

ARTDESHINE PREP

ARTDESHINE PTE LTD

Version No: 3.1
Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

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S.REACH.DEU.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name: ARTDESHINE PREP
Synonyms: Not Available
Chemical formula: Not Applicable
Other means of identification: UFI:XF10-X0E8-200H-993N

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

Relevant identified uses: AUTOMOTIVE CARE. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against: No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ARTDESHINE PTE LTD
Address	7 SOON LEE ST, #01-40 Singapore 627608 Singapore
Telephone	+65 81283734
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.artdeshine.co
Email	hello@artdeshine.co

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	ARTDESHINE PTE LTD	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+65 81283734 (Mon-Fri 1pm-8pm)	+49 32 211121704
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	H226 - Flammable Liquids Category 3, H304 - Aspiration Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word: **Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Supplementary statement(s)

EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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 and bond container and receiving equipment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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- P301+P310:** IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378: In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

- P403+P235:** Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405: Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

- P501:** Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

2.3. Other hazards

- distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated:** Listed in the Europe Regulation (EU) 2018/1881 Specific Requirements for Endocrine Disruptors

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1.64742-47-8 2.265-149-8 3.649-422-00-2 4.01-2119484819-18-XXXX	>60	<u>distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated</u> [e]	Aspiration Hazard Category 1; H304 [2]	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: 1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. 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.

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.
 - Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Ingestion

- **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, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
 - 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.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. 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.

For petroleum distillates

- In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption - decontamination (induced emesis or lavage) is controversial and should be considered on the merits of each individual case; of course the usual precautions of an endotracheal tube should be considered prior to lavage, to prevent aspiration.
- Individuals intoxicated by petroleum distillates should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurologic and cardiopulmonary function.
- Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary.
- Acute central nervous system signs and symptoms may result from large ingestions of aspiration-induced hypoxia.
- After the initial episode, individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary oedema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment. Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated.
- Gastrointestinal symptoms are usually minor and pathological changes of the liver and kidneys are reported to be uncommon in acute intoxications.
- Chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

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SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

5.2. 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

5.3. 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.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.

Combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO₂)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

Major Spills

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

- 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**
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.

Fire and explosion protection

See section 5

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.**

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

200mL/500mL Pet BTL. 5L HDPE Jug.

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt.
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, bases and strong reducing agents.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

P5a: Flammable Liquids, P5b: Flammable Liquids, P5c: Flammable Liquids

Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of

- P5a Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 10 / 50
- P5b Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 50 / 200
- P5c Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 5 000 / 50 000

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oral 18.75 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	Not Available

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace Atmosphere	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Mineralöle (Erdöl), stark raffiniert	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace Atmosphere	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Weißes Mineralöl (Erdöl)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(Limit value mg/m3 (A))
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated light (vapour)	50 ppm / 350 mg/m3	700 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	see Section Xc; Preg gr: C; Carc cat: 3
Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated light (aerosol) (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	see Section Xc; Preg gr: C; Carc cat: 3

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

8.2.2. 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.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance: Transparent liquid with a slight odour; does not mix with water.

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.813
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	230

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pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	195-245	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>72	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	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	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity: See section 7.2

10.2. Chemical stability :

- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions : See section 7.2

10.4. Conditions to avoid : See section 7.2

10.5. Incompatible materials : See section 7.2

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products : See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

Ingestion

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed.

Skin Contact

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Eye

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

Chronic

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely hydrotreated oils. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

ARTDESHINE PREP	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]

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Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg^[2]

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.

The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet.

Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss. It may worsen skin cancers.

Acute Toxicity	✘	Carcinogenicity	✘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✘	Reproductivity	✘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✘	STOT - Single Exposure	✘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✘	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✘
Mutagenicity	✘	Aspiration Hazard	✔

Legend:

✘ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine Disruption Properties

Many chemicals may mimic or interfere with the body's hormones, known as the endocrine system. Endocrine disruptors are chemicals that can interfere with endocrine (or hormonal) systems.

Endocrine disruptors interfere with the synthesis, secretion, transport, binding, action, or elimination of natural hormones in the body. Any system in the body controlled by hormones can be derailed by hormone disruptors. Specifically, endocrine disruptors may be associated with the development of learning disabilities, deformations of the body various cancers and sexual development problems.

Endocrine disrupting chemicals cause adverse effects in animals. But limited scientific information exists on potential health problems in humans. Because people are typically exposed to multiple endocrine disruptors at the same time, assessing public health effects is difficult.

11.2.2. Other Information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

ARTDESHINE PREP	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	3072h	Fish	1mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.2mg/l	4

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Toxic 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 water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water

Oils of any kind can cause:

- drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility
- lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration
- asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and
- adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches

In case of accidental releases on the soil, a fine film is formed on the soil, which prevents the plant respiration process and the soil particle saturation. It may cause deep water infestation.

For Kerosene and Kerosene-Range Refinery Steams: log Pow 6.1; Henry's Law Constant: 8.24E + 100 atm m3/mole 25 C. Kerosene is the name for the lighter end of a group of petroleum streams known as the middle distillates. Kerosene may be obtained either from the distillation of crude oil under atmospheric pressure (straight-run kerosene) or from catalytic, thermal or steam cracking of heavier petroleum streams (cracked kerosene). The streams are complex mixtures of paraffinic, isoparaffinic, naphthenic (cycloparaffinic) and aromatic (mainly alkylbenzene) hydrocarbons ranging in carbon number from C5-25 (mainly C9-16) and boil in the range 145 to 300 C. Jet fuels are included because they are composed almost entirely of two of these streams straight run kerosene or hydrodesulfurised kerosene (CAS).

For petroleum distillates:

Environmental fate:

When petroleum substances are released into the environment, four major fate processes will take place: dissolution in water, volatilization, biodegradation and adsorption. These processes will cause changes in the composition of these UVCB substances. In the case of spills on land or water surfaces, photodegradation-another fate process-can also be significant.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

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12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	LOW (BCF = 159)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗

PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No
vPvB	No

12.6. Endocrine Disruption Properties

The evidence linking adverse effects to endocrine disruptors is more compelling in the environment than it is in humans. Endocrine disruptors profoundly alter reproductive physiology of ecosystems and ultimately impact entire populations. Some endocrine-disrupting chemicals are slow to break-down in the environment. That characteristic makes them potentially hazardous over long periods of time. Some well established adverse effects of endocrine disruptors in various wildlife species include; eggshell-thinning, displayed of characteristics of the opposite sex and impaired reproductive development. Other adverse changes in wildlife species that have been suggested, but not proven include; reproductive abnormalities, immune dysfunction and skeletal deformities.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

- **DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.**
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

Waste treatment options

Not Available

Sewage disposal options

Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant

NO

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

- 14.1. UN number: **Not Applicable**
- 14.2. UN proper shipping name: **Not Applicable**
- 14.3. Transport hazard class(es):
Class: **Not Applicable**
Subrisk: **Not Applicable**
- 14.4. Packing group: **Not Applicable**
- 14.5. Environmental hazard: **Not Applicable**
- 14.6. Special precautions for user:
Hazard identification (Kemler): **Not Applicable**
Classification code: **Not Applicable**
Hazard Label: **Not Applicable**
Special provisions: **Not Applicable**
Limited quantity: **Not Applicable**
Tunnel Restriction Code: **Not Applicable**

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

- 14.1. UN number: **Not Applicable**
- 14.2. UN proper shipping name: **Not Applicable**
- 14.3. Transport hazard class(es):
ICAO/IATA Class : **Not Applicable**

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ICAO / IATA Subrisk : **Not Applicable**
ERG Code: **Not Applicable**

- 14.4. Packing group: **Not Applicable**
- 14.5. Environmental hazard: **Not Applicable**
- 14.6. Special precautions for user:
 - Special provisions: **Not Applicable**
 - Cargo Only Packing Instructions: **Not Applicable**
 - Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: **Not Applicable**
 - Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: **Not Applicable**
 - Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: **Not Applicable**
 - Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: **Not Applicable**
 - Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: **Not Applicable**

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

- 14.1. UN number: **Not Applicable**
- 14.2. UN proper shipping name: **Not Applicable**
- 14.3. Transport hazard class(es):
 - IMDG Class : **Not Applicable**
 - IMDG Subrisk : **Not Applicable**
- 14.4. Packing group: **Not Applicable**
- 14.5. Environmental hazard: **Not Applicable**
- 14.6. Special precautions for user:
 - EMS Number: **Not Applicable**
 - Special provisions: **Not Applicable**
 - Limited Quantities: **Not Applicable**

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

- 14.1. UN number: **Not Applicable**
- 14.2. UN proper shipping name: **Not Applicable**
- 14.3. Transport hazard class(es):
 - Not Applicable: **Not Applicable**
- 14.4. Packing group: **Not Applicable**
- 14.5. Environmental hazard: **Not Applicable**
- 14.6. Special precautions for user:
 - Classification code: **Not Applicable**
 - Special provisions: **Not Applicable**
 - Limited quantity: **Not Applicable**
 - Equipment required: **Not Applicable**
 - Fire cones number: **Not Applicable**

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.8. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available

14.9. Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated is found on the following regulatory lists

- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- Europe EC Inventory
- European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
- European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI
- Germany Classification of Substances Hazardous to Waters (WGK)
- Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values
- Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values - Carcinogens
- Germany Recommended Exposure Limits - MAK Values - Pregnancy Risk Group Classifications & Germ Cell Mutagens
- Germany TRGS 900 - Limit Values for the Workplace Atmosphere
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category: P5a, P5b, P5c

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

15.3. Classification of Substances and Mixtures into Water Hazard Classes

ARTDESHINE PREP

Preparation is WGK 1

Name	WGK	Score	Source
DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED	1		From Regulation

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	<i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date: 17/01/2022
Initial Date: 01/11/2021

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

- H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- H302: Harmful if swallowed.
- H312: Harmful in contact with skin.
- H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- H332: Harmful if inhaled.
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
- H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H340: May cause genetic defects.
- H350: May cause cancer.
- H371: May cause damage to organs.
- H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices