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## Safety Data Sheet Dry Volatile Solvent

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

Synonyms  $C_{10}$ - $C_{13}$  isoalkanes, isoparaffins, isoparaffinic hydrocarbons  
 CAS# 68551-17-7  
 Material Use odorless hydrocarbon solvent

**IN AN EMERGENCY CALL: INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053**

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

<b>GHS Class</b>	<i>flammable</i>	<i>aspiration hazard</i>	<i>acute aquatic</i>
(Category)	(3)	(2)	(1)
Signal Words	<b>WARNING</b>	<b>WARNING</b>	<b>WARNING</b>
Hazard Statements	<i>flammable liquid &amp; vapour (H226)</i>	<i>may be harmful if swallowed &amp; enters airways (H305)</i>	<i>very toxic to aquatic life (H400)*</i>

\*Please see Part 12

#### GHS Precautionary Statements for Labeling

P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.
P260, P264	Do not breathe mist, vapors, or spray. Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270, P280	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear eye protection.
P273, P391	Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.
P370, P378	In case of fire use alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.



### 3. COMPOSITION

	CAS NUMBER	%	TLV mg/m <sup>3</sup>	LD <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg) ORAL	LD <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg) SKIN	LC <sub>50</sub> ppm INHALATION
Isoalkanes, C <sub>10</sub> – C <sub>13</sub>	68551-17-7	100%	5	>5000	>2000	>1580

### 4. FIRST AID

**SKIN:** Wash with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until thoroughly cleaned or laundered. Seek medical help promptly if there is persistent itching or redness in the affected area.

**EYES:** Wash eyes with plenty of water, holding eyelids open. Seek medical assistance if there is persistent irritation.

**INHALATION:** Remove from contaminated area promptly. **CAUTION: Rescuer must not endanger himself!** If victim's breathing stops, administer artificial respiration and seek medical aid promptly.

**INGESTION:** Give plenty of water to dilute product. Do not induce vomiting (NOTE below). Keep victim quiet. If vomiting occurs, lower victim's head below hips to prevent inhalation of vomited material. Seek medical help promptly.

*NOTE: Inadvertent inhalation of vomited material may seriously damage the lungs. The danger of this is greater than the risk of poisoning through absorption of this low-toxicity product. The stomach should only be emptied under medical supervision, after the installation of an airway to protect the lungs.*

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## 5. FLAMMABILITY & FIRE-FIGHTING

Flash Point	above 50°C / 122°F (closed cup)
Autoignition Temperature	343°C / 649°F
Flammable Limits	0.7% – 5.4%
Combustion Products	carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, smoke, part oxidized hydrocarbon fragments
Firefighting Precautions	foam, dry chemical; water jet spreads flames; firefighters must wear SCBA
Static Charge Accumulation	readily accumulates a static charge on agitation or pumping

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Leak Precaution	dike to control spillage and prevent environmental contamination
Handling Spill	recover free liquid with suitable pumps; absorb residue on an inert sorbent, sweep, shovel & store in closed containers for disposal

## 7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Store in a cool environment, away from sources of ignition, heat and oxidizing agents. This product is a static accumulator, but its flash point is high & accidental ignition unlikely. Out of prudence, ground or electrically bond the source container, receiving container & transfer pump before transferring contents. Avoid splashing; keep the product nozzle below the surface in the receiving container. Empty containers may contain a flammable or explosive vapor. Keep containers, empty or full, tightly sealed unless in use.

Avoid generating or breathing product vapor or mist. If vapor or mist form in use, install adequate ventilation to meet limits for oily mists (see Part 8, below). Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container. Avoid prolonged contact with skin and wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath must be available near the workplace.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

*No listing for this product; limits for Mineral Oil Mist:*

ACGIH TLV	not listed	STEL	not listed
OSHA PEL	5mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL	not listed
NIOSH	5mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL	10mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Ventilation	use engineering procedures to avoid mist formation; if mist forms in use, install local exhaust ventilation		
Hands	no special protective gloves required; "Viton" gloves are resistant		
Eyes	safety glasses with side shields – <i>always protect the eyes</i>		
Clothing	no special protective clothing required		

