

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Safety data sheet according to (EC) No. 1907/2006

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

1.1. Product identifier:

H 79

UFI: 9Q00-V01J-6000-3AXJ

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

Degreasing agent, to remove oil grease, tar and asphalt. Apply with atomizer or brush. Machine parts can be laid down in the solvent. Let H 79 work for 5-10 minutes. Rinse with water.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:

Kemilux

Mykinesgøta 1 - P.O.Box 1231

FO-110 Tórshavn - Faroe Islands

Phone: +298 662000 - Fax +298 350831

Responsible person for the safety data sheet (e-mail): altox@altox.dk

1.4. Emergency telephone number:

NHS (England or Wales): Dial 111 or 0845 4647 NHS 24 (Scotland): Dial 111

National Poisons Information Centre (Ireland): +353 (1) 809 2166 (8.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. 7 days a week)

Healthcare Professionals: +353 (1) 809 2566 (24-hour service)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture:

Flammable, environmentally dangerous and harmful solution with long-term effects.

CLP (1272/2008): Flam. Liq. 3;H226 Asp. Tox. 1;H304 STOT SE 3;H336 STOT RE 1;H372 Aquatic Chronic 2;H411 EUH066

Wording of hazard statements - see section 16.

2.2. Label elements:

Contents: Naphtha (petroleum), hydro desulfurized heavy



DANGER

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P285: In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

P301+P310+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable regulations.

EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

2.3. Other hazards: None known.

PBT/vPvB: No ingredients are PBT/vPvB, according to the criteria in REACH Annex XIII.

Endocrine disrupting properties: The substances are not identified as having endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Regulation 2023/707.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures:

% w/w	Substance name	CAS-no.	EC-no.	Index-no.	REACH reg.no.	Classification	SCL, M-factor, ATE	Note
> 80	Naphtha (petroleum) hydro desulfurized, heavy	64742-82-1	265-185-4	649-330-00-2	-	Flam. Liq. 3;H226 Asp. Tox. 1;H304 STOT SE 3;H336 STOT RE 1;H372 Aquatic Chronic 2;H411 EUH066	-	-
< 5	Xylen (mixture of isomers)	1330-20-7	215-535-7	601-022-00-9	-	Flam. Liq. 3;H226 Acute Tox. 4;H312+H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315	ATE inhalation: 6350 mg/l/4h ATE dermal: >4200 mg/kg	1

1) The substance is an organic solvent.

Wording of hazard statements - see section 16.

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures:

- Inhalation:** Move the affected person to fresh air. **Mild cases:** Keep at rest. If needed: get medical attention. **Severe cases:** Place the person in recovery position and keep warm. If respiration has stopped, administer artificial respiration. Seek medical advice immediately.
- Skin contact:** Remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with water and mild soap. If irritation persists: Seek medical advice.
- Eye contact:** Immediately flush with water or physiological salt water for at least 5 minutes, holding eye lids open, remember to remove contact lenses, if any. If irritation persists: Seek medical advice.
- Ingestion:** Rinse mouth and drink plenty of water. **Do not induce vomiting.** If vomiting occurs, keep the head down to prevent gastric content from entering the lungs. Call an ambulance immediately.
- Burns:** Flush with water until pain ceases. Remove cloth that is not burnt to the skin. If needed seek medical attention, continue to flush on the way.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Irritation to lungs and gastrointestinal tract. Headache, dizziness, coughing, laboured breathing and indisposition. Prolonged or frequent exposure to vapours of volatile organic compounds may result in damage on liver, kidneys, blood or central nervous system (including brain damage).

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

In case of unconsciousness: Seek medical advice immediately. Show this safety data sheet to a physician or emergency ward.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media:

Use water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Do not inhale smoke fumes. In case of fire, the substance may form hazardous decomposition products: Primarily oxides of carbon.

5.3. Advice for firefighters:

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when generation of smoke is vigorous.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Use personal protective equipment - see section 8. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove sources of ignition.

6.2. Environmental precautions:

Do not empty into drains - see section 12. Inform appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:

Absorb spilled liquid with inert material and place in a suitable container for disposal. Flush area of spill with plenty of water. Further handling of spillage - see section 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections:

See references above.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid breathing vapours and spray. Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Change contaminated clothes immediately. Wash contaminated skin immediately with water and mild soap. After use wash with plenty of soap and water. May cause fainting fit. Great caution is advised when driving vehicles or operating machines. Required access to plenty of water, eyewash fountain and emergency shower. Flammable, do not use near fire or sparks. Do not smoke.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage (continued)

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Store in tightly closed original container. Keep in a dry and well ventilated place. Store in a flammable liquid storage area. Store securely and out of reach of unauthorized personnel and separated from food, feed, drugs etc. Storage must be in compliance with all regulatory requirements pertaining to flammable liquids.

7.3. Specific end use(s):

See section 1.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters:

Occupational exposure limits, UK (EH40/ed.2020):

Substance	8-hour TWA	15-min STEL	Comments
Xylene	50 ppm = 220 mg/m ³	100 ppm = 441 mg/m ³	Sk
Turpentine	100 ppm = 566 mg/m ³	150 ppm = 850 mg/m ³	-

Occupational exposure limit values, Ireland (2021):

Substance	8-hour TWA	15-min STEL	Notes
Xylene	50 ppm = 221 mg/m ³	100 ppm = 442 mg/m ³	Sk, IOELV
Turpentine	20 ppm = 112 mg/m ³	150 ppm = 840 mg/m ³	Sens.

Sens.: In the workplace respiratory or dermal exposures to sensitising agents may occur.

Sk: Can be absorbed through the skin.

IOELV: Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values set under the EU Chemical Agents Directive 98/24/EC. (for Ireland ~ note E in EU)

DNEL:	Exposure	Value	Population	Effects
Hydrocarbons* C ₉₋₁₁	Long-term, dermal	208 mg/kg/d	Worker	Systemic
	Long-term, inhalation	871 mg/m ³ /8h	Worker	Systemic
	Long-term, dermal	125 mg/kg/d	Consumer	Systemic
	Long-term, inhalation	185 mg/m ³ /24h	Consumer	Systemic
	Long-term, oral	125 mg/kg/d	Consumer	Systemic
Hydrocarbons* C ₉ , aromatics	Long-term, dermal	25 mg/kg/d	Worker	Systemic
	Long-term, inhalation	150 mg/m ³ /8h	Worker	Systemic
	Long-term, dermal	11 mg/kg/d	Consumer	Systemic
	Long-term, inhalation	32 mg/m ³ /24h	Consumer	Systemic
	Long-term, oral	11 mg/kg/d	Consumer	Systemic

*Hydrocarbons ~ Naphtha (petroleum), hydro desulfurized, heavy

PNEC: No data.

8.2. Exposure controls:

Appropriate engineering controls: Ensure adequate ventilation.

Personal protective equipment:

Inhalation: In case of inadequate ventilation: Use an approved mask with a combination filter: A/P2 (EN140) (Brown/white - for organic vapours/particle). The filter has a limited lifetime and must be changed. Read the instruction.

Skin: Wear protective gloves of 4H (EN374). Breakthrough time: approx. 4 hours.

Eyes: Tightly fitting safety goggles or face shield (EN ISO 16321-1) when there is risk of splashes.

Environmental exposure controls: None particular.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	Clear, brownish
Odour:	Turpentine
Melting point/freezing point (°C):	Not determined
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range (°C):	Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not relevant
Lower and upper explosion limit (vol-%):	0.6 – 7.0
Flash point (°C):	25
Auto-ignition temperature (°C):	Not determined
Decomposition temperature (°C):	Not determined
pH:	6-8
Kinematic viscosity:	Not determined
Solubility:	Insoluble in water
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value):	Not determined
Vapour pressure:	Not determined

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties (continued)

Density and/or relative density:	0.79
Relative vapour density:	Not determined
Particle characteristics:	Not relevant
9.2. Other information:	None relevant

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity:

No available data

10.2. Chemical stability:

Combustible. Inflammable at temperatures above the flash point. Vapours can be set on fire by sparks or hot surfaces. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air and can travel along the ground to an ignition source and flash back to vapour source.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions:

None known.

10.4. Conditions to avoid:

Formation of sparks, glows, and strong heat.

