WHMIS	Personal Protection Equipment	TDG (Ground)
		

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

Product identifier
Trade name: Condensates

SDS Nr: SDS-0038
Chemical description: Hydrocarbon condensate

CAS No: 64741-47-5
EC No: 265-047-3
Registration-No: Registration deadline not expired.
Use: 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.

2 Hazards identification

GHS Classification:

Flammable Liquid – Category 3
Skin Irritation – Category 2
Eye Irritation – Category 2B
Aspiration Hazard – Category 1
Carcinogenicity – Category 2
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation – Category 4
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity – Category 2

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS
Symbol(s)

Signal Word

Danger

CLP Hazard Statements :

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H224: Flammable liquid.

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HEALTH HAZARDS:

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315: Skin irritant, Category 2.
H336: Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category3.
H340: Mutagenic, Category 1B.
H350: Carcinogenic, Category 1B.
H361: Toxic to reproduction, Category2.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H411: Hazardous to aquatic life, Category 2.

CLP Precautionary statements
Prevention :
P210: Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces. No smoking.
P261: Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.
P280: Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.
P331: Do not induce vomiting.
P351: Suspected of causing cancer.
P501: Dispose of contents / container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Storage:
P403+P235: 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.
P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

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

EC Symbols:



F Extremely flammable.
T Toxic.
N Dangerous for the environment.

EC Classification:
Extremely flammable. Toxic to reproduction category 2. Irritant. Harmful. Carcinogenic, category 1. Mutagenic, category 2. Dangerous to the environment.

EC Risk Phrases:
R12: Extremely flammable
R20: Harmful by inhalation.
R38: Irritating to skin.
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.
R65: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R67: Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

EC Safety Phrases:
S2 Keep out of reach of children.
S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S23 Do not breath vapors.
S29 Do not empty into drains.
S36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves, and eye protection.
S53 Avoid exposure. Obtain special instructions before use.
S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
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.

Other Hazards:
Slightly irritating to respiratory system.
Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure.
Target organ(s): Peripheral nervous system.
Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Irritating to skin.
Moderately irritating to eyes.
Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
May cause heritable genetic damage.
A component or components of this material may cause cancer.
This product contains benzene which may cause leukaemia (AML-acute myelogenous leukaemia).
May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

3 Composition/information on ingredients

Molecular Weight: Not applicable to mixtures

Component	CAS Number	Percent	Hazardous
Natural gas condensate	64741-47-5	99 - 100%	Yes
Benzene	71-43-2	< 5%	Yes
n-hexane	110-54-3	< 10%	Yes
Toluene	108-88-3	< 5%	Yes
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	< 5%	Yes

4 First aid measures

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

First Aid: Skin
Remove contaminated clothing. Flush contaminated areas 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
DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give liquids. Obtain immediate medical attention. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, lean victim forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Monitor for breathing difficulties. Small amounts of material which enter the mouth should be rinsed out until the taste is dissipated. 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.

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.

5 Fire-fighting measures

General Fire Hazards

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties.
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: DO NOT USE WATER JET. Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Halon, and Water Fog. 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.

LARGE FIRES: DO NOT USE WATER JET. Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Halon, and Water Fog. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers. Water may splash and spread flaming liquid. 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 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, Extremely flammable, eliminate all ignition sources.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.
Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly with explosive proof equipment if necessary.
Avoid contact with spilled or released material.
Immediately remove all contaminated clothing.
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.

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. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to confirm spill areas.

Large Spills (> 55 gallons):

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 protective clothing. Remove with vacuum trucks. Soak up residue with sand or other suitable material, place in containers for proper disposal. 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 ignition sources or areas/equipment that require protection - do not discharge solid water stream patterns into the liquid resulting in splashing.

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

Prevention of Secondary Hazards

None

7 Handling and storage

Handling Procedures

Handle as a flammable liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame! Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute that complies with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code."

Separate from incompatibles, including strong oxidizers.
Keep containers closed when not in use.
Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high.
Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Packaged product must be kept tightly closed and stored in a diked and well-ventilated area, away from, ignition sources and other sources of heat.
Take suitable precautions when opening sealed containers, as pressure can build up during storage.
Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked.
Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition.
Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.

Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire.
Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) 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 tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes.
Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes.

Do not store near foodstuffs.

Incompatibilities

Keep away from strong oxidizers.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

Component Exposure Limits

Oil & Natural Gas Condensate (CAS 64741-47-5)	
OSHA PEL	300 ppm TWA
ACGIH	300 ppm TWA
NIOSH PEL	450 ppm TWA
Hydrogen Sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	
OSHA PEL	20 ppm TWA
ACGIH	10 ppm TWA
NIOSH PEL	10 ppm TWA
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	
OSHA PEL	1 ppm TWA
ACGIH	0.5 ppm TWA
NIOSH PEL	0.1 ppm TWA
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)	
OSHA PEL	1800 mg/m^3 500 ppmDTWA
ACGIH	400 mg/m^3 TWA
NIOSH PEL	50 ppm TWA
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	
OSHA PEL	754 mg/m^3 200 ppmDTWA
ACGIH	20 ppm
NIOSH PEL	100 ppm TWA

Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)	
OSHA PEL	1050 mg/m^3 300 ppm TWA
ACGIH	100 ppm TWA
NIOSH PEL	300 ppm TWA

(TWA)-Time Weighted Average is the employee's average airborne exposure in any 8-hour work shift of a 40-hour work week which shall not be exceeded.
(PEL)-Permissible Exposure Limit is the employee's is a legal limit in the United States for exposure of an employee to a chemical substance or physical agent.

