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WHMIS	Personal Protection Equipment	TDG (Ground)
		

## 1 Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### Product identifier

**Trade name:** Heavy Naphtha  
**SDS Nr:** SDS-0031  
**Chemical description:** Naphtha, heavy  
**CAS No:** 64742-48-9  
**EC No:** 649-327-00-6  
**Registration-No:** Registration deadline not expired.  
**Use:** Used in the production and formulation of gasoline and fuel products, chemical industry feedstock, and refinery feedstock.

**Company identification:** Freepoint Commodities, LLC  
 58 Commerce Road  
 Stamford, Ct. 06902

**E-Mail address (competent person):** Lou Santore

**Lou Santore [LSantore@freepoint.com]**

**Emergency telephone number:** Within the U.S. or Canada: 1 800 424 9300  
 Outside the U.S. and Canada: +1 703 527 3887  
 (collect calls accepted)

MSDS prepared by: Paule Patterson, ENERCON Services, Inc.

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## 2 Hazards identification

### GHS Classification:

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP/GHS):

Flammable Liquid 2; H226  
 Skin irritant 2 Mutagen 1B; H340  
 Carcinogen 1B; H350  
 Reproduction 2; H361  
 Aspiration Toxicology 1; H304  
 Toxic if inhaled; H331  
 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411  
 Full text of H-phrases: see section 16.

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC:

F; R11  
 R67  
 Xn; R65

### GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

#### Symbol(s)



#### Signal Word

Danger

#### CLP Hazard Statements :

##### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

##### HEALTH HAZARDS:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.  
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
 H311 Call a POISON CENTER if ingested.  
 H331 Toxic if inhaled. Do not induce vomiting.  
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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H340 May cause genetic defects (inhalation, oral, dermal).  
H350 May cause cancer (dermal, inhalation, oral).  
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard).  
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**CLP Precautionary statements**

**Prevention :**

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.  
P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flame, hot surfaces - No smoking.  
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Storage:**

P235 Keep cool.  
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
P405 Store locked up.

**Response :**

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
P370+P378 In case of fire Use Carbon Dioxide (CO<sup>2</sup>), powder, alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

**Disposal:**

P501: Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local, state, and national regulations.

Vapor may create explosive atmosphere. The vapor is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. May cause irritation to eyes and air passages.

**Label elements According to Directive 67/548/EEC & Directive 1999/45/EC**

Hazard pictogram(s):



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Hazard Symbol: Extremely flammable. Toxic. Dangerous for the environment.

**Risk Phrases:**

R11: Extremely flammable.

R38: Irritating to skin.

R45: May cause cancer.

R46: May cause heritable genetic damage.

R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R62: Possible risk of impaired fertility.

R63: Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

R65: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R67: Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

**Safety Phrases:**

S2: Keep out of the reach of children.

S23: Do not breathe fumes/vapor.

S24: Avoid contact with skin.

S29: Do not empty into drains.

S36/37: Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

S43 In case of fire, use foam, dry powder or sand.

S45: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

S51: Use only in well-ventilated areas.

S53: Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

S61: Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice and immediately show this container or label.

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### 3 Composition/information on ingredients

#### EC Classification No. 1272/2008

Component	Product Identifiers	Percent	Hazard symbol(s) and hazard statement(s)
Heavy Naphtha <input type="checkbox"/>	CAS No: 64742-48-9 EC No: 649-327-00-6	100	Flam. Liq. 1; H226 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Acute Tox. 3 H331 (Inhalation) Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 <input type="checkbox"/>

#### EC Classification No. 67/548/EC

Component	Product Identifiers	Percent	Risk Phrases and Safety Phrases <input type="checkbox"/>
Heavy Naphtha <input type="checkbox"/>	CAS No: 64742-48-9 EC No: 649-327-00-6	100	Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation), H332 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 Flamable, R10 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed, R65 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking, R66 Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness, R67

### 4 First aid measures

#### First Aid: Eyes

In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 min. Hold eyelids open to ensure adequate flushing. Seek medical attention.

