

(GB)

Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II
Revision date / version: 05.11.2015 / 0024
Replacing version dated / version: 21.08.2015 / 0023
Valid from: 05.11.2015
PDF print date: 27.06.2016
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SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

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1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture:

Additives

Uses advised against:

No information available at present.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

Hazard class	Hazard category	Hazard statement
Asp. Tox.	1	H304-May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Aquatic Chronic	3	H412-Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labeling according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)



Danger

H304-May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H412-Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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P101-If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102-Keep out of reach of children.
 P301+P310+P331-IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.
 P405-Store locked up.
 P501-Dispose of contents/container to special waste collection point.

EUH066-Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics
 Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, >1% naphthalene
 Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics

2.3 Other hazards

The mixture does not contain any vPvB substance (vPvB = very persistent, very bioaccumulative) or is not included under XIII of the regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (< 0,1 %).

The mixture does not contain any PBT substance (PBT = persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic) or is not included under XIII of the regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (< 0,1 %).

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

n.a.

3.2 Mixture

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	
Registration number (REACH)	01-2119457273-39-XXXX
Index	---
EINECS, ELINCS, NLP	918-481-9 (REACH-IT List-No.)
CAS	---
content %	80-<100
Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)	Asp. Tox. 1, H304

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, >1% naphthalene	
Registration number (REACH)	--
Index	---
EINECS, ELINCS, NLP	919-284-0 (REACH-IT List-No.)
CAS	(64742-94-5)
content %	1-<2,5
Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)	Asp. Tox. 1, H304 STOT SE 3, H336 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

Naphthalene	
Registration number (REACH)	---
Index	601-052-00-2
EINECS, ELINCS, NLP	202-049-5
CAS	91-20-3
content %	0,1-<0,25
Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)	Carc. 2, H351 Acute Tox. 4, H302 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 (M=1) Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 (M=1)

For the text of the H-phrases and classification codes (GHS/CLP), see Section 16.

The substances named in this section are given with their actual, appropriate classification!

For substances that are listed in appendix VI, table 3.1/3.2 of the regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 (CLP regulation) this means that all notes that may be given here for the named classification have been taken into account.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

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4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation

Remove person from danger area.
Supply person with fresh air and consult doctor according to symptoms.
If the person is unconscious, place in a stable side position and consult a doctor.
Respiratory arrest - Artificial respiration apparatus necessary.

Skin contact

Remove polluted, soaked clothing immediately, wash thoroughly with plenty of water and soap, in case of irritation of the skin (flare), consult a doctor.
Protective hand cream recommended.

Eye contact

Remove contact lenses.
Wash thoroughly for several minutes using copious water. Seek medical help if necessary.

Ingestion

Rinse the mouth thoroughly with water.
Do not induce vomiting - give copious water to drink. Consult doctor immediately.
Danger of aspiration
In case of vomiting, keep head low so that the stomach content does not reach the lungs.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

If applicable delayed symptoms and effects can be found in section 11 and the absorption route in section 4.1.
The following may occur:

Irritation of the eyes
Irritation of the respiratory tract
Headaches
Dizziness
Effects/damages the central nervous system
Coordination disorders
Unconsciousness
Liver and kidney damage
Blood count modifications
Nausea
Vomiting
Danger of aspiration
Oedema of the lungs

In certain cases, the symptoms of poisoning may only appear after an extended period / after several hours.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Ingestion:
Activated carbon
Gastric lavage (stomach washing) only under endotracheal intubation.
Subsequent observation for pneumonia and pulmonary oedema.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

CO₂
Extinguishing powder
Foam
Water jet spray

Unsuitable extinguishing media

High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In case of fire the following can develop:
Oxides of carbon
Hydrocarbons
Toxic pyrolysis products.
Explosive vapour/air mixture
Dangerous vapours heavier than air.
In case of spreading near the ground, flashback to distance sources of ignition is possible.

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5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.
Protective respirator with independent air supