



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

<b>Product ID:</b>	BA2400	<b>Date Printed:</b>	Aug 04, 2025
<b>Product Name:</b>	Balchan Wax & Grease Remover, 400gm	<b>Supersedes Date:</b>	N.A.
<b>Revision Date:</b>	Aug 04, 2025		
<b>Version:</b>	1.0		
<b>Manufacturer's Name:</b>	MMP Industrial Pty Ltd		MMP Industrial New Zealand
<b>Address:</b>	3-5 Hannabus Place Mulgrave, AU, NSW, 2756		21 Highbrook Drive, East Tamaki, Manukau Auckland New Zealand
<b>Emergency Phone:</b>	13 11 26		0800 764 766
<b>Information Phone Number:</b>	612 4577-6977		+64 9 250 4635

**Product/Recommended Uses:** Metal cleaner

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

- Aerosols Category 1
- Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
- Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2
- Serious Eye Damage - Category 1
- Skin Irritation - Category 2
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Poisons Schedule

Not applicable

### Hazardous Statements - Health

- H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- H318 - Causes serious eye damage
- H315 - Causes skin irritation
- H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

- H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol

### Hazardous Statements - Environmental

- H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Precautionary Statements - General

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.

### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P264 - Wash hands, face and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

### Precautionary Statements - Response

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P352 - Wash with plenty of water.

P321 - Specific treatment- see First Aid on this label.

P378 - Use dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide to extinguish.

P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.

P391 - Collect spillage.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

### Precautionary Statements - Storage

P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

P405 - Store locked up.

P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	60% - 100%
0000106-97-8	BUTANE	10% - 30%
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	1% - 10%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	1% - 10%
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	1% - 10%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Inhalation

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air, keep comfortable for breathing and keep warm. If you feel unwell/if concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### Eye Contact

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face.

### Skin Contact

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective clothing, if necessary. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

### Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Give a glass of water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, give further water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs give further water. Get to a doctor or hospital quickly.

### Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both acute and Delayed

No data available.

### Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Treat symptomatically.

PPE for First Aiders: Wear overalls, safety glasses and impervious gloves. Available information suggests that gloves made from nitrile rubber should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766).

## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Small Fire: Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Large Fire: Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. For Chlorosilanes: Do not use water; use AFFF alcohol-resistant medium-expansion foam.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use straight stream of water.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Flammable gas. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. May form an ignitable vapor/air mixture in closed tanks or containers. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. Flameproof equipment necessary in area where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release toxic gas through pressure relief devices. On burning or decomposing may emit toxic fumes. Electrical requirements for work area should be assessed according to AS3000. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke.

### Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations. Do not allow contaminated extinguishing water to enter the soil, ground-water or surface waters. Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists. Large Fire: Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Use shielding to protect against bursting containers. Stop the flow of gas and use water spray to disperse vapors. Large Fire: Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists.

### Special Protective Actions

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Emergency Procedure

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Do not walk through released material. Stay upwind of release. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

### Recommended Equipment

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

### Personal Precautions

DO NOT breathe gas, vapor or mist.

DO NOT get on skin, eyes or clothing.

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

### Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Suppress aerosol with water spray jet. Neutralization may be required before discharging sewage into treatment plants. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Rinse away with water. Clean up immediately. Ventilate area after clean-up is complete. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

For small spills: wipe up with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

For large spills: absorb with vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal.

## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

### General

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors, mists or aerosols. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. This product is not intended for human or animal consumption. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Report ventilation failures immediately.

### Storage Room Requirements

Provide secondary containment for toxic materials. Store gas cylinders separately, away from processing and handling areas, and from incompatible materials. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Protect containers against banging or other physical damage when storing, transferring, or using them. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use, check regularly for leaks. Store at temperatures above their respective freezing/melting point, do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Store in dry, well-ventilated, cool areas, out of direct sunlight and away from incompatible materials and other sources of heat. Never use plastic or glass containers for storing flammable liquids. Check regularly for leaks. This material is classified as a Dangerous Good Class 2.1 Flammable Gas as per the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code and must be stored in accordance with the relevant regulations.

## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Eye protection**

Wear safety glasses with side shields.

**Skin Protection**

Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Wear a Face Shield. Available information suggests that gloves made from nitrile rubber should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment.

**Respiratory protection**

If risk of inhalation exists, wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

**Appropriate Engineering Controls**

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Natural ventilation should be adequate under normal use conditions.

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	WES TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];			(L)[N159](L)[N800]	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	URT irr[N159]URT irr[N800]	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	
BUTANE		1000 (EX)				CNS impair		1900
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL				20		Eye & URT irr		152 Peak limitation
PROPANE		Simple asphyxiant (D), explosion hazard (EX)				Asphyxia		
XYLENE		150		100	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	350

Chemical Name	WES STEL (ppm)	WES STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	WES TWA (ppm)	WES HEALTH	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT					500	2000		
BUTANE			800					
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL			50 Peak limitation	Sk	100	300		
PROPANE					1000	1800		
XYLENE	150	655	80		100	435		

(C) - Ceiling limit, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, URT - Upper respiratory tract

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	6.11 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	0.73
% VOC	99.86%
Density VOC	6.10 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	0.00%

---

Appearance	Clear liquid
Odor Description	Characteristic solvent
Odor Threshold	Data not available
pH	Data not available
Water Solubility	Data not available
VOC Part A & B Combined	Data not available
Flash Point Symbol	<
Flash Point	0 °C
Viscosity	Data not available
Lower Explosion Level	Data not available
Vapor Pressure	Data not available
Upper Explosion Level	Data not available
Vapor Density	Data not available
Freezing Point	Data not available
Melting Point	Data not available
Low Boiling Point	Data not available
High Boiling Point	Data not available
Auto Ignition Temp	Data not available
Decomposition Pt	Data not available
Evaporation Rate	Data not available
Coefficient Water/Oil	Data not available

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

The product is stable under normal storage conditions.

### Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, elevated temperatures, sources of ignition and contact with incompatible materials. Elevated temperatures and sources of ignition.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, smoke and other toxic fumes.

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation**

Causes skin irritation

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the skin.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation**

Causes serious eye damage

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the eyes.

**Respiratory/Skin Sensitization**

Material may be an irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate the nose, throat and lungs. May cause dryness or cracking.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Reproductive Toxicity**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure**

Inhalation of high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination and impaired judgment.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Can damage the liver and kidneys.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure**

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Aspiration Hazard**

Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause bronchopneumonia or pulmonary oedema.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

**Acute Toxicity**

Inhalation of vapour can result in headaches, dizziness and possible nausea.

Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

**Likely Routes of Exposure**

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and by ingestion.

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

**Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous**

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

May cause abnormal blood forming function with anemia. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

0064742-89-8 ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects

were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

### Chronic Exposure

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Persistence and Degradability

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable.

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

Readily biodegradable.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

50% of applied radiolabelled o-xylene was mineralised in 23 days, and 50% p-xylene was mineralised in 13 days.

### Bio-accumulative Potential

No data available.

### Mobility in Soil

No data available.

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

### Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

The substance is not PBT/vPvB

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

Readily biodegradable.

This substance is not PBT/vPvB

## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste Disposal

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, state and local laws. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### ADG Information

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail".

UN number: 1950

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: None

Hazchem Code: 2YE

### IMDG Information

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea

This material is classified as a marine Pollutant (P) according to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

UN number: 1950

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: None

### IATA Information

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN number: 1950

Proper shipping name: AEROSOLS

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: None

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

**HSNO Group Standard: HSR002515** - Aerosols (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

- 2.1.1A Flammable Aerosol
- 6.1E Substances that are acutely toxic
- 6.3A Substances that are irritating to the skin
- 6.4A Substances that are irritating to the eye
- 9.1B Substances that are ecotoxic in the aquatic environment

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	60% - 100%	DSL,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0000106-97-8	BUTANE	10% - 30%	DSL,VOC,TSCA
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	1% - 10%	DSL,VOC,TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	1% - 10%	DSL,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	1% - 10%	DSL,VOC,TSCA

**This material/constituent(s) is covered by the following requirements:**

- All constituents of this material are listed on the *Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances* (AICS).

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDING INFORMATION ON PREPARATION AND REVISION OF THE SDS

### Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADG- Australian Dangerous Goods Code; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; DSL- Domestic Substances List; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration; SCBA- Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; VOC- Volatile Organic Compounds; WES- Workplace Exposure Standards

---

### DISCLAIMER

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.