



## Safety Data Sheet

D80

### 1. Identification of the substance or mixture and of the supplier

Trade Name : EXXSOL™ D80 FLUID

Product Description : Dearomatized Hydrocarbons

Intended Use : Solvent

Supplier : SP PETROCHEMICAL SOLUTION CO.,LTD.  
440/4-6 Prachacheun Rd. Bangsue  
Bangkok 10800 Thailand  
Telephone: +66 2 913 7999 (Auto 20 Lines)  
Fax: +66 2 586 0990-4

Website : [www.srithanaperfect.com](http://www.srithanaperfect.com)

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### 2. Hazards Identification

This material is hazardous according to regulatory guidelines (see (M)SDS Section 15).

#### CLASSIFICATION:

Flammable liquid : Category 4.  
Aspiration toxicant : Category 1.

LABEL Pictogram :



Signal Word : Danger



# SP PETROCHEMICAL SOLUTION CO., LTD.

## Hazard Statements:

H227 : Combustible liquid.  
H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

## Precautionary Statements:

P210 : Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. -- No smoking.  
P280 : Wear protective gloves and eye / face protection.  
P301 + P310 : IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
P331 : DoNOT induce vomiting. P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) to extinguish.  
P403 + P235 : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
P405 : Store locked up.P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.  
Contains : DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT

## Other hazard information:

### PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition. Material can release vapors that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapor accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited. Combustible.

### HEALTH HAZARDS

May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.



## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

No significant hazards.

NOTE : This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

## 3. Composition/ Information on ingredients

This material is defined as a complex substance.

### Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure

Name	CAS#	Concentration	GHS Hazard Codes
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	64742-47-8	100%	H227,H304

\* All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume. Concentration values may vary.

## 4. First-aid measures

### INHALATION

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.

### SKIN CONTACT

Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.



## EYE CONTACT

Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

## INGESTION

Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

## NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.

## 5. Fire -fighting measures

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Appropriate Extinguishing Media	:	Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) to extinguish flames.
Inappropriate Extinguishing Media	:	Straight streams of water

### FIRE FIGHTING

Fire Fighting Instructions	:	Evacuate area. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Fire-fighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.
Unusual Fire Hazards	:	FLAMMABLE.
Hazardous Combustion Products	:	Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume

### FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]	:	81° C (178° F) [ASTM D-93]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air)	:	LEL: 0.6 UEL: 6.0
Autoignition Temperature	:	227°C (441°F) [Extrapolated]



## 6. Accidental Release Measures

### NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

### PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required, due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders

For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H2S, or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended.

Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water- resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.

### SPILL MANAGEMENT

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. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.



**Large Spills:** Water spray may reduce vapour, but may not prevent ignition in enclosed spaces. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent.

**Water Spill:** Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Warn other shipping. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. 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.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

**Large Spills:** Dyke far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

## 7. Handling And Storage

### HANDLING

Avoid contact with skin. Small metal particles from machining may cause abrasion of the skin and may predispose to dermatitis. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). When the material is handled in bulk, an electrical spark could ignite any flammable vapors from liquids or residues that may be present (e.g., during switch-loading operations). Use proper bonding and/or earthing procedures. However, bonding and earthing 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 (100100x1010E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 1010,000 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

The type of container used to store the material may affect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Storage containers should be earthed and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

Storage Temperature: [Ambient]

Storage Pressure: [Ambient]

Suitable Containers/Packing: Tank Trucks; Drums; Barges; Tank Cars

Suitable Materials and Coatings (Chemical Compatibility):

Carbon Steel; Stainless Steel; Teflon; Polyethylene;  
Polypropylene

Unsuitable Materials and Coatings: Butyl Rubber; Natural Rubber;

Ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM);

Polystyrene



## 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

### EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

Exposure limits/standards (Note: Exposure limits are not additive)

Substance Name	Form	Limit/Standard		Note	Source
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT [TotalHydrocarbons]	Vapour.	RCP - TWA	1200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	165 ppm	

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions.  
Control measures to consider:

Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. Use explosion- proof ventilation equipment.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

**Respiratory Protection:** If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include:

No protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use and with adequate ventilation.

Half-face filter respirator Type A filter material

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved 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.



**Hand Protection:** Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:

If prolonged or repeated contact is likely, chemical-resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet-style gloves.

Nitrile

**Eye Protection:** If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended. Skin and Body Protection: Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include:

If prolonged or repeated contact is likely, chemical, and oil resistant clothing is recommended.

