



Xcell Parts Washing Solvent

Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification of Substance & Company

Product

Product name	Xcell Parts Washing Solvent
Product code	XPWS
HSNO approval	HSR002528
Approval description	Cleaning Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2020
UN number	1993
DG class	3
Proper Shipping Name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, n.o.s. (contains hydrocarbon solvent)
Packaging group	III
Hazchem code	3Y
Uses	Degreasing Solvent

Company Details

Company	Fargo International Ltd
Address	71F Adams Drive Auckland New Zealand
Telephone	+64 9 238 2389 [8.00 - 4.30 Mon to Fri]
Fax	+64 9 238 2399

Emergency Telephone Number: +64 21 930 795 (24 hours emergency only)
National Poison Centre NZ (24 hours): 0800 POISON [764 766]

2. Hazard Identification

Approval (New Zealand)

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO, Approval HSR002528, Cleaning Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2017), and is classified as follows:

Classes	Hazard Statements
Flammable liquid cat 3	H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Aspiration hazard cat 1	H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Eye irritation cat 2	H320 - Causes eye irritation.
STOT SE cat 3	H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Aquatic chronic toxicity cat 2	H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SYMBOLS

DANGER



HSNO Classes	Hazard Statement
3.1C	H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
6.1E (aspiration)	H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
6.1E (oral)	H303 - May be harmful if swallowed.
6.3B	H316 - Causes mild skin irritation.
6.4A	H320 - Causes eye irritation.
6.9B (narcotic)	H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
9.1B	H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.



Precautionary Statements

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
P103 - Read label before use.
P210 - Keep away from ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray*.
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/eye/face protection.
P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P301+P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
P312 - Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312 - Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P391 - Collect spillage.
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS/ Identification	Conc (%)
White spirits	8052-41-3	>60%
Nonylphenol Ethoxylates	9016-45-9	1-10%

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely.

4. First Aid

General Information

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. You should call the National Poisons Centre if you feel that you may have been harmed or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) (24 hr emergency service). IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Recommended first aid facilities Ready access to running water is recommended. Accessible eyewash is recommended.

Exposure

Swallowed IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. If vomiting occurs, place victim face downwards, with the head turned to the side and lower than the hips to prevent vomit entering the lungs.

Eye contact IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Apply continuous irrigation with water for at least 15 minutes holding eyelids apart. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

Skin contact IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.

Inhaled IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.



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Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically

5. Firefighting Measures

Fire and explosion hazards:	Vapours may form an explosive mixture in air which can be ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, open flames, electrical motors, switches and static electricity.
Suitable extinguishing substances:	Carbon dioxide, extinguishing powder, foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing substances:	Unknown.
Products of combustion:	Carbon dioxide, and if combustion is incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water. May form toxic mixtures in air and may accumulate in sumps, pits and other low-lying spaces, forming potentially explosive mixtures.
Protective equipment:	Self-contained breathing apparatus. Safety boots, non-flammable overalls, gloves, hat and eye protection.
Hazchem code:	3Y

6. Accidental Release Measures

Containment	If greater than 1000L is stored, secondary containment and emergency plans to manage any potential spills must be in place. In all cases design storage to prevent discharge to stormwater.
Emergency procedures	In the event of spillage alert the fire brigade to location and give brief description of hazard. Stop the source of the leak, if safe to do so. Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin, eye and respiratory exposure. Clear area of any unprotected personnel. Contain using sand, earth or vermiculite. Do not use sawdust. Prevent by whatever means possible any spillage from entering drains, sewers, or water courses. (If this occurs contact your regional council immediately).
Clean-up method	Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Rags are not recommended for the clean-up of spills, as they may create fire or environmental hazard. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
Disposal	Mop up and collect recoverable material into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. Recycle containers wherever possible. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Dispose of only in accord with all regulations.
Precautions	Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation.