10.5. Incompatible materials:

Strong oxidising agents, acid and alkalis.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products:

When heated to high temperatures (decomposition) toxic gasses are formed such as oxides of carbon.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Acute toxicity:	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Skin corrosion/irritation:	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Serious eye damage/irritation:	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Respiratory or skin sensitization:	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Germ cell mutagenicity:	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity:	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity:	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
STOT-single exposure:	STOT SE 3;H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
STOT-repeated exposure:	STOT RE 1;H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard:	Asp. Tox. 1;H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Hazard class	Data	Test	Data source
Acute toxicity:			
Inhalation	LC ₅₀ (rat) = >5 mg/l/8h (Hydrocarbons*, C ₉₋₁₁) LC ₅₀ (rat) = >6,2 mg/l (Hydrocarbons*, C ₉ , aromatics) LC ₅₀ (rat) = 6350 mg/l/4h (Xylene)	OECD 403 OECD 403 EU Method B.2	IUCLID Supplier ECHA diss.
Dermal	LD ₅₀ (rabbit) = >5000 mg/kg (Hydrocarbons*, C ₉₋₁₁) LD ₅₀ (rabbit) = >3160 mg/kg (Hydrocarbons*, C ₉ , aromatics) LD ₅₀ (rabbit) = >4200 mg/kg (Xylene)	OECD 402 OECD 402 No info	IUCLID Supplier ECHA diss.
Oral	LD ₅₀ (rat) = >5000 mg/kg (Hydrocarbons*, C ₉₋₁₁) LD ₅₀ (rat) = 3492 mg/kg (Hydrocarbons*, C ₉ , aromatics) LD ₅₀ (mouse) = >5251 mg/kg (Xylene)	OECD 401 OECD 401 EU Method B.1	IUCLID Supplier ECHA diss.
Corrosion/irritation:	Moderate skin irritation, rabbit (Hydrocarbons*, C ₉₋₁₁) No Eye irritation, rabbit (Hydrocarbons*, C ₉₋₁₁) Skin irritation, rabbit (Xylene) Moderate eye irritation, rabbit (Xylene)	Draize OECD 405 No info No info	IUCLID IUCLID ECHA diss. ECHA diss.
Sensitization:	Not sensitizing, guinea pig (Hydrocarbons*, C _{9-C11}) Not sensitizing, mouse (Xylene)	OECD 406 OECD 429	ECHA diss. ECHA diss.
CMR:	No evidence of carcinogenic effects, dermal, mouse (Hydrocarbons*, C ₉₋₁₁) No mutagenic effect, in vivo, rat (Hydrocarbons*, C ₉₋₁₁) No reproductive effect, inhalation, rat (Hydrocarbons*, C ₉₋₁₁) No mutagenic effect, Chinese hamster (Xylene) No evidence of carcinogenic effects, rat (Xylene) No reproductive effect, rat (Xylene)	OECD 451 OECD 475 OECD 416/414 EU Method B.10 EU Method B.32 EPA OPPTS 870.3800	ECHA diss. ECHA diss. ECHA diss. ECHA diss. ECHA diss.

*Hydrocarbons ~ Naphtha (petroleum), hydro desulfurized, heavy
Information on likely routes of exposure: Inhalation, skin and ingestion.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information (continued)

Symptoms:

Inhalation:	Irritation of the respiratory tract. Headache, dizziness, coughing, laboured breathing and indisposition.
Skin:	May cause irritation, degreases skin. Xylene can be absorbed through skin and cause symptoms, as described under "Inhalation."
Eyes:	May cause irritation.
Ingestion:	Can give an irritating effect on the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract and cause nausea, vomiting, and symptoms, as described under "Inhalation." Ingestion or vomiting can cause small drops of the product to enter into the lungs and lead to chemical pneumonia and water in the lungs. Note that symptoms (breathing difficulties) can occur several hours after exposure.
Chronic effects:	Prolonged or frequent exposure to vapours of volatile organic compounds may result in damage on liver, kidneys, blood or central nervous system (including brain damage). Long term or repeated skin contact with splashes and vapours may degrease the skin and cause red, dry, cracked and thickened skin.

11.2. Information on other hazards:

None known.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity:

Aquatic	Data	Test (Media)	Data source
Fish	LC ₅₀ (Oncorhynchus mykiss, 96h) = 8,41 mg/l (Hydrocarbons*, C ₉₋₁₁) LC ₅₀ (Oncorhynchus mykiss, 96h) = 9,2 mg/l (Hydrocarbons*, C ₉ , aromatics) LC ₅₀ (Oncorhynchus mykiss, 96h) = 7,6 mg/l (Xylene)	OECD 203(FW) OECD 203(FW) Read across	ECHA diss. Supplier ECHA diss.
Crustaceans	EC ₅₀ (Daphnia magna, 48h) = 4,7 mg/l (Hydrocarbons*, C ₉₋₁₁) EC ₅₀ (Daphnia magna, 48h) = 3,2 mg/l (Hydrocarbons*, C ₉ , aromatics) EC ₅₀ (Daphnia magna, 48h) = 3,82 mg/l (Xylen)	OECD 202(FW) OECD 202(FW) Read across	ECHA diss. Supplier ECHA diss.
Algae	EC ₅₀ (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata, 72h) = 12,4 mg/l (Hydrocarbons*, C ₉₋₁₁) EL ₅₀ (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata, 72h) = 2,6-2,9 mg/l (Hydrocarbons*, C ₉ , aromatics) EC ₅₀ (Selenastrum capricornutum, 72h) = 4,7 mg/l (Xylen)	OECD 201(FW) OECD 201(FW) Read across	ECHA diss. Supplier ECHA diss.

*Hydrocarbons ~ Naphtha (petroleum), hydro desulfurized, heavy

12.2. Persistence and degradability:

The surfactants in the product pass the ultimate biodegradability test according to EC regulation for surfactants in detergents (> 60% CO₂/BOD, 28 d, OECD 301B+D).

Hydrocarbons* and Xylene are readily biodegradable (>75%, 28d (OECD 301F)).

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:

Hydrocarbons* and Xylene: 3 < log K_{ow} < 5 – significant bioaccumulative potential.

12.4. Mobility in soil:

The surfactants are expected to bind to soil particles.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:

No ingredients are PBT/vPvB, according to the criteria in REACH Annex XIII.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties:

None known.

12.7. Other adverse effects:

Emissions of larger quantities can alter the pH in water environment and upset the balance of ecosystems.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods:

The mixture is to be considered as hazardous waste. Disposal should be according to local, state or national legislation.

Dispose of through authority facilities or pass to chemical disposal company.

EWC-code:

20 01 13 (mixture itself) and 15 02 02 (inert material contaminated with the mixture)

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number or ID number: 1993

14.2. UN proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Naphtha (petroleum), hydro desulfurized, heavy)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es): 3

14.4. Packing group: III (ADR/RID, IMDG) EMS: F-E, S-E Stowage note: Category A Segregation: NONE

14.5. Environmental hazards: None.

14.6. Special precautions for user: None.

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments: Not relevant.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Must not be used by persons under 18 years of age.

The employer shall assess the working conditions and, if there is any risk to the safety or health and any effects on the pregnancy or breastfeeding of workers, take the necessary measures to adjust the working conditions (Directive 92/85/EEC).

Other labelling information (648/2004/EC):

> 30% Aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons

< 5% Non-ionic surfactants

15.2. Chemical safety assessment:

No CSR.

SECTION 16: Other information

Hazard statements mentioned in section 2 and 3:

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H312: Harmful in contact with skin.

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Abbreviations:

ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimates

CMR = Carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and reproductive toxicity.

CSR = Chemical Safety Report

DNEL = Derived No-Effect Level

EC₅₀ = Effect Concentration 50 %

FW = Fresh Water

LC₅₀ = Lethal Concentration 50 %

LD₅₀ = Lethal Dose 50 %

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic

PNEC = Predicted No-Effect Concentration

SCL = Specific Concentration limits

vPvB = very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative

Literature:

ECHA diss.= European Chemicals Agency

EPA Ecotox = The US Environmental Protection Agency's database on ecotoxicological effects for chemicals.

IUCLID = International Uniform Chemical Information Database.

RTECS = Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

Training advice:

No special training is required. However, the user should be well instructed in the execution of his/her task, be familiar with this Safety Data Sheet and have normal training in the use of personal protective equipment.

Changes since the previous edition:

Revision of the format according to Regulation 2020/878.

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