1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	**Exxsol DSP 80/100**
Other Names	Exxsol DSP 80/100 Fluid; Naphtha, Petroleum, Hydrotreated Light
Uses	Solvent.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	Unspecified
Chemical Name	Exxsol DSP 80/100
Product Description	No Data Available

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			Flammable Liquids - Category 2
			Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2
			Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3
			Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
			Long-term Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 2
Pictograms			
Signal Word			Danger
Hazard Statements		**H225**	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
		H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
		H315	Causes skin irritation.
		H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
		H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
		H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary Statements	Prevention	**P201**	Obtain special instructions before use.
		P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
		P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
		P233	Keep container tightly closed.
		P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
		P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.
		P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
		P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
		P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours.
		P264	Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
		P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
		P273	Avoid release to the environment.
		P280	Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.
		P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
	Response	**P301 + P310**	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
		P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
		P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
		P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
		P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
		P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
		P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
		P332 + P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
		P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
		P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO2), dry chemical, foam or water fog for extinction.
		P391	Collect spillage.
	Storage	**P403 + P235**	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
		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	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	Physical Hazards	**3.1B**	Flammable liquid - high hazard
	Health Hazards	**6.3A**	Substances that are irritating to the skin
		6.1E	Substances that are acutely toxic –May be harmful, Aspiration hazard
	Environmental Hazards	**9.1B**	Substances that are ecotoxic in the aquatic environment

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	No Data Available	64742-49-0	100.0 %
HEPTANE AND ISOMERS	No Data Available		60.0 - 70.0 %
CYCLOHEXANE	No Data Available	110-82-7	20.0 - 30.0 %
METHYL CYCLOPENTANE	No Data Available	96-37-7	5.0 - 10.0 %
OCTANE AND ISOMERS	No Data Available		5.0 - 10.0 %
N-Hexane	No Data Available	110-54-3	2.0 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed	Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.
Eye	Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.
Skin	Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.
Inhaled	Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
Advice to Doctor	If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately. This light hydrocarbon material, or a component, may be associated with cardiac sensitisation following very high exposures (well above occupational exposure limits) or with concurrent exposure to high stress levels or heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine. Administration of such substances should be avoided.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	Contains: N-Hexane: Prolonged and/or repeated exposures to n-hexane can cause progressive and potentially irreversible damage to the peripheral nervous system (e.g fingers, feet, arms, legs, etc.). Simultaneous exposure to Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) or Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK) and n-Hexane can potentiate the risk of adverse effects from n-Hexane on the peripheral nervous system. N-Hexane has been shown to cause testicular damage at high doses in male rats. The relevance of this effect for humans is unknown.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	Flame-proof equipment is necessary in all areas where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed.
Flammability Conditions	Product is a flammable liquid.
Extinguishing Media	In case of fire use foam, dry powder, or carbon dioxide (CO2). Do NOT use straight streams of water. If a spill or leak has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	May form flammable mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel to an ignition source and flash back. Vapour can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapour may cause flash fire. May be ignited by heat, sparks or flame. May polymerise explosively when involved in a fire. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Highly flammable. Vapour is flammable and heavier than air. Vapour may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources, causing a flashback fire danger.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do NOT allow fire fighting water to reach waterways, drains or sewers. Store fire fighting water for treatment.
Personal Protective Equipment	Fire fighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves) or chemical splash suit. Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do NOT allow fire fighting water to reach waterways, drains or sewers. Store fire fighting water for treatment.
Flash Point	-15 °C ASTM D-56
Lower Explosion Limit	1.0 %
Upper Explosion Limit	7.0 %
Auto Ignition Temperature	>200 °C
Hazchem Code	3YE

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Personnel involved in the clean up should wear full protective clothing as listed in section 8. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Increase ventilation. Avoid walking through spilled product as it is slippery when spilt. Stop leak if safe to do so. Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required, due to toxicity or flammability of the material. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. A vapour- suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Water spray may reduce vapour, but may not prevent ignition in enclosed spaces. Do NOT let product reach drains or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Management. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment.
Clean Up Procedures	Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapour, but may not prevent ignition in enclosed spaces. Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn other shipping. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10 deg C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. If the Flash Point does not exceed the Ambient Air Temperature by at least 10C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants. Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Large Spills: Dyke far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas

Evacuation Criteria	Evacuate all unnecessary personnel.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Personnel involved in the clean up should wear full protective clothing as listed in section 8.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Avoid breathing mists or vapour. Avoid contact with skin. Prevent exposure to ignition sources, for example use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Potentially toxic/irritating fumes/vapour may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not enter storage areas or confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).
Loading/Unloading Temperature: [Ambient]
Transport Temperature: [Ambient]
Transport Pressure: [Ambient]
Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated, fire-proof area (or refrigerated tank).
Keep containers tightly sealed when not in use. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Protect against physical damage. Ground and bond storage containers. Store away from incompatible materials as listed in section 10. The material is a static accumulator. Ample fire water supply should be available. A fixed sprinkler/deluge system is recommended. Outside or detached storage preferred. Drums must be earthed and bonded and equipped with self-closing valves, pressure vacuum bungs and flame arresters. Storage temperature and pressure should remain ambient. This product has a UN Classification of 3295, and a Dangerous Goods Class 3 (flammable) according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail.

Container

Container type/packaging must comply with all applicable local legislation.
Store in original packaging as approved by manufacturer.
Suitable Containers/Packing: Tank cars, Tank trucks, Barges, Drums.
Suitable Materials and Coatings: Carbon Steel, stainless steel, polyethylene, polypropylene, polyester, teflon.
Unsuitable Materials and Coatings: Natural rubber, Butyl rubber, Ethylene- proplyene-diene monomer (EPDM); Polystyrene.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General

No exposure standard has been established for this product by the Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC), however the manufacturer recommends the following: Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light - Vapour: RCP-TWA 1000mg/m3 Total Hydrocarbons (Supplier data, 2009) Cyclohexane: STEL 1050mg/m3 (300ppm) (Australia OELs, 2005) Cyclohexane: TWA 350mg/m3 (100ppm) (Australia OELs, 2005) Heptane: STEL 2050mg/m3 (500ppm) (Australia OELs, 2005) Heptane: TWA 1640mg/m3 (400ppm) (Australia OELs, 2005) Methylcyclohexane: TWA 1610mg/m3 (400ppm) (Australia OELs, 2005) n-Hexane: TWA 72mg/m3 (20ppm) (Australia OELs, 2005) Octane: STEL 1750mg/m3 (375ppm) (Australia OELs, 2005) Octane: TWA 1400mg/m3 (300ppm) (Australia OELs, 2005)

Exposure Limits

No Data Available

Biological Limits

SUBSTANCE NAME: SPECIMEN: SAMPLING TIME: LIMIT: DETERMINANT: SOURCE: n-Hexane Urine End of Shift 0.4mg/L 2,5-Hexanedione, ACGIH BELs at end of without work week Hydrolysis

Engineering Measures

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Use explosion proof ventilation equipment.

Personal Protection Equipment

RESPIRATOR: Wear a half-face respirator with a type A filter for organic gases and vapours, or for high airborne concentrations, use a supplied- air respirator operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapour warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded (AS1715/1716).
EYES: Chemical goggles to prevent splashing in the eyes (AS1336/1337).
HANDS: Liquid Proof aliphatic solvent resistant gloves (Nitrile) (AS2161).
CLOTHING: Chemical/oil-resistant coveralls and safety footwear (AS3765/2210).

Work Hygienic Practices	No Data Available

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Mild petroleum/solvent odour
Colour	Clear/Colourless
pH	No Data Available
Vapour Pressure	8.65kPa (64.88mmHg) torr (@ 20 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	No Data Available
Boiling Point	78 - 110 °C
Melting Point	No Data Available
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	Negligible 25°C
Specific Gravity	0.72
Flash Point	-15 °C ASTM D-56
Auto Ignition Temp	>200 °C
Evaporation Rate	6
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	94
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	No Data Available
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	0.41 cSt (40'C) (@ No Data Available)
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	No Data Available
Potential for Dust Explosion	Product is a liquid.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	No Data Available
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No Data Available
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	No Data Available
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	No Data Available
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	No Data Available
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	No Data Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Product is stable under normal conditions of use, storage and temperature. Flammable Liquid.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible with strong oxidisers, and sources of ignition.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures. Hazardous combustion products may include Smoke, Fume, Incomplete combustion products, and oxides of carbon.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information

Inhalation : Acute Toxicity: (Rat) 4 hour(s) LC50 > 20 mg/l (Vapour)
Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403.