**Specific Hygiene Measures:** Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Physical State:	Liquid
Form:	Clear
Colour:	Colourless
Odour:	Slight
Odour Threshold:	N/D



## IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Relative Density (at 15.6 °C):	0.79 [ With respect to water]	[Calculated]
Density:	794 kg/m3 (6.63 lbs/gal, 0.79 kg/dm3)	ASTM D4052]
Flammability (Solid, Gas):	N/A	
Flash Point [Method]:	81° C(178° F) [ASTM D-93]	
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air):	LEL:0.6	UEL: 6.0
Autoignition Temperature:	227° C (441° F)	[Extrapolated]
Boiling Point / Range:	200° C (392° F) - 250° C (482° F)	[ASTM D86]
Decomposition Temperature:	N/D	
Vapour Density (Air = 1):	6.1 at 101 kPa	[Calculated]
Vapour Pressure:	0.01 kPa (0.08 mm Hg) at 20 °C	[Calculated]
Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1):	0.01 [ Calculated]	
pH:	N/A	
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient):	> 4	Estimated]
Solubility in Water:	Negligible	
Viscosity:	1.6 cSt (1.6 mm <sup>2</sup> / sec) at 40 °C 2.3 cSt (2.3 mm <sup>2</sup> / sec) at 20° C [Calculated]	
Oxidizing Properties:	See Hazards Identification Section.	

## OTHER INFORMATION

Freezing Point:	N/D
Melting Point:	N/A
Pour Point:	-48° C (-54° F) [ASTM D5950]
Molecular Weight:	178 g/mol [Calculated]
Hygroscopic:	No
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion:	0.000092 per Deg C [Calculated]

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY	:	Material is stable under normal conditions.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID	:	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
MATERIALS TO AVOID	:	Strong oxidisers
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS	:	Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.
POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS	:	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.



## 11. Toxicological Information

### ACUTE TOXICITY

Route of Exposure	Conclusion / Remarks
Inhalation	
Toxicity (Rat): LC <sub>50</sub> > 5000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Irritation: No end point data for material.	Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures.
Ingestion	
Toxicity (Rat): LD <sub>50</sub> > 5000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Skin	
Toxicity (Rabbit): LD <sub>50</sub> > 5000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Irritation: Data available.	May dry the skin leading to discomfort and dermatitis. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Eye	
Irritation: Data available.	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

### OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS FROM SHORT AND LONG TERM EXPOSURE

Anticipated health effects from sub-chronic, chronic, respiratory or skin sensitization, mutagenicity, reproductive toxicity, carcinogenicity, target organ toxicity (single exposure or repeated exposure), aspiration toxicity and other effects based on human experience and/or experimental data.

For the product itself:

Vapour/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anaesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death. Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

### IARC Classification:

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below: None.

### —REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED—

1 = IARC 1

2 = IARC 22A

3 = IARC 22B



## 12. Ecological Information

The information given is based on data for the material, components of the material, or for similar materials, through the application of bridging principals.

### ECOTOXICITY

Material -- Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

Material -- Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms

### PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

#### Biodegradation

Material -- Expected to be readily biodegradable

#### Hydrolysis

Material -- Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant.

#### Photolysis

Material -- Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant

#### Atmospheric Oxidation:

Material -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

## 13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

### DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

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 Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be 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	:	Not Regulated for Land Transport
SEA (IMDG)	:	Not Regulated for Sea Transport according to IMDG-Code
Marine Pollutant	:	No
AIR (IATA)	:	Not Regulated for Air Transport

## 15. Regulatory Information

This material is considered hazardous according to the classification criteria of the Hazard Classification and Communication System for Hazardous Materials BE 2555.

### REGULATORY STATUS AND APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Hazardous Substance Act BE2535: Not Regulated

Listed or exempt from listing/notification on the following chemical inventories :  
AIIC, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, KECI, PICCS, TCSI, TSCA

## 16. Other Information

N/D = Not determined, N/A = Not applicable

KEY TO THE H-CODES CONTAINED IN SECTION 3 OF THIS DOCUMENT (for information only):

H227: Combustible liquid; Flammable Liquid, Cat 4

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways; Aspiration, Cat 1

THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:

GHS Health Symbol information was modified.

The information and recommendations contained herein are, to the best of Bangchak Corporation knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date issued. You can contact Bangchak Corporation to insure that this document is the most current available from Bangchak Corporation. The information and recommendations are offered for the user's consideration and examination. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy itself that the product is suitable for the intended use.

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