#### First Aid: Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse thoroughly for at least 15 minutes. Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water or waterless hand cleanser. Obtain medical attention if irritation or redness develops.

#### First Aid: Ingestion

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**DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.** Do not give liquids if victim is unconscious. If victim is conscious, wash mouth out with water and provide water to drink (~ ½ pint or 200 – 300 ml). Obtain immediate medical attention. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, position victim forward, with head between knees, to reduce the risk of aspiration. Monitor for breathing difficulties.

**First Aid: Inhalation**

Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately if breathing becomes difficult.

**5 Fire-fighting measures**

**General Fire Hazards**

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties.  
 Vapors can readily form explosive mixtures with air. Heavier than air vapors can flow along surfaces to ignition sources and flash back. Use self-contained breathing apparatus in enclosed areas. For massive fires, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

**Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards**

Keep away from heat, sources of ignition and strong oxidizers. This material can react violently with oxidizing agents.

**Hazardous Combustion Products**

Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, aldehydes and other decomposition products, in the case of incomplete combustion.

**Extinguishing Media**

**SMALL FIRES:** Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO2, fire-fighting foam, or gaseous extinguishing agent. Water may splash and spread flaming liquid. **DO NOT USE WATER JET.** Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Do not flush down public sewers. The use of self- contained

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breathing apparatus and protective clothing is recommended for fire fighters. Avoid inhalation of vapors.

**LARGE FIRES:** Water spray, fog or firefighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers. Water may splash and spread flaming liquid. **DO NOT USE WATER JET.** Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Do not flush down public sewers. The use of self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing is recommended for fire fighters. Avoid inhalation of vapors.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Water jet directed at source.

### Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions

Small fires in the incipient (beginning) stage may typically be extinguished using handheld portable fire extinguishers and other firefighting equipment. Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA- approved pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece and full protective clothing. Isolate area around container involved in fire.

Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied firefighting foam.

## 6 Accidental release measures

### Recovery and Neutralization

Danger, Flammable, eliminate all ignition sources. Equipment used in spill cleanup must be grounded to prevent sparking. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, and confined areas. Carefully contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so.

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## Materials and Methods for Clean-Up

Take up with sand or other oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container, seal tightly for proper disposal or reclamation.

## Emergency Measures

### Small Spills:

Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources. Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to confirm spill areas. Product may release substantial amounts of flammable vapors and gases (e.g., methane, ethane, and propane), at or below ambient temperature depending on source and process conditions and pressure. Sweep absorbed material with non-sparking tools.

### Large Spills:

Isolate the hazard area at least 150 feet in all directions and restrict entry to unnecessary personnel. Shut off source of leak only if it can be done so safely or dike and contain the spill. Wear appropriate respirator and protective clothing. Water fog may be useful in suppressing vapor cloud contain run-off. Remove with vacuum trucks or non-air driven pumps. Soak up residue with sand or other suitable material, place in containers for proper disposal. Sweep absorbed material with non-sparking tools. Flush with water and disposal of flushing solutions as above. Local, state and federal disposal regulations must be followed.

## Personal Precautions and Protective Equipment

Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

## Environmental Precautions

Protect bodies of water by diking, absorbents, or absorbent boom, if possible. Do not flush down sewer or drainage systems, unless system is designed and permitted to handle such material. The use of firefighting foam may be useful in certain situations to reduce vapors. The proper use of water spray may effectively disperse product vapors or the liquid itself, preventing contact with



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ignition sources or areas/equipment that require protection - do not discharge solid water stream patterns into the liquid resulting in splashing.

### Prevention of Secondary Hazards

Caution - spillages may be slippery.

## 7 Handling and storage

### Handling Procedures

Handle as a flammable liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame! Electrical equipment should be approved for classified area.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors, mists or fumes. Wear protective equipment described in section 8 if exposure conditions warrant. Use only with adequate ventilation.

### Storage Procedures

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures, static electricity, pilot lights, and other ignition sources. Use approved vented containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose such containers to sources of ignition.

Store in a well-ventilated area. This storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". Avoid storage near incompatible materials. The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks."

### Incompatibilities:

Keep away from strong oxidizers.

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## 8 Exposure controls/personal protection

### **Component Exposure Limits:**

OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): 10 ppm (TWA), 150 ppm (STEL)

ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV): 17 ppm (TWA), A3 - Animal Carcinogen.

### **Engineering Measures**

Use adequate ventilation to provide explosion proof ventilation to keep vapor concentrations of this product below exposure and flammability limits in enclosed work areas, particularly in confined spaces. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure.

### **Personal Protective Equipment: Hands**

Gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials are recommended.

### **Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes**

Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying.

### **Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory**

*Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.*

A NIOSH/ MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations (for exposures over TLV up to 17 ppm) are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited.

Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, in oxygen-deficient

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atmospheres, or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

Employees engaged in handling operations involving benzene must be provided with, and required to wear and use, a *half-mask* filter-type respirator for dusts, mists, and fumes. A respirator affording higher levels of protection than this respirator may be substituted.

### Personal Protective Equipment: Skin and Body

Chemical protective clothing such as of E.I. DuPont TyChem®, Saranex® or equivalent recommended based on degree of exposure. Note: The resistance of specific material may vary from product to product as well as with degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.

### Hygiene Measures

Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use as a cleaning solvent on the skin. Do not use gasoline or solvents (naphtha, kerosene, etc.) for washing this product from exposed skin areas. Waterless hand cleaners are effective.

Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Use care when laundering to prevent the formation of flammable vapors which could ignite via washer or dryer. Consider the need to discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves.

## 9 Physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance:</b>	Colorless	<b>Odor:</b>	Characteristic hydrocarbon odor
<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid	<b>pH:</b>	ND
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	>3.0 hPa (@ 68 °F / 20 °C)	<b>Vapor Density:</b>	4.5
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	>194 °F / >90 °C	<b>Melting Point:</b>	< -4 °F ( -20 °C )

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<b>Solubility (H2O):</b>	0.1 – 37% (@ 68 °F / 20 °C)	<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	0.7 – 0.8
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	0.110	<b>VOC:</b>	ND
<b>Octanol/H2O Coeff.:</b>	ND	<b>Flash Point:</b>	140 °F ( 60 °C)
<b>Flash Point Method:</b>	TCC	<b>Upper Flammability Limit (UFL):</b>	7.0%
<b>Lower Flammability Limit (LFL):</b>	0.6%	<b>Burning Rate:</b>	ND
<b>Auto Ignition:</b>	594 °F ( 312 °C)		

## 10 Stability and reactivity

### Chemical Stability

This is a stable material.

### Hazardous Reaction Potential

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

### Conditions to Avoid

Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources. Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Do not distill to dryness.

### Incompatible Products

Keep away from strong oxidizers.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

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Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke), sulfur oxides, and other decomposition products.

## 11 Toxicological information

**Swallowed:** Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 6000 mg/kg , Rat.

Aspiration into lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

**Inhalation:** Low toxicity: LC50 >5 mg/l / 4 h, Rat. Based on human experience, breathing of vapors or mists may cause a temporary burning sensation to nose, throat and lungs.

**Skin Contact:** LD50 (dermal/rabbit): >2000 mg/kg (ARCO, 1986a)

**Eye:** Expected to be irritating to eyes.

**Skin:** Irritating to skin: Low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rabbit. Prolonged contact may cause defatting of skin which can lead to dermatitis.

Respiratory or skin sensitization: Negative.

Mutagenicity: May cause heritable genetic damage. Muta. 2 (Category 2).

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer. Carc. 1B (Category 2). May cause leukemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukemia).

Reproductive toxicity: Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

STOT-single exposure: Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure: Negative.

Aspiration hazard: Risk of aspiration. Aspiration of liquid may cause pulmonary oedema.