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

A NIOSH/ MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations 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 atmospheres, or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

Personal Protective Equipment: Hands

Chemically resistant gloves constructed of nitrile or neoprene are recommended.

Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes

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

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

Appearance:	Colorless to dark brown	**Odor:**	Characteristic hydrocarbon odor
Physical State:	Liquid	**pH:**	ND
Vapor Pressure:	20 – 190 kPa @ 68 °F (20 °C)	**Vapor Density:**	> 1.0
Boiling Point:	-20 °F (-17 °C)	**Melting Point:**	ND
Solubility (H2O):	ND	**Specific Gravity:**	ND
Evaporation Rate:	ND	**VOC:**	10 %
Octanol/H2O Coeff.:	ND	**Flash Point:**	<32 °F (< 0 °C)
Flash Point Method:	TCC	**Upper Flammability Limit (UFL):**	8.7 %
Lower Flammability Limit (LFL):	0.6 %	**Burning Rate:**	ND
Auto Ignition: 662 °F (350 °C)			

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

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources.

Incompatible Products

Keep away from strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions.
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke), sulfur oxides, aldehydes and other decomposition products.

11 Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity

A: General Product Information

May be Fatal or Harmful if swallowed and enters airways. Occupational exposure to the substance or mixtures may cause adverse effects.

B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

Benzene: Dermal LD50 > 9400 mg/kg (Rabbit), (Guinea Pig)
LC50 = 9980 ppm (Mouse); 10000 ppm/7hr (Rat)
Oral LD50 = 4700 mg/kg (Mouse); 930 mg/kg (Rat); 5700 mg/kg (Mammal)

Cyclohexane: Dermal LD50 => 2 g/kg (Rabbit) LC50 > 4,044 ppm (4-hr, Rat)
Oral LD50 > 2 g/kg (Rat)

n-Hexane: Dermal LD50 = >2,000 mg/kg (Rabbit) LC50 > 3,367 ppm 4 hr, Rat)
Oral LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg (Rat)

Hydrogen Sulfide: Dermal - No data
LCLo= 600 ppm, 30 min (Human)

Toluene: Dermal LD50 = 14 g/kg (Rabbit)LC50 = 8,000 ppm (4-hr, Rat)
Oral LD50 = 2.5 - 7.9 g/kg (Rat)

Potential Health Effects: Skin Contact Property

No skin irritation.

Potential Health Effects: Eye Contact Properties

Causes serious eye irritation.

Potential Health Effects: Ingestion

Ingestion may cause irritation and malaise. Swallowing or vomiting of the liquid may result in aspiration into the lungs.

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation

Inhalation of vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity:

Single Exposure: High concentrations may cause irritation of the skin, eyes, digestive tract, irritation of the respiratory tract, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and signs of central nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue). Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Repeated Exposure: Two year inhalation studies of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline and 90 day studies of various petroleum naphthas did not produce significant target organ toxicity in laboratory animals. Nephropathy in male rates, characterized by the accumulation of alpha-2-uglobulin in epithelial cells of the proximal tubules was observed, however follow up studies suggest that these changes are unique to the male rat.

Conditions Aggravated by Overexposure

Disorders of the organs or organ systems that may be aggravated by significant exposure to this material or its components include the skin, respiratory system, liver, kidneys, CNS, cardiovascular system and blood-forming system.

Carcinogenicity
A: General Product Information

May cause cancer based on component information.
Two year inhalation studies of vaporized unleaded gasoline produced an increased incidence of kidney tumors in male rats and liver tumors in female mice. Repeated skin application of various petroleum naphthas in mice for two years resulted in an increased incidence of skin tumors but only in the presence of severe skin irritation. Follow up mechanistic studies suggest that the occurrence of these tumors may be the consequence of promotional process and not relevant to human risk assessment. Epidemiology data collected from a study of more than 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers showed no increased risk of leukemia, multiple myeloma or kidney cancer from gasoline exposure.
Unleaded gasoline has been identified as a possible carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

Benzene is an animal carcinogen and is known to produce acute myelogenous leukemia (a form of cancer) in humans. Benzene has been identified as a human carcinogen by NTP, IARC and OSHA.

Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S). This material may contain or liberate H2S, a poisonous gas with the smell of rotten eggs. Odor is not a reliable indicator of exposure as olfactory fatigue causes the smell to disappear.
H2S has a broad range of effects depending on the airborne concentration and length of exposure:

10 ppm: eye and respiratory tract irritation
100 ppm: coughing, headache, dizziness, nausea, eye irritation, loss of sense of smell in minutes
200 ppm: potential for pulmonary edema after 20 minutes
500 ppm: loss of consciousness after short exposures, potential for respiratory arrest
1000 ppm: Immediate loss of consciousness may lead rapidly to death, prompt cardiopulmonary resuscitation may be required.

Reproductive toxicity:

This product is not reported to have any reproductive toxicity effects.

Epidemiology Studies have shown a risk of spontaneous abortions in women exposed to high concentrations of organic solvents during pregnancy. Pre-existing skin conditions including dermatitis might be aggravated by exposure to this product.

Mutagenicity: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a mutagen by OSHA.

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.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: No data available.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: No data available.

Neurological effects: Chronic exposure to high concentrations of various hydrocarbon blends may lead to polyneuropathy (peripheral nerve damage), characterized by progressive weakness and numbness in the extremities, loss of deep tendon reflexes and reduction of motor nerve conduction velocity. Numerous cases of polyneuritis have been reported following prolonged exposures to a petroleum fraction containing various isomers of heptane as major ingredients. May cause central nervous system disorder (e.g., narcosis involving a loss of coordination, weakness, fatigue) and/or damage.

12 Ecological information

Ecotoxicity:

Aquatic Acute: Crustacea: EL50 Daphnia magna 3 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish: LL50 Oncorhynchus mykiss 2.7 mg/l, 96 hours
LC50 Cyprinodon variegatus 8.3 mg/l, 96 hours
LC50 Mysidopsis bahia 1.8 mg/l, 96 hours

Aquatic toxicity: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and Degradability: 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: Floats on water. If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

Other adverse effects: Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

Additional ecological information:
Water hazard class 1 (Self-assessment): slightly hazardous for water
Do not allow undiluted product or large quantities of it to reach ground water, water course or sewage system.

13 Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Instructions

See Section 7 for Handling Procedures. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment recommendations.
Waste codes D001: Waste Flammable material with a flash point <140 °F

Disposal of Contaminated Containers or Packaging

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

Disposal Regulatory Requirements:

Refer to latest EPA or state regulations regarding proper disposal.

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.

14 Transport information

DOT Information:

Shipping Name: Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S.
UN #: 1268
Hazard Class: 3 - Packing – I
Placard:

Land transport (ADR/RID):
ADR
14.1 UN number: 1268
14.2 UN proper shipping name: Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S. (contains natural gas condensate)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3
14.4 Packing group : I Danger label (primary risk) : 33
Danger label (subsidiary risk): Flammable Liquid
14.5 Environmental hazards: Yes

RID
14.1 UN number: 1268
14.2 UN proper shipping name: Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S. (contains natural gas condensate)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3
14.4 Packing group : I Danger label (primary risk) : 33
Danger label (subsidiary risk): Flammable Liquid
14.5 Environmental hazards: Yes

Sea transport (IMDG Code):
14.1 UN number: 1268
14.2 UN proper shipping name: Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S. (contains natural gas condensate)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3
14.4 Packing group : I Danger label (primary risk) : 33
Danger label (subsidiary risk): Flammable Liquid
14.5 Environmental hazards: Yes. Marine Pollutant

Air transport (IATA):
14.1 UN number: 1268
14.2 UN proper shipping name: Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S. (contains natural gas condensate)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3
14.4 Packing group : I
Emergency Response Guide: 3H

Transport in Bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Special Precautions for User: This product may be re-classed as a combustible liquid when shipped domestically, by land only. If re-classed as a combustible liquid, this product is unregulated by DOT when shipped in non-bulk quantities.

15 Regulatory information

US federal regulations:

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: De minimis concentration n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3) 1.0 %

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: Listed substance n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3) Listed.
CERCLA (Superfund) reportable quantity (lbs) (40 CFR 302.4)
Hexane (Other isomers): 100
n-Hexane: 5000
Toulene: 1000
Cyclohexane: 1000
Benzene: 10

California Proposition 65

This product may contain detectable quantities of the following chemicals, known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm and which may be subject to the warning requirements of California Proposition 65. Chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm are created by the combustion of this product.

Carcinogens: Benzene
Developmental Toxicity: Benzene, Toluene
Male Reproductive Toxicity: Benzene

Canadian Regulatory Information

DSL/NDSL Inventory: This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all the information required by the Regulations.

Workplace Hazardous	B2 - Flammable Liquid
Materials Information System (WHMIS) Material	D1A – Material Causing Immediate and Serious Toxic Effects - Very Toxic
Hazard Class	D2A: Material Causing Other Toxic Effects Very Toxic D2B - Material Causing Other Toxic Effects - Toxic Material

EPA CWA and OPA: This product is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), subject to spill reporting requirements.

16 Other information

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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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