

SAFETY DATA SHEET

This SDS is compiled in accordance with the GHS

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Enersol 66

Synonyms: Heating Oil, Solvent Naphtha (Heavy Aliphatic), Petroleum Distillate Product

CAS Number: 64742-96-7

Product Use: Fuel, Industrial Solvent

Manufacturer/Supplier: IOR Energy Pty Ltd

Address: 39 Byron Street Bulimba, Queensland, Australia 4171

General Information: +61 7 3895 4444

Emergency Contact: 000 (Australia Only)

Poisons Information Centre: 13 11 26

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification:

Physical Hazard(s)	Flammable Liquid Category 3
Health Hazard(s)	Skin Irritation Category 2 Aspiration Toxicity Category 1 STOT Single Exposure Category 3
Environment Hazard(s)	Aquatic Toxicity Chronic 2

GHS Label Elements	
Signal Word	DANGER

Hazard Statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statement(s): Prevention

P210	Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statement(s): Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISONS CENTRE on 13 11 26 or doctor/physician.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS Number	Volume %
Solvent Naphtha	64742-96-7	100

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a Poisons Information Centre on **131 126**/or doctor if you feel unwell. **Do NOT induce vomiting.**

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Advice to Physician: Product can be aspirated on swallowing or following regurgitation of stomach contents, and can cause severe and potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis, which will require urgent treatment. Because of the risk of aspiration, induction of vomiting and gastric lavage should be avoided. Gastric lavage should be undertaken only after endotracheal intubation. Monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Foam, Dry chemical, CO₂, and water fog.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Use water to cool fire-exposed containers. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours and to protect personnel attempting to stop leak. Water spray may be used to flush spills away from exposures. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering waterways, sewers or drinking water supply. For fires in enclosed areas, fire fighters must use self-contained breathing apparatus.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Flammable liquid. Vapour accumulation could flash and/or explode if in contact with open flames. Toxic fumes of carbon monoxide may be produced during combustion. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Notification Procedure: Report spills as required to appropriate authorities such as local Environmental Health Officer or Fire Brigade. If spills are likely to enter any drain, waterway or groundwater, contact the area water Authority. In case of accident or road spill, contact police and fire brigade and if appropriate, the Area Water Authority.

Spill/Release Procedure: In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Immediately call the Fire Brigade. Wear full protective clothing including eye/face protection. All skin areas should be covered. See below under Personal Protection regarding Australian Standards relating to personal protective equipment. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, polyvinyl alcohol, Teflon, PE/EVAL. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapours or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, we recommend that you use a respirator. It should be fitted with a type A cartridge, suitable for organic vapours.

Methods & Materials for containment and clean-up: Stop leak if safe to do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Avoid using sawdust or other combustible material. Any electrical equipment should be non-sparking. Any equipment capable of building an electrostatic charge should be electrically grounded. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

Environmental Procedures: Prevent spills from entering storm sewers or drains and contact with soil.

Personal Precautions: Refer to Section 8.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this MSDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed. The measures detailed below under "Safe storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimise risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Storage: Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area, and make sure that surrounding electrical devices and switches are suitable. Check containers periodically for leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimise contamination and possible evaporation. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

<i>Component</i>	<i>CAS Number</i>	<i>TWA (mg/m³)</i>	<i>STEL (mg/m³)</i>
Solvent Naphtha	64742-96-7	No Limit	No Limit

Engineering Controls: No special equipment is usually needed when occasionally handling small quantities. For large quantities, use only in a well-ventilated area.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Eye Protection: Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection: Prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. Suitable material types include rubber, butyl rubber, EDPM.

Respiratory Protection: Usually, no respirator is necessary when using this product. Approved respiratory protective equipment must be used when vapour or mist concentrations exceed applicable standards.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<i>Physical State</i>	Mobile Liquid
<i>Colour</i>	Clear colourless liquid
<i>Odour</i>	Mild
<i>Density</i>	0.760 – 0.800 kg/L @ 15°C
<i>Boiling Range</i>	130-340°C (266-644°F)
<i>Vapour Pressure</i>	<2.1 kPa
<i>Flash Point (FP)</i>	>35°C (95°F)
<i>LEL</i>	1.0% (typical)
<i>UEL</i>	6.0% (typical)
<i>Solubility in Water</i>	NA

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, sparks, flame and build-up of static electricity.

Incompatibility: Halogens, strong acids and oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition: Product does not decompose at ambient temperatures. Combustion forms carbon dioxide, and if incomplete, carbon monoxide and smoke. Water is also formed. Carbon monoxide poisoning produces headache, weakness, nausea, dizziness, confusion, dimness of vision, disturbance of judgment, and unconsciousness followed by coma and death.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eye Contact: May cause irritation in contact with the eyes, which can result in redness, stinging and tearing.

Skin Contact: May cause irritation to the skin that may result in redness, itchiness and swelling. Repeated or prolonged contact may dry and defat the skin, resulting in skin irritation and possibly lead to dermatitis.

Inhalation: Mists and vapours generated may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation of high concentration may lead to headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness or narcosis.

Ingestion: Harmful, may cause lung damage if swallowed. Ingestion of this product will irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting. Aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.

Chronic Effects: Possible risk of irreversible effect. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause skin irritation leading to dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of high vapour concentrations can cause drowsiness and lead to narcosis or death.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity: Harmful to aquatic organisms may cause long term effects in the aquatic environment. Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

Mobility: Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination. This material may accumulate in sediments.

Persistence/Degradability: This product is inherently biodegradable

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Material Disposal: This product may be recycled if unused or not contaminated. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. As a final disposal option, consider controlled incineration, or landfill. Empty containers may still contain some remaining product.

Special Precautions: Materials contaminated with this product should be treated as highly flammable. Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

Local Legislation: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number	1268
UN Proper Shipping Name	Petroleum Distillate, N.O.S or Petroleum Products, N.O.S
Transport Hazard Class	3
Packing Group	III
Marine Pollutant	Yes

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

AS1940 Class	Flammable Liquid Class 3 PG III
Hazardous Chemical GHS Category	3

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Compiled by:

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Notice to Reader:

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This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process.

Health and safety precautions and environmental advice noted in this data sheet may not be accurate for all individuals and/or situations. It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. No statement made in this data sheet shall be construed as a permission, recommendation or authorization given or implied to practise any patented invention without a valid licence. IOR Energy shall not be responsible for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material.

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