

## **1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER**

Product Name:

### WHITE OIL T-200

**Recommended Use of the Chemical** Petroleum hydrocarbon. and **Restrictions on Use** 

| Supplier:<br>NZBN:<br>Street Address: | Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Incorporated in Australia)<br>9429041465226<br>166 Totara Street<br>Mt Maunganui South<br>New Zealand |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Telephone Number:                     | +64 9 368 2700   |
| Facsimile:                            | +64 9 368 2710   |
| Emergency Telephone:                  | <b>0 800 734 607 (ALL HOURS)</b>   |

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Not classified as a Dangerous Good under NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the HS (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

#### SIGNAL WORD: WARNING

#### Subclasses:

Subclass 6.1 Category D - Substances which are acutely toxic. Subclass 6.3 Category B - Substances that are mildly irritating to the skin. Subclass 6.4 Category A - Substances that are irritating to the eye.

Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 Approval Number: HSR002503



Hazard Statement(s): H316 Causes mild skin irritation. H320 Causes eye irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled.

#### **Precautionary Statement(s):**

#### Prevention:

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P260 Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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



#### **Response:**

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

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

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

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

#### Storage:

No storage statements.

#### Disposal:

P501 In case of a substance that is in compliance with a HSNO approval other than a Part 6A (Group Standards) approval, a label must provide a description of one or more appropriate and achievable methods for the disposal of a substance in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001. This may also include any method of disposal that must be avoided.

## **3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

| Components  | CAS Number | Proportion | Hazard Codes |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|
| Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic | 64742-54-7 | 100%       | -            |

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

### Inhalation:

Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.

### Skin Contact:

If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with soap and water. If irritation occurs, seek medical advice.

### Eye Contact:

If in eyes, wash out immediately with water. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.

#### Ingestion:

Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, give a glass of water to drink. If vomiting occurs give further water. Seek medical advice.

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treat symptomatically.

### **5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

### Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Normal foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

### Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Combustible liquid.



### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:

On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion. Keep containers cool with water spray.

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Emergency procedures/Environmental precautions:

Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

### Personal precautions/Protective equipment/Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal. Wash area down with detergent and excess water.

### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour, mists and aerosols.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:** Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Workplace Exposure Standards:** No value assigned for this specific material by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

Oil mist, mineral: WES-TWA 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, WES-STEL 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

As published by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority.

WES - TWA (Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted Average) - The eight-hour, time-weighted average exposure standard is designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure.

WES - STEL (Workplace Exposure Standard - Short Term Exposure Limits) - The 15 minute average exposure standard. Applies to any 15 minute period in the working day and is designed to protect the worker against adverse effects of irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue change, or narcosis that may increase the likelihood of accidents. The WES-STEL is not an alternative to the WES-TWA; both short-term and eight-hour, time-weighted average exposures should be determined.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.



### Appropriate engineering controls:

Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Workplace Exposure Standards. Keep containers closed when not in use.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

### Individual protection measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.



Wear overalls, safety glasses and impervious gloves. If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear an organic vapour respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| Physical state:                  | Clear Liquid                     |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Colour:                          | Water-white                      |
| Odour:                           | Slight Petroleum                 |
| Solubility:                      | Negligible solubility in water.  |
| Specific Gravity:                | 0.8630 @15°C                     |
| Relative Vapour Density (air=1): | >1                               |
| Vapour Pressure (20 °C):         | <0.1 mmHg                        |
| Flash Point (°C):                | 240                              |
| Flammability Limits (%):         | 0.9-7.0 (Oil mist air; estimate) |
| Autoignition Temperature (°C):   | >260                             |
| Boiling Point/Range (°C):        | 300-320                          |
| pH:                              | Not applicable                   |
| Viscosity:                       | 52.80 cSt @40°C                  |
| Freezing Point/Range (°C):       | -25.0                            |

## **10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

| Reactivity:   | No information available.  |
|---|--|
| Chemical stability:   | Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure. |
| Possibility of hazardous<br>reactions:                      | Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.   |
| Product Name: WHITE OIL T-200<br>Substance No: 000000050350 | Issued: 10/02/2016<br>Version: 2   |



| Conditions to avoid:                 | Extreme heat.                              |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Incompatible materials:              | Incompatible with strong oxidising agents. |
| Hazardous decomposition<br>products: | Oxides of carbon. Aldehydes. Ketones.      |

# 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

| Ingestion:    | No adverse effects expected, however, large amounts may cause nausea and vomiting.   |
|---------------|--|
| Eye contact:  | A mild eye irritant.   |
| Skin contact: | Contact with skin will result in mild irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.   |
| Inhalation:   | Breathing in vapour may produce respiratory irritation. Breathing in high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness. |
|               |  |

Acute toxicity: Oral LD50 (rat): >5000 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rat): >5000 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat): 2.18 mg/L/4hr

Skin corrosion/irritation:Mild irritant (rabbit).Serious eye damage/irritation:Mild irritant (rabbit).Chronic effects:No information available for the product.

The DMSO extract by IP 346 of the oil is less than 3%; consequently it is not classified as a carcinogen.

### **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Ecotoxicity

Avoid contaminating waterways.

### **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### Disposal methods:

Refer to local government authority for disposal recommendations. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

### **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

### Road and Rail Transport

Not classified as a Dangerous Good under NZS 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.



### Marine Transport

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

### Air Transport

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

### **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

### **Classification:**

Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the HS (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

### Subclasses:

Subclass 6.1 Category D - Substances which are acutely toxic. Subclass 6.3 Category B - Substances that are mildly irritating to the skin. Subclass 6.4 Category A - Substances that are irritating to the eye.

Additives, Process Chemicals and Raw Materials (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006 Approval Number: HSR002503

### Hazard Statement(s):

H316 Causes mild skin irritation. H320 Causes eye irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled.

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

This safety data sheet has been prepared by Ixom Operations Pty Ltd Toxicology & SDS Services.

### Reason(s) for Issue:

5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Ixom Operations Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Ixom representative or Ixom Operations Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1.

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.