

Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	Solvent L
Other Names:	Isoparaffinic Hydrocarbon
Recommended Use:	Aerosol, Cleaning fluid, Diluent, Metal processing fluid, Polymerization fluid, Process fluid, Viscosity modifier
Supplier:	Global Chemie ASCC Limited
Street Address:	88/123 Moo 2 Bangpoo Industrial Estate (North), Phraek Sa Mai, Mueang Samutprakan, Samutprakan 10280
Telephone:	+66 2324 6888
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Emergency phone:	+66 2324 6888 ext.320

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Health Hazard Classification

This product is classified as hazardous under GHS criteria

Hazardous Categories

Flammable liquid: Category 4

Aspiration toxicant: Category 1

Hazardous Statement

Highly Flammable liquid and vapour

GHS Pictograms



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.

Response

P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish.

Storage

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.

Disposal

P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.

Signal Word Danger

3. COMPOSITION: Information on Ingredients

Chemical Ingredient	CAS No.	UN No.	Proportion (%v/v)
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED HEAVY	64742-48-9	-	100

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact Ramathibodi Poison Center (Phone: 1367) or a doctor.

Ingestion

Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

Eye Contact

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

Skin Contact

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

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.

Medical Attention

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

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**Suitable extinguishing media**

Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Straight streams of water

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: Combustible.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Emergency Procedures**

Prevent fluid from escaping to drains and waterways. Contain leaking packaging in a containment drum. Prevent vapours from building up in confined areas. Ensure that drain valves are closed at all times. Clean up and report spills immediately.

Methods and materials for containment**Protective Measures**

- Observe all relevant local and international regulations.
- Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see chapter 8 this Material Safety Data Sheet. Shut off leaks, if possible, without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches, or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Clean-Up Methods

- ♦ Small spillage
(< 200 LT)

: Transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
- ♦ large spillage
(> 200 LT)

: Transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Other Information

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

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 (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 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: Drums; Tank Trucks; Barges; Railcars

Suitable Materials and Coatings (Chemical Compatibility): Carbon Steel; Stainless Steel; Polyester; Teflon; Polyethylene; Polypropylene

Unsuitable Materials and Coatings: Butyl Rubber; Polystyrene; Ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM); Natural Rubber

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS: PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

Substance Name	Form	Limit/Standard			Note	Source
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED HEAVY	Vapour.	RCP - TWA	1200 mg/m3	171 ppm	Total Hydrocarb ons	ExxonMobil

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: 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Property	Unit of Measurement	Typical Value
Appearance	-	Colorless Liquid
Odour	-	Mild Petroleum
pH	-	No data available
Boiling point	°C	183-208
Melting point	°C	< -50
Flash point	°C	63
Flammability	-	Flammable
Autoignition Temperature	°C	>200
Decomposition Temperature	°C	No data available
Lower/Upper Flammability Limits	%V	0.7-5.3
Density @ 15°C	g/cm ³	0.776
Specific Gravity @ 15°C	-	0.777
Viscosity @ 25°C	cSt.s	1.64

Property	Unit of Measurement	Typical Value
Vapor pressure	kPa	0.07 (0.52 mmHg) at 20 °C 0.5 (3.75 mmHg) at 50°C 0.24 (1.8 mmHg) at 38°C
Vapor density	kPa (Air = 1)	> 1 at 101 kPa
Evaporation Rate	(n-Butyl acetate = 1)	0.05
Water Solubility	g/l	Negligible
Solubility in other solvents Partition coefficient	(n-octanol/water)	No data available
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion	per Deg °C	0.00094
Particle Characteristics	-	No data available

The values listed are indicative of this product’s physical and chemical properties. For a full product specification, please consult the Product Data Sheet.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Material is stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to avoid

Open flames and high energy ignition sources.

Hazardous decomposition products

Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

Hazardous reactions

None known.

Materials to Avoid

Strong oxidisers

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY

Route of Exposure	Conclusion / Remarks
Inhalation	
Toxicity (Rat): LC50 > 5000 mg/m3	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): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Skin	
Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 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 concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. 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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The information given is based on data available for the material, the components of the material, and similar materials.

ECOTOXICITY

- Material -- Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.
- Material -- Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms

MOBILITY

- Material -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Biodegradation:

- Material - Expected to be inherently 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

OTHER ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- VOC: Yes

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods

Material Disposal

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 classifications and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Container Disposal

Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Refer to Section 7 before handling the product or containers. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleanaed drums. Send to drum recovered or metal reclaimer.

Local Legislation

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport		Marine Transport		Air Transport	
UN No.	Not Regulated	UN No.	Not Regulated	UN No.	Not Regulated
Class/Item	Not Regulated	Class/Item	Not Regulated	Class/Item	Not Regulated
Hazard Symbol	Not Regulated	Hazard Symbol	Not Regulated	Hazard Symbol	Not Regulated

Road and Rail Transport		Marine Transport		Air Transport	
Proper Shipping Name	Not Regulated	Proper Shipping Name	Not Regulated	Proper Shipping Name	Not Regulated
Packing Group	Not Regulated	Packing Group	Not Regulated	Packing Group	Not Regulated
		Marine Pollutant	Not Regulated		

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EC Label Name : No data available
 EC Classification : No data available
 EINECS (EC) : No data available
 EC Annex I Number : No data available
 MITI (Japan) : No data available
 Other : No data available

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: AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, KECI, PICCS, TCSI, TSCA

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

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = IARC 1 2 = IARC 2A 3 = IARC 2B

16. OTHER INFORMATION

National Fire Protection Association (USA) : No data available

SDS Distribution : The information contained herein is based on our current knowledge of the underlying data and is intended to describe the product for the purpose of health, safety and environmental requirements only. No warranty of guarantee is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use of the product.

Prepared By : Quality Control Department / Global Chemie ASCC Limited

Abbreviations:

AICS: Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
 CAS Number: Chemical Abstracts Number
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 N/A: not available
 NOHSC: National Occupational Health and Safety Council
 GHS: Global Harmonized System

References:

- Supplier Material Safety Data Sheets

- <http://hsis.ascc.gov.au/SearchHS.aspx> (October 18)
- Ecotoxicology data: http://cfpub.epa.gov/ecotox/quick_query.htm (October 18)
- *Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials*, Richard J. Lewis Snr., pub. Canada (2000)

The information sourced for the preparation of this document was correct and complete at the time of writing to the best of the writer's knowledge. The document represents the commitment to the company's responsibilities surrounding the supply of this product, undertaken in good faith. This document should be taken as a safety guide for the product and its recommended uses but is in no way an absolute authority. Please consult the relevant legislation and regulations governing the use and storage of this type of product. No warranty and guarantee are expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use of the product for further information, please contact Global Chemie ASCC Limited.