

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light
Other Names	D-200; Solvent D80
Uses	No Data Available
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	No Data Available
Chemical Name	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light
Product Description	Hydro-treated kerosene, distillate fuel oils, light

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Redox Pty Ltd	2 Swettenham Road Minto NSW 2566 Australia	+61-2-97333000
Redox Pty Ltd	11 Mayo Road Wiri Auckland 2104 New Zealand	+64-9-2506222
Redox Inc.	3960 Paramount Boulevard Suite 107 Lakewood CA 90712 USA	+1-424-675-3200
Redox Chemicals Sdn Bhd	Level 2, No. 8, Jalan Sapir 33/7 Seksyen 33, Shah Alam Premier Industrial Park 40400 Shah Alam Sengalor, Malaysia	+60-3-5614-2111

Emergency Contact Details


For emergencies only; DO NOT contact these companies for general product advice.

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Poisons Information Centre	Westmead NSW	1800-251525 131126
Chemcall	Australia	1800-127406 +64-4-9179888
Chemcall	Malaysia	+64-4-9179888
Chemcall	New Zealand	0800-243622 +64-4-9179888
National Poisons Centre	New Zealand	0800-764766
CHEMTREC	USA & Canada	1-800-424-9300 CN723420 +1-703-527-3887

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust) 5

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification	Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)		
Hazard Categories	Aspiration Hazard - Category 1		
Pictograms			
Signal Word	Danger		
Hazard Statements	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	
Precautionary Statements	Response	P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
		P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
	Storage	P405	Store locked up.
	Disposal	P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification NOT Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

HSNO Classifications Health Hazards **6.1E** Substances that are acutely toxic –May be harmful, Aspiration hazard

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated Light	No Data Available	64742-47-8	100 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed	Following ingestion: Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position if possible), to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly, and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person, or to a person showing signs of sleepiness or with reduced awareness.
Eye	Following eye contact: Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes, while holding eyelids apart. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. If eye irritation persists or recurs, get medical advice/attention.
Skin	Following skin contact: Immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. In case of burns: Immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Get medical advice/attention. Following inhalation: Remove victim from exposure to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for

Inhaled	breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.
Advice to Doctor	Any material aspirated during vomiting may cause lung injury. Therefore, vomiting should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. If it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents: gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficulty breathing. Adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	No information available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour/fire hazard removed. If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of fire. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
Flammability Conditions	Combustible liquid and vapour.
Extinguishing Media	Small fires: Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide, alcohol-resistant foam. Large fires: Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide, alcohol-resistant foam or water spray.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition, leading to violent rupture of containers. Do NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Combustion products include: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Personal Protective Equipment	Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure demand mode, with appropriate turn-out gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment.
Flash Point	75 - 85 °C
Lower Explosion Limit	1 %
Upper Explosion Limit	6 %
Auto Ignition Temperature	220 - 250 °C
Hazchem Code	No Data Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Clean up all spills immediately. Increase ventilation. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Use spark-proof tools. Avoid breathing vapours, and contact with skin and eyes.
Clean Up Procedures	Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled flammable waste drums for disposal.
Containment	Contain and absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth). Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Water spray or fog may be used to suppress/divert vapour.
Decontamination	No information available.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
Evacuation Criteria	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Control personal contact by using protective equipment. Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Ensure an eye bath and safety shower are available and ready for use. Observe good personal hygiene practices and recommended procedures. Avoid working in spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames. Use spark-free tools when handling.
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Storage	Keep away from sources of ignition, strong oxidising agents and acids. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store in tightly closed containers. Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area and flammable gas detectors.
Container	Store in original containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.
Exposure Limits	No Data Available
Biological Limits	No information available.
Engineering Measures	Local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.
Personal Protection Equipment	Eye protection: Use chemical splash goggles and face shield. Some plastic PPE are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. Hand protection: Wear suitable protective gloves. Body protection: Wear suitable protective clothing. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Respiratory protection: Wear respiratory protection which is appropriate to the physical and chemical properties of (gas/liquid) exposure.
Special Hazards Precautions	No information available.
Work Hygienic Practices	When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Do not allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Low viscosity liquid
Odour	Characteristic
Colour	No information available.
pH	No Data Available
Vapour Pressure	1 - 3.7 kPa (@ 37.8 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	4.5 Air = 1
Boiling Point	200 - 245 °C
Melting Point	-49 °C
Freezing Point	-49 °C
Solubility	29 - 142.1 mg/L 25°C (Estimated)
Specific Gravity	0.75 - 0.85
Flash Point	75 - 85 °C
Auto Ignition Temp	220 - 250 °C
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	No Data Available
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	No Data Available
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	No Data Available
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	3.3 - 5.4 Water = 1 (Calculated)
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available

Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	1.3 - 2.3 cSt (@ 40 °C)
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	No Data Available
Potential for Dust Explosion	Not applicable.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	No information available.
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No information available.
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	No information available.
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	Combustible liquid and vapour.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Combustion products include Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide and other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic materials.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	Combustible liquid.
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from all ignition sources (heat, sparks or flames).
Materials to Avoid	Keep away from strong oxidising agents and acids.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Carbon oxides.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	<p>Routes of exposure: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapours, and by ingestion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skin corrosion/irritation: (Cat. 2) Moderately irritating (Rabbit). - Serious eye damage/irritation: Slightly irritating (Rabbit). - Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Not sensitising (Guinea pig). - Aspiration hazard: (Cat. 1) Kinematic viscosity ~ 6.0 cSt (centistokes). - Carcinogenicity: Pyrolysis fuel oil (water and oil quenched) was carcinogenic in the mouse skin painting bio-assay. - Germ cell mutagenicity: In vitro - Ames test (Salmonella typhimurium): Negative. In vivo - Cytogenic assay (Rat): Negative; Micronucleus assay (Mouse): Positive. - Reproductive toxicity: In a rat inhalation test, there was no evidence of any adverse compound effect on the dams, compound induced terata, variation in sex ratio, embryotoxicity or inhibition of foetal growth or development.
Acute	
Ingestion	<p>Acute Oral Toxicity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LD50 >5,000 mg/kg
Other	<p>Acute Dermal Toxicity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LD50 >2,000 mg/kg
Inhalation	<p>Acute Inhalation Toxicity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LC50 >3 mg/L (4 h)
Carcinogen Category	None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Aquatic toxicity - Fish (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>) LC50 >2.2 mg/L (96 hr)
Persistence/Degradability	Not readily biodegradable Log Kow = 3.3 - 6
Mobility	No information available.
Environmental Fate	Prevent from entering drains or water courses.
Bioaccumulation Potential	BCF = 130 - 159
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional and national regulations.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Incinerate at approved facility.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)

ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light
Class	C1 Combustible Liquids - Flash Point >60°C - <=93°C, Closed Cup
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR

Proper Shipping Name	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)

NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available

Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)

US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport

IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	No Data Available
Marine Pollutant	No

Air Transport

IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification	NOT Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)
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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information	No Data Available
Poisons Schedule (Aust)	5

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code Not Assessed

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AICS)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Listed
Canada (NDSL)	Not Determined
China (IECSC)	Listed
Europe (EINECS)	265-149-8
Europe (REACH)	Registered
Japan (ENCS/METI)	Not Listed
Korea (KECI)	KE-12550
Malaysia (EHS Register)	Listed
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Listed
Philippines (PICCS)	Listed
Switzerland (Giftliste 1)	Not Determined
Switzerland (Inventory of Notified Substances)	Not Determined
Taiwan (NCSR)	Listed
USA (TSCA)	Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes	DEMISP8200, DEMISP8210, DEMISP8215, DEMISP8500
Revision	2
Revision Date	20 Oct 2016
Key/Legend	< Less Than > Greater Than AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances atm Atmosphere CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) cm² Square Centimetres CO₂ Carbon Dioxide COD Chemical Oxygen Demand deg C (°C) Degrees Celcius EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand deg F (°F) Degrees Fahrenheit g Grams g/cm³ Grams per Cubic Centimetre g/l Grams per Litre HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health immiscible Liquids are insoluble in each other. inHg Inch of Mercury

inH₂O Inch of Water
K Kelvin
kg Kilogram
kg/m³ Kilograms per Cubic Metre
lb Pound
LC₅₀ LC stands for lethal concentration. LC₅₀ is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours.
LD₅₀ LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD₅₀ is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.
ltr or **L** Litre
m³ Cubic Metre
mbar Millibar
mg Milligram
mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours
mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram
mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre
Misc or **Miscible** Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.
mm Millimetre
mmH₂O Millimetres of Water
mPa.s Millipascals per Second
N/A Not Applicable
NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOHSC National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Oz Ounce
PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
Pa Pascal
ppb Parts per Billion
ppm Parts per Million
ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours
ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours
psi Pounds per Square Inch
R Rankine
RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure
STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV Threshold Limit Value
tne Tonne
TWA Time Weighted Average
ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours
UN United Nations
wt Weight