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

*NOTE: for Flash Point, Autoignition Temperature & Flammable Limits see Part 5.*

Odor & Appearance	clear, colorless liquid with almost no odor
Odor Threshold	not known – <i>odour is no guide to the presence of spilled product</i>
Vapor Pressure	0.56mmHg / 0.074kPa (20°C / 68°F)
Evaporation Rate ( <i>Butyl Acetate = 1</i> )	0.2
Vapor Density (air = 1)	~5.4
Boiling Range	180-205°C / 356-401°F
Freezing Point	-60°C / -76°F (approx.)
Decomposition Temperature	not known – <i>no decomposition expected up to the autoignition temperature: 343°C / 649°F</i>
Specific Gravity	0.76 (20/20°C)
Water Solubility	~1 milligram per liter 20°C / 68°F
Also soluble in	most organic solvents, low solubility in glycols, methanol, ethanol
Log P <sub>O/W</sub> (Octanol/H <sub>2</sub> O partition)	2-6 – <i>typical range for naphthas</i>
Viscosity	1.84centistokes (25°C / 77°F) – <i>slightly less viscous than water</i>
pH	none – <i>(does not liberate hydrogen ions when dissolved)</i>
Molecular Weight	150grams per mole ( <i>approx. average</i> )
Conversion Factor	1ppm = 6.85mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( <i>approx. average</i> )

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**10. REACTIVITY**

Dangerously Reactive With	strong oxidizing agents
Also Reactive With	none known
Stability	stable; will not polymerize
Decomposes in Presence of	not known
Decomposition Products	none apart from Hazardous Combustion Products
Sensitive to Mechanical Impact	no

**11. TOXICITY INFORMATION****i. ACUTE EXPOSURE**

Skin Contact	slightly irritating if contact is prolonged
Skin Absorption	slight; no toxic effects likely by this route
Eye Contact	may be slightly irritating
Inhalation	may irritate; unlikely due to low vapor pressure; high vapor concentrations (eg: by heating) may cause central nervous depression
Ingestion	ingestion of 100+ml may cause transient diarrhoea – <i>not a route of industrial exposure</i>
LD <sub>50</sub> (oral)	>5000, >6000 & >15,000 <sup>2</sup> mg/kg (rat) – <i>no mortality in these tests</i> >5000mg/kg (rat – 4 tests; <i>no mortality at this dose</i> ) <sup>1</sup>
LD <sub>50</sub> (skin)	>2000, >3160 & 3400 <sup>2</sup> mg/kg (rabbit) – <i>no mortality</i> , >2000mg/kg (rabbit – 4 tests; <i>no mortality</i> ) <sup>1</sup>
LC <sub>50</sub> (inhalation)	>1580 <sup>2</sup> , >4960 <sup>1</sup> , >5200, >5610 <sup>1</sup> , >8500, >12,000 & 13,100 <sup>2</sup> mg/m <sup>3</sup> (rat) – <i>no mortality in these tests</i>

**ii. CHRONIC EXPOSURE**

General	prolonged exposure may exacerbate existing dermatitis; in rats, ingestion of 2500-5000mg/kg/day for 13 weeks caused changes in blood, liver, kidneys & adrenal gland; <i>not relevant to industrial exposure</i>
Sensitizing	not a sensitizer in humans or animals
Carcinogen/Tumorigen	not considered a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans or animals <sup>2</sup>
Reproductive Effect	no known effect in humans or animals <sup>2</sup>
Mutagen	no known effect on humans or animals <sup>2</sup>
Synergistic With	not known

**NOTE:** Many vendors use CAS# 64742-48-9 (Ref #3) or 64742-47-8 to describe this product. No information available for CAS# 68551-17-7. However, EC# 919-446-0 (Ref #2) – no CAS# available – seems an accurate descriptor for this product.

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Bioaccumulation	poorly absorbed; not a bioaccumulator
Biodegradation	rate varies widely: 30% in 3days, 42% in 21days, 74% <sup>1</sup> , 75% <sup>2</sup> , 89% <sup>1</sup> , 96% <sup>1</sup> & 99% in 28days; similar products have also shown lower rates 2% to 12% in 28 days
Abiotic Degradation	not known – will not photolyse directly; attacked by airborne hydroxyl radicals; for hydrocarbons of similar carbon chain length & configuration, ½-life in air 0.5-2.0 days
Mobility in soil, water	water insoluble; immobile in soil and water
<b>Aquatic Toxicity</b>	(Data for CAS# 64742-48-9 (Ref #1), 64742-47-8 & EC# 919-446-0 (Ref #2) are combined below.)
LC <sub>50</sub> (Fish, 96hr)	8.2 <sup>1</sup> , 18-19, 45, 2200 & >10,000mg/liter (Pimephelas promelas), 1740mg/liter (Lepomis macrochirus) >8000mg/liter (Tilapia mossambica), 10mg/liter (Oncorhynchus mykiss) <sup>1</sup> 10-30mg/liter (Oncorhynchus mykiss) <sup>2</sup>
EC <sub>50</sub> (Crustacea, 48hr)	4720mg/liter (Dendronereides heteropoda), 4.3mg/liter (Crangon crangon), 2.6mg/liter (Chaetogammarus marinus), 4.5, 8.4, 12 & 32mg/liter (Daphnia magna) <sup>1</sup> , 10-22mg/liter (Daphnia magna) <sup>2</sup>
EC <sub>50</sub> (Algae)	6.4, 6.4, 56, 64 & 880mg/liter (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata) <sup>1</sup> , 0.53-4.1 & 4.6-10mg/liter (P. subcapitata) <sup>2</sup>
EC <sub>50</sub> (Bacteria)	15.4mg/liter (Tetrahymena pyriformis – PETROTOX computer model) <sup>1</sup> , 44mg/liter (Tetrahymena pyriformis) <sup>2</sup>

