

Naptha

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SDS-0010

WHMIS	Personal Protection Equipment	TDG (Ground)
		3

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

Product identifier

Trade name: Naptha

SDS Nr: SDS-0010

Chemical description: Hydrocarbon mixture

CAS No: 64741-84-0 EC No: 265-086-6

Registration-No: Registration deadline not expired.

Use: Fuel for propulsion, generation, or heating.

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)



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

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2 Hazards identification

This preparation is not classified as hazardous according to 29CFR 1910-1200.

GHS Classification:

Flammable Liquids – Category 1 or 2 (depending on formulation)
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Skin Irritation – Category 2
Eye Irritation – Category 2B
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3
Aspiration Hazard – Category 1
Acute Aquatic Toxicity – Category 2

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS Symbol(s)

Hazard Pictograms:



Labeling according to Directive 1999/45/EC, 67/548/EEC EC Symbols:

F+ Extremely flammable.

T Toxic.

N Dangerous for the environment.









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CLP Hazard Statements:

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H224: Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H320: Causes eye irritation.

H332: Harmful if inhaled.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H340: May cause genetic defects.

H350: May cause cancer.

H361f: Suspected of damaging fertility

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

CLP 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 / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces. No smoking.

P233: Keep container tightly closed.

P241: Use explosion-proof equipment.

P242: Use only non-sparking tools.

P260: Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray.

P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

P281: Wear protective clothing.

P301+ 310: IF SWALLOWED Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.

P331: DO NOT Induce vomiting.

Disposal:

P501: Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in



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accordance with local, state, and national regulations.

EC Classification: Extremely flammable. Carcinogenic, category 2. Mutagenic, category 2. Toxic to Reproduction, category 3. Irritant. Harmful. Dangerous for the environment.

EC Risk Phrases:

R12 Extremely flammable.

R38 Irritating to skin.

R45 May cause cancer.

R46 May cause heritable genetic damage.

R62 Possible risk of impaired fertility.

R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

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

EC Safety Phrases:

S23 Do not breathe fumes, vapor or spray.

S24 Avoid contact with skin.

S29 Do not empty into drains.

S36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

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 immediately and show this container or label.

3 Composition/information on ingredients

Molecular Weight: Not applicable to mixtures

Ingredient	CAS #	% Weight	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TVL
Naphtha	8030-30-6	100	400 mg/m ³	N/A
N-hexane	110-54-3	25-35	1800 mg/m ³	176 mg/m ³
Xylene	1330-20-7	25-35	435 mg/m ³	434 mg/m ³



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Toulene	108-88-3	15-20	750 mg/m ³	75 mg/m ³
Cyclohexane	64742-80-9	15-20	350 mg/m ³	334 mg/m ³
Pentane	8008-20-6	15-20	350 mg/m ³	1770 mg/m ³
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	5-7	435 mg/m ³	87 mg/m ³
Benzene	91-20-3	0.5- 5	1 ppm	0.5 ppm
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	2-3	120 mg/m ³	123 mg/m ³
Sulfur	7704-34-9	0-1.5	15 mg/m ³	N/A

4 First aid measures

First Aid: Eyes

Flush with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least ten (10) minutes while holding eyelid(s) open. Immediately obtain medical attention.

First Aid: Skin

Remove all clothing impregnated with material immediately. Discard contaminated leather articles. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse skin for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

First Aid: Ingestion

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.



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First Aid: Inhalation

Keep victim calm. 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.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute & delayed:

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and a temporary redness of the eye. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Peripheral nerve damage may be evidenced by impairment of motor function (incoordination, unsteady walk, or muscle weakness in the extremities, and/or loss of sensation in the arms and legs). Damage to blood-forming organs may be evidenced by: a) fatigue and anaemia (RBC), b) decreased resistance to infection, and/or excessive bruising and bleeding (platelet effect). Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

5 Fire-fighting measures

General Fire Hazards

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties. Incomplete burning can produce carbon monoxide. Vapors will be released above flash point and when mixed with air, can burn or explode in confined space if exposed to sources of ignition.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards

Do not mix or store with strong oxidants. Do not store or pour near sources of ignition. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld, or expose empty containers to sources of ignition. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer or low lying areas may create fire or explosion hazard.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT:

Use of SCBA in enclosed or confined spaces, or as otherwise needed.



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Hazardous Combustion Products

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

Extinguishing Media

SMALL FIRES:

Do not use water jet.

Use foam, dry chemical, CO₂, water fog or vaporizing liquid (Halon). Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Keep personnel removed from and up-wind of fire. Cool adjacent structures and storage drums with water spray. Evacuate area.

Prevent runoff from fire control dilution from entering streams or drinking water supply. Withdraw immediately in the event of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of storage tank due to fire.

LARGE FIRES:

Do not use water jet.

Use foam, water fog or vaporizing liquid (Halon). Keep personnel removed from and upwind of fire. Cool adjacent structures and storage drums with water spray. Evacuate area.

Prevent runoff from fire control dilution from entering streams or drinking water supply. Withdraw immediately in the event of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of storage tank due to fire.

6 Accidental release measures

Recovery and Neutralization

Control source of spillage if possible to do so safely. Clean up spilled material immediately.



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Vapor can travel for considerable distances both above and below the ground surface. Underground services (drains, pipelines, cable ducts) can provide preferential flow paths. Do not breathe fumes, vapor.

Materials and Methods for Clean-Up

Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows: Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations.

Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.

Do not empty into drains or the aquatic environment. Observe local, state, and federal governmental regulations.

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

LAND SPILL:

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Shut off and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep people away. Remove leaking containers to a safe area. Contain and remove by mechanical means. Add sand, earth or other suitable absorbent to spill area than scrape off the ground. Guard against contamination of water supplies. Report spills to appropriate authorities. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations

WATER SPILL:

Spill may be removed from water with mechanical dredges or lifts. Report spills to appropriate authorities. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations.

Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.



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7 Handling and storage

Handling Procedures

Comply with all applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices.

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with skin. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Potentially toxic/irritating fumes/vapors may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Do not siphon by mouth. Use with adequate ventilation.

Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses.

Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard.

Keep away from ignition sources.

Store in a cool, well-ventilated location. Outside or detached storage is preferred.

Do not store near foodstuffs.

STORAGE:

Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers.

Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Ample fire water supply should be available. A fixed sprinkler/deluge system is recommended.

Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release.

Outside or detached storage preferred. Storage containers should be grounded and bonded.



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Product Transfer:

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding all equipment.

Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<= 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling.

Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes.

Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes.

Recommended Materials:

For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product. For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint. For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the vicinity of any potential splash exposure.

Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage.

Incompatibilities

Strong acids, alkalies and oxidizers. Avoid heat, sparks, flame and static electricity. May be ignited by open flames or other high temperature sources.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

Component Exposure Limits

Component Exposure E	แแเอ	
Ingredient	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TVL
Naphtha	400 mg/m ³	N/A
N-hexane	1800 mg/m ³	176 mg/m ³
Xylene	435 mg/m ³	434 mg/m ³
Toulene	750 mg/m ³	75 mg/m ³



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Ingredient	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TVL
Cyclohexane	350 mg/m ³	334 mg/m ³
Pentane	350 mg/m ³	1770 mg/m ³
Ethylbenzene	435 mg/m ³	87 mg/m ³
Benzene	1 ppm	0.5 ppm
1.2.4-Trimethylbenzene	120 mg/m ³	123 mg/m ³

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

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15 mg/m³

A NIOSH/ MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation.

N/A

Personal Protective Equipment:

Skin and Body

Sulfur

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

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.

Recommended: full-face shield, chemical goggles, impervious gloves, boots and whole body protection.

Eye Protection

Use chemical safety goggles and / or a full face shield.

Hygiene Measures

Emergency eye wash and safety shower 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,



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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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Ventilation: Use adequate local or general explosion proof ventilation to maintain the concentration of fumes in the working environment well below recommended occupational exposure limits. Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed by the exhaust system.

9 Physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Colorless to light amber	Odor:	Hydrocarbon odor
Physical State:	Liquid	pH:	N/A
Vapor Pressure:	280 hPa at 100 °F (38 °C)	Vapor Density:	N/A
Boiling Point:	95 °F (35 °C)	Melting Point:	N/A
Solubility (H2O):	Negligible	Specific Gravity:	0.66 to 0.74
Evaporation Rate:	<0.1	VOC:	ND
Octanol/H2O Coeff.:	ND	Flash Point:	32 °F (0 °C)
Flash Point Method:	TCC	Upper Flammability Limit (UFL):	7.6 %
Lower Flammability Limit (LFL):	1.4 %	Burning Rate:	Rapid
Auto Ignition:	> 536 °F (> 280 °C)	·	



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10 Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability

This is a stable material under normal conditions of use and at normal temperatures and pressures.

Hazardous Reaction Potential

May oxidize in the presence of air.

Conditions to Avoid

Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

Incompatible Products

Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents such as hydrogen peroxide and strong acids such as hydrochloric acid.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

11 Toxicological information

Emergency Overview:

WARNING! COMBUSTIBLE. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. HARMFUL IF INGESTED. ASPIRATION HAZARD.

A: General Product Information

Basis for Assessment:

Information given is based on product data, knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.

Petroleum-derived fuels and fuel oils are complex and variable mixtures of hydrocarbons. In general, the more viscous the mixture, the less toxic it will be. At high level exposures, humans experience multiple organ failures, some of which may be due to hypoxia and secondary to the failure of other organ systems. In humans kidney failure has been noted only at high, acute levels of exposures, and appears reversible. Liver enzymes may be transiently elevated. At Freepoint Commodities, LLC

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lower level exposures, most acute health effects are reversible. People can be exposed by inhalation, ingestion and dermal contact. Frequently, people are exposed by combined dermal and inhalation exposure.

Component Carcinogenicity:

Oral Toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg , Rat

Acute Dermal Toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rabbit Acute Inhalation Toxicity: LC50 >5 mg/l / 4 h, Rat

Potential Health Effects: Skin Contact Property: Irritating to skin.