7. Storage & Handling

Storage	Avoid storage of harmful substances with food. Store out of reach of children. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination. Keep from extreme heat and open flames. Avoid contact with incompatible substances as listed in Section 10. Location compliance certificates must be available if storing >500L (closed containers >5L) 1500L (closed containers ≤5L), 250L (in use)L in New Zealand.. Containers (and outer packaging) must bear the prescribed labelling, including the Hazchem code, UN number, flammability warning and name of contents.
Handling	Keep exposure to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. See section 8 with regard to personal protective equipment requirements.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

Workplace Exposure Standards – New Zealand



A workplace exposure standard (WES) has not been established by WorkSafe NZ for this product. There is a general limit of 3mg/m³ for respirable particulates and 10mg/m³ for inhalable particulates when limits have not otherwise been established.

NZ Workplace Exposure Stds	Ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
	White spirits	100ppm (525mg/m ³)	data unavailable
	Nonylphenol Ethoxylates	data unavailable	data unavailable

Engineering Controls

In industrial situations, it is expected that employee exposure to hazardous substances will be controlled to a level as far below the WES as practicable by applying the hierarchy of control required by the Health and Safety at Work Act (2015) and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016. Exposure can be reduced by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. If you believe air borne concentrations of mists, dusts or vapours are high, you are advised to modify processes or increase ventilation.

Personal Protective Equipment

General		Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should not be used as the primary means of exposure protection, except in the event of an accident or emergency situation or where all other means of protection have proven to inadequate. Clean PPE after use or dispose of as appropriate. Store PPE for re-use in a clean place. Regular training on the correct use of PPE should be provided. In particular the correct fitting and use of respirators and where applicable the cleaning of respirators should be undertaken.
Eyes		Avoid contact with eyes. Use safety glasses and or chemical splash goggles if splashes are possible. Select eye protection in accordance with AS/NZS 1337.
Skin		If discomfort is felt (e.g., if pre-existing conditions exist, such as dermatitis, cuts or sensitive skin), gloves may be helpful. If you suffer from dermatitis type skin conditions, use gloves. PVC gloves are recommended. Protective gloves or suitably resistant material must comply with AS 2161. Replace frequently. Gloves should be checked for tears or holes before use.
Respiratory		A respirator when airborne concentrations approach the WES (section 8). Respirators must have filters appropriate to the duty and comply with AS/NZS1716 and selected, used and maintained in accordance with AS/NS 1715. Use a respirator with an organic vapour cartridge and a particulate filter. If using a respirator, ensure that the cartridges are correct for the potential air contamination and are in good working order. Fit testing and clear guidelines and training for use and maintenance of PPE are necessary.

WES Additional Information

Not applicable

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance	Brown/clear colourless liquid
Odour	solvent odour
pH	no data
Vapour pressure	no data
Viscosity	no data
Boiling point	150-190°C
Volatile materials	no data
Freezing / melting point	no data
Solubility	readily emulsifies
Specific gravity / density	0.84g/mL
Flash point	40°C
Danger of explosion	not explosive
Auto-ignition temperature	no data
Upper & lower flammable limits	LEL: 0.6%, UEL 8.0%
Corrosiveness	non corrosive



10. Stability & Reactivity

Stability	Stable
Conditions to be avoided	Flammable substance. Keep away from sources of ignition at all times. Containers should be kept closed in order to avoid contamination.
Incompatible groups	oxidisers, strong acids and bases.
Substance Specific Incompatibility	none known
Hazardous decomposition products	Oxides of carbon, when burned.
Hazardous reactions	none known

11. Toxicological Information

Summary

IF SWALLOWED: the liquid may be aspirated into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal. Ingestion may also be irritating to the gastrointestinal tract. Swallowing large amounts may affect nervous system (nausea, narcosis, dizziness, convulsions etc).

IF IN EYES: may cause mild transient eye irritation.

IF ON SKIN: may result in mild irritation and drying (defatting) of the skin with resultant non-allergic dermatitis.