**NOTE:** Above aquatic toxicity data vary widely. This may be due to the very low water solubility & the methods used to mix the product with water. Reference #4 (from NIOSH and the Centres for Disease Control) suggests that this product is an aquatic hazard.

**Also,** most sources give rapid biodegradation rates, but a small number of reports give slow biodegradation. There are reasons to believe that biodegradation is likely to be rapid in waters and soils which have “seen” hydrocarbon discharges before and slow in pristine waters and soils. For this reason this product is being classified as an acute aquatic hazard and not a chronic aquatic hazard. An overview of biodegradation rates for olefins and paraffins is given in Reference #3 (an industry document).

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**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Waste Disposal **do not flush to sewer**, recycle solvent if possible; otherwise, incinerate in approved facility  
 Containers **Drums** should be reused. Recondition and pressure test by a licensed reconditioner prior to re-use.  
**Pails** must be vented and thoroughly dried prior to crushing and recycling.  
**IBCs** (intermediate bulk containers): polyethylene bottle must be pressure tested & recertified at 30 months. Replace at 60 months (5 years). Steel containers must be inspected, pressure tested & recertified every 5 years.  
**Warning: never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, even if empty.**

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION****USA 49 CFR & Canada/International TDG**

Product Identification Number	UN – 1268
Shipping Name	Petroleum products, N.O.S. (naphtha)
Classification	Class 3; Packing Group III
<b>Marine Pollution</b>	<b>not a marine pollutant</b>
<b>ERAP Required</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Reportable Quantity (RQ)</b>	<b>none</b>

**15. REGULATIONS**

Canada DSL	on inventory
U.S.A. TSCA	on inventory
Europe EINECS	on inventory

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

Date of Preparation May 2015

Date of Revision -

Prepared for PCS

With data from the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS), Hazardous Substance Data Base (HSDB), Cheminfo (CCOHS), OSHA, IUCLID Datasheets (European Chemical Substance Information System - ESIS), & others sources (below if used), as required/available

(1) **European Chemicals Agency (EChA) dossier on naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated, heavy:**

[http://apps.echa.europa.eu/registered/data/dossiers/DISS-abe6b709-b934-4654-e044-00144f67d249/DISS-abe6b709-b934-4654-e044-00144f67d249\\_DISS-abe6b709-b934-4654-e044-00144f67d249.html](http://apps.echa.europa.eu/registered/data/dossiers/DISS-abe6b709-b934-4654-e044-00144f67d249/DISS-abe6b709-b934-4654-e044-00144f67d249_DISS-abe6b709-b934-4654-e044-00144f67d249.html)

(2) **EChA Isoparaffins:** [http://apps.echa.europa.eu/registered/data/dossiers/DISS-9c7b2cdb-19cb-6c95-e044-00144f67d249/AGGR-ac0b803b-3a05-481b-bbe9-96eddbfc61bd\\_DISS-9c7b2cdb-19cb-6c95-e044-00144f67d249.html](http://apps.echa.europa.eu/registered/data/dossiers/DISS-9c7b2cdb-19cb-6c95-e044-00144f67d249/AGGR-ac0b803b-3a05-481b-bbe9-96eddbfc61bd_DISS-9c7b2cdb-19cb-6c95-e044-00144f67d249.html)

(3) **American Chemistry Council:** <http://www.americanchemistry.com/ProductsTechnology/Higher-Olefins/environmental-properties-of-olefin-and-paraffin-synthetic-base-fluids-SBF.pdf> – for general information

(4) **OECD SIDS Initial Assessment Profile, C<sub>9</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> Aliphatic Hydrocarbons Solvents Category:**

<http://webnet.oecd.org/Hpv/ui/handler.axd?id=c5daf67c-67f4-4497-b9c3-47bb9d90cda7> – for general information

(5) **CDC / NIOSH:** <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/ipcsneng/neng1382.html>

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