Exposure Index

End of SDS