IF INHALED: may result in irritation of the respiratory system and may cause dizziness and drowsiness (similar symptoms as if swallowed) See also chronic toxicity.

CHRONIC TOXICITY: prolonged skin contact may cause drying of the skin. Prolonged exposure to hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage (CNS) and affect the liver, kidneys and blood.

Supporting Data

Acute	Oral	Using LD ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated LD ₅₀ (oral, rat) for the mixture is >5,000 mg/kg. Data considered includes: white spirits .5000mg/kg (rat), Nonylphenol Ethoxylates 2590mg/kg (rat).
	Dermal	No evidence of dermal toxicity.
	Inhaled	Limited data on the mixture. Using LC ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated LC ₅₀ (inhalation, rat) for the mixture is >5,000 ppm. Data considered includes: white spirits > 13100 mg/m ³ (4h).
	Eye	The mixture is considered to be an eye irritant, because Nonylphenol Ethoxylates present is considered an eye irritant in more concentrated form.
	Skin	The mixture is considered to be a skin irritant. White spirits may cause defatting of the skin and is considered a mild skin irritant.
Chronic	Sensitisation	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a sensitizer.
	Mutagenicity	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen.
	Carcinogenicity	Hydrocarbon solvents are considered carcinogenic by some agencies (based on possible aromatic hydrocarbon concentration), however white spirits is not listed by IARC and not classified by EPA (ERMA) as carcinogenic. Some hydrocarbon solvents are considered carcinogenic – particularly those that contain aromatic compounds (benzene).
	Reproductive / Developmental Systemic	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a reproductive or developmental toxicant. Chronic overexposure to aliphatic hydrocarbons (white spirits) can cause loss of coordination, reduction in reaction times and central nervous system damage. This substance may cause irritation of the respiratory tract.
	Aggravation of existing conditions	None known.



12. Ecological Data

Summary

This substance is considered toxic to the aquatic environment with long lasting effect. Do not discharge this material into waterways, drain and sewers.

Supporting Data

Aquatic	Using EC ₅₀ 's for ingredients, the calculated EC ₅₀ for the mixture is between 1 mg/L and 10 mg/L and at least one of the components is either bioaccumulative or persistent in the aquatic environment. Data considered includes: white spirits: 9.22mg/L (96 Hr, Oncorhynchus mykiss), 6.14mg/L (48hr, Daphnia magna), Nonylphenol Ethoxylates 1.3mg/L (96hr, Bluegill Sunfish), 4.8mg/L (48hr, Water flea).
Bioaccumulation	No data for mixture
Degradability	No data for mixture
Soil	EPA has not classified the mixture as ecotoxic in the soil environment. The soil toxicity value for the mixture is ≥ 100 mg/kg.
Terrestrial vertebrate	No evidence of soil toxicity.
Terrestrial invertebrate	This product is not considered toxic to terrestrial vertebrates. No LC ₅₀ (diet) data for ingredients are available and the classification is based on the LD ₅₀ (oral) – see section 11 – oral toxicity.
Biocidal	This product is not considered harmful to terrestrial invertebrates.
Environmental effect levels	Not applicable.

13. Disposal Considerations

Restrictions	There are no product-specific restrictions, however, local council and resource consent conditions may apply, including requirements of trade waste consents.
Disposal method	Disposal of this product must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 and the requirements of the Resource Management Act for which approval should be sought from the Regional Authority. The substance must be treated and therefore rendered non-hazardous before discharge to the environment.
Contaminated packaging	Disposal of contaminated packaging must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 clause 12. Ensure that the package is rendered incapable of containing any substance and is disposed in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of the substance it contained and the material of the package. If possible reuse or recycle packaging.

14. Transport Information

New Zealand Land transport:

Transport according to NZS 5433 (Transport of Hazardous Substances on Land). Considered a dangerous good for transport.

UN number:	1993	Proper shipping name:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, n.o.s. (contains hydrocarbon solvent)
Class(es)	3	Packing group:	III
Precautions:	Flammable liquid	Hazchem code:	3Y

IMDG:

UN number:	1993	Proper shipping name:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, n.o.s. (contains hydrocarbon solvent)
Class(es)	3	Packing group:	III
Precautions:	Flammable liquid, Marine pollutant	EMS:	F-E, S-E

IATA:

UN number:	1993	Proper shipping name:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, n.o.s. (contains hydrocarbon solvent)
Class(es)	3	Packing group:	III
Precautions:	Flammable liquid, Marine pollutant	Guide number:	128



15. Regulatory Information

New Zealand

This product is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO). Approval code: HSR002528, Cleaning Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2017.

All ingredients appear on the NZIoC.

Specific Controls

Key requirements are:

SDS	To be available within 10 minutes in workplaces storing any quantity.
Inventory	An inventory of all hazardous substances must be prepared and maintained.
Packaging	All hazardous substances should be appropriately packaged including substances that have been decanted, transferred or manufactured for own use or have been supplied
Labelling	Must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Labelling) Notice 2017.
Emergency plan	Required if > 1000L is stored.
Certified handler	Not required.
Tracking	Not required.
Bunding & secondary containment	Required if > 1000L is stored.
Signage	Required if > 1000L is stored in any one location.
Location compliance certificate	Required if > 500L (closed containers >5L), 1500L (closed containers ≤5L), 250L (in use) is stored in any one location.
Flammable zone	Must be established if > 100L (closed), 25L (decanting), 5L (open occasionally), 1L (in use) is stored in any one location.
Fire extinguisher	If > 500L present.

Note: The above workplace requirements apply if only this particular substance is present. The complete set of controls for a location will depend on the classification and total quantities of other substances present in that location.

Other Legislation

In New Zealand, the use of this product may come under the Resource Management Act and Regulations, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016, local Council Rules and Regional Council Plans.

16. Other Information

Abbreviations

Approval Code	Approval HSR002528, Cleaning Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2017 Controls, EPA. www.epa.govt.nz
CAS Number	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
EC₅₀	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)
GHS	Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, 7 th revised edition, 2017, published by the United Nations.
HAZCHEM Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act and Regulations)
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LD₅₀	Lethal Dose 50% – dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).
LC₅₀	Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
MSDS (SDS)	Material Safety Data Sheet (or Safety Data Sheet)
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit - The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15 minute period, provided the



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STOT RE
STOT SE
TWA

TWA is not exceeded
System Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure
System Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure
Time Weighted Average – generally referred to WES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours)

UEL
UN Number
WES

Upper Explosive Limit
United Nations Number
Workplace Exposure Standard - The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed during work hours (usually 8 hours, 5 days a week). The WES relates to exposure that has been measured by personal monitoring using procedures that gather air samples in the worker's breathing zone.

References

Data

Unless otherwise stated comes from the EPA HSNO chemical classification information database (CCID).

Controls

EPA notices, www.epa.govt.nz, Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017, www.legislation.govt.nz

WES

The latest NZ Workplace Exposure Standards, published by WorkSafe NZ and available on their web site – www.worksafe.govt.nz.

Other References:

Suppliers SDS

Review

Date

September 2021

Reason for review

Not applicable – new SDS

Disclaimer

This SDS was prepared by Datachem LTD and is based on our current state of knowledge, including information obtained from suppliers. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties (as summarised in the SDS) AND HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS USED. While guidelines are given for personal protective equipment, such precautions must be relevant to the use. The likely HSNO and GHS 7 classifications for this SDS have been estimated based on general information from the supplier (e.g., hazard, toxicological). This SDS is copyright Datachem and must not be copied, edited or used for other than intended purpose. To contact the SDS author, email info@datachem.co.nz or phone: +64 9 940 30 80.