Potential Health Effects: Eye Contact Properties: Expected to be slightly irritating.

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation

Based on human experience, breathing of vapors or mists may cause a temporary burning sensation to nose, throat and lungs.

Reproductive Toxicity: May impair fertility at doses which produce other toxic effects. (n-hexane)

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: (Single Exposure) High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: (Repeated Exposure) Caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans Peripheral nervous system: repeated exposure causes peripheral neuropathy in animals. (n-hexane)

Aspiration Respiratory Organs Hazard: The major health threat of ingestion occurs from the danger of aspiration (breathing) of liquid drops into the lungs, particularly from vomiting. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death.

Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest. Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) was observed in individuals exposed to very high levels (50 ppm to 300 ppm range) of benzene over a long period of time in the workplace. The relevance of these relevance of these results to lower levels of exposure is not known. (Benzene)



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Carcinogenicity:

Known human carcinogen. (Benzene) May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukemia). (Benzene) Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

Mutagenicity: May cause heritable genetic damage. (Benzene) Mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams have shown predominantly negative results.

Teratogenicity The components of this product are not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans. Based on best current information, there is no known teratogenicity associated with this product.

12 Ecological information

Ecotoxicity: Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product.

Persistence and Degradability:

Based on compositional information available and measured or predicted data on key constituents, kerosene and kerosene naphthas are not expected to meet the criteria for ready degradability but are inherently biodegradable. Expected to be inherently biodegradable. Oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate

Mobility in Soil: One or more constituents will be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

Other adverse effects:

Fouling to shoreline. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes. Notify local health and wildlife officials. Notify operators of nearby water intakes.

Additional ecological information: No additional information available.



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13 Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Instructions

Under EPA RCRA (40 CFR 261.21): 1. If this product becomes a waste material intended for disposal and has a flash point below 140 F, it would be ignitable hazardous waste (waste code number D001.) 2. If this product becomes a waste material intended for disposal and has a TCLP benzene concentration greater than 0.5 PPM, it would be considered a toxic waste (waste code number D018.)

Cleanup Considerations: This product as produced is not specifically listed as an EPA RCRA hazardous waste according to federal regulations (40 CFR 261). However, when discarded or disposed of, it may meet the criteria of a "characteristic" hazardous waste. This material could become a hazardous waste if mixed or contaminated with a hazardous waste or other substance(s).

Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations.

Disposal Regulatory Requirements:

Refer to latest EPA or state regulations regarding proper disposal.

14 Transport information

DOT Information:



UN Number: UN1268

UN Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (Naphtha (petroleum)



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Packing Group: I

Land Transport ADR/RID and GGVS/GGVE (Cross Border / Domestic)

14.1 UN No.: UN 1268

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

Technical name: (Naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light)

14.3 Transport Hazard Class: 3

14.4 Packing group: |

14.5 Environmental Hazard: Environmentally Hazardous

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

Marine Pollutant: Yes

RID

UN No.: UN 1268

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

Technical name: (Naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light)

14.3 Transport Hazard Class: 3

14.4 Packing group: |

14.5 Environmental Hazard: Environmentally Hazardous

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

Marine Pollutant: Yes

Sea transport (IMDG Code): 14.1

UN No.: UN 1268

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

Technical name: (Naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light)

14.3 Transport Hazard Class: 3

14.4 Packing group: | 14.5 Marine pollutant: Yes

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

Marine Pollutant: Yes



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Inland waterways transport (ADN):

UN No.: UN 1268

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

Technical name: (Naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light)

14.3 Transport Hazard Class: 3 Danger label (primary risk): 3

Danger label (subsidiary risk): N2 CMR F

14.4 Packing group: | **14.5 Marine pollutant:** Yes

14.6 Special Precautions for user: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in

connection with transport. Marine Pollutant: Yes

Air transport (IATA): **14.1 UN No.:** 1268

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. **Technical name:** (Naphtha (petroleum), solvent-refined light)

14.3 Transport Hazard Class: 3

14.4 Packing group: |

14.5 Environmental Hazard: Environmentally Hazardous

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

Additional Information: MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

15 Regulatory information

US federal regulations:

Any spill or uncontrolled release of this product, including any substantial threat of release, may be subject to federal, state and/local reporting requirements. This product and/or its constituents may also be subject to other regulations at the state and/or local level. Consult those regulations applicable to your facility / operation.

U.S. Federal Regulations:

Chemical Inventory Status: All components are listed in TSCA.



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All components are listed in EC and Canada DSL.

CERCLA SECTION 103 and SARA SECTION 304 (RELEASE TO THE ENVIROMENT) This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4). Naphthalene (91-20-3) CERCLA: 100 lb final RQ; 45.4 kg final RQ SARA Section 311/312 – Hazard Classes Acute Health Chronic Health Fire Sudden Release of Pressure Reactive

SARA 313 Form R – Reporting Requirements and Supplier Notification: No products listed. SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

California Prop. 65:

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. - Naphthalene 91-20-3

16 Other information

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 SDS publication. It is not a specification sheet nor should any displayed data be construed as a specification.

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