Other information: Exposure to high concentrations of naphthalene may cause destruction of red blood cells, anemia, and cataracts. Naphthalene caused cancer in laboratory animal studies, but the relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

## 12 Ecological information

### Ecotoxicity

#### A: General Product Information

Keep out of sewers, drainage areas and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under local, State, and Federal regulations.

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## B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

Substance is considered readily biodegradable.  
 Mobility: Floats on water. Adsorbs on soil  
 Oxidizes by photo-chemical reactions in air.  
 Contains constituents with the potential to bio-accumulate.  
 May be dangerous if it enters water intakes.  
 Notify local health and wildlife officials.  
 Notify operators of nearby water intakes.

## 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste Disposal Instructions

See Section 7 for Handling Procedures. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment recommendations.

### Disposal of Contaminated Containers or Packaging

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

### Disposal Regulatory Requirements:

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.

RCRA Information: The unused product, in our opinion, is not specifically listed by the EPA as a hazardous waste (40 CFR, Part 261D), nor is it formulated to contain materials which are listed as hazardous wastes. It does not exhibit the hazardous characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity or reactivity and is not formulated with contaminants as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). However, used product may be regulated.

### Container Cleaning and Disposal: "Empty" Container Warning:

"Empty" containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, 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.

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## 14 Transport information

**DOT Information:**

**Shipping Name:** PETROLEUM, LIQUIDS

**UN #:** 1380

**Hazard Class:** 3 - Packing - II

**Placard:**



**Land transport (ADR/RID):**

**NOOT REGULATED FOR LAND TRANSPORTATION**

**Sea transport (IMDG Code):**

14.1 UN No. : 1380

14.2 Proper shipping name: PETROLEUM, LIQUIDS

Technical name: (Reformate, Heavy)

14.3 Transport Hazard Class: 3

14.4 Packing group: II

14.5 Marine pollutant: Yes (N-Hexane)

**Air transport (IATA):**

14.1 UN No. : 3082

14.2 Proper shipping name: PETROLEUM LIQUIDS

14.3 Transport Hazard Class: 9

14.4 Packing group: II

14.5 Environmentally Hazardous: Yes

Sea (Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code)

Pollution Category: Y

Ship Type: 2

Product Name: Naphtha, Heavy (contains benzene)

Special Precaution: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions user needs to be aware of, or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

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Subsidiary class/Division: 6.1  
 14.4 Packing group: II

**15 Regulatory information**

**Component Analysis**

US Federal Regulations

CERCLA RQ - 40 CFR 302.4

Component	Component
-----	-----
TOLUENE	1000
XYLENES (O-, M-, P- ISOMERS)	100
BENZENE	10

SARA 302 Components - 40 CFR 355 Appendix A - None

Section 311/312 Hazard Class - 40 CFR 370.2

Immediate(X) Delayed(X) Fire(X) Reactive( ) Sudden Release of Pressure( )

SARA 313 Components - 40 CFR 372.65

Section 313 Component(s)	CAS Number
-----	-----
TOLUENE	108-88-3
XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS)	1330-20-7
BENZENE	71-43-2

International Regulations

Inventory Status  
 Not determined

State and Local Regulations

California Proposition 65

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the



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following substance(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer.  
 BENZENE

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance(s) known to the state of California to cause reproductive harm.

TOLUENE            BENZENE

New Jersey RTK Label Information

TOLUENE	108-88-3
XYLENES	1330-20-7
BENZENE	71-43-2

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

BENZENE, METHYL-	108-88-3
BENZENE, DIMETHYL-	1330-20-7

**16 Other information**

**Key/Legend**

EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; TSCA = Toxic Substance Control Act; ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration, NJTSR = New Jersey Trade Secret Registry.

**DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY:** Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out.

This document is generated for the purpose of distributing health, safety, and environmental data.

Information is correct to the best of our knowledge at the date of the MSDS publication. It is not a specification sheet nor should any displayed data be construed as a specification.

The information on this MSDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness. Some information presented and conclusions drawn herein are from sources other than direct test data on the substance itself. The conditions or

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methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage, or expense arising out of or in any way connected with handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this MSDS information may not be applicable.