Ingestion : Acute Toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg
Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401

Irritation: No end point data for material. May be irritating to the respiratory tract. The effects are reversible.

Skin : Acute Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 3350 mg/kg
Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402.
Skin Corrosion/Irritation : Moderately irritating to skin with prolonged exposure. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404.

Eye : Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:
May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405

Aspiration: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material.

Respiratory Sensitization: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 473 475 476

Carcinogenicity: Not expected to cause cancer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 451

Reproductive Toxicity: Contains a substance that may be a reproductive toxicant. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414 416

Lactation: Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.
Single Exposure: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Repeated Exposure : Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 413

Vapour concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema. Very high exposure (confined spaces / abuse) to light hydrocarbons may result in abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmias). Concurrent high stress levels and/or co-exposure to high levels of hydrocarbons (above occupational exposure limits), and to heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine, nasal decongestants, asthma drugs, or cardiovascular drugs may initiate arrhythmias.
Contains:
N-HEXANE: Prolonged and/or repeated exposures to n-Hexane can cause progressive and potentially irreversible damage to the peripheral nervous system (e.g. fingers, feet, arms, legs, etc.). Simultaneous exposure to Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) or Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK) and n-Hexane can potentiate the risk of adverse effects from n-Hexane on the peripheral nervous system. n-Hexane has been shown to cause testicular damage at high doses in male rats. The relevance of this effect for humans is unknown.

EyeIrritant

May be irritating to the eyes. May cause mild short lasting discomfort to eyes.
Vapour concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes.

Ingestion	Harmful : may cause lung damage if swallowed. Minimally Toxic, based on available literature. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.
Inhalation	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. May be irritating to the nose, throat and lungs. May cause central nervous system depression. Vapour concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. May be irritating to respiratory tract. Effects are reversible.
SkinIrritant	Irritating to skin. Minimally toxic, based on available literature. Mildly irritating to skin eith prolonged exposure, based on available literature.
Carcinogen Category	No Data Available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. OTHER ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION VOC: Yes
Persistence/Degradability	Biodegradation: This product is expected to be readily biodegradable. Atmospheric Oxidation: Expected to degrade rapidly in air.
Mobility	Highly volatile. Will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.
Environmental Fate	Do NOT let product reach waterways, drains and sewers.
Bioaccumulation Potential	Material -- Expected to be readily biodegradable. Material -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air.
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice. This should be done in accordance with 'The Hazardous Waste Act'. Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products. Empty Container Warning: Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)
ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Heptane)
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
UN Number	3295
Hazchem	3YE
Pack Group	II

Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)
ADR

Proper Shipping Name	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Heptane)
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
UN Number	3295
Hazchem	3YE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)
NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Heptane)
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	14 Liquids - Highly Flammable
UN Number	3295
Hazchem	3YE
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)
US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Heptane)
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
ERG	128 Flammable Liquids (Non-Polar / Water-Immiscible)
UN Number	3295
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport
IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Heptane)
Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	3295
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	FE,SD
Marine Pollutant	Yes

Air Transport
IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Heptane)

Class	3 Flammable Liquids
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	3295
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	II
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	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

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	HSR002650

National/Regional Inventories

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes	ALHYDR3450, ALHYDR3500, ALHYDR3501, ALHYDR3502, ALHYDR3540, ALHYDR3541, ALHYDR3700, ALHYDR3900, ALHYDR4000, ALHYDR4001, ALHYDR4002, ALHYDR4003, ALHYDR4004, ALHYDR4005, ALHYDR4006, ALHYDR4007
Revision	2
Revision Date	10 Nov 2015
Reason for Issue	SDS updated
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 Farenheit **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 insoluable 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 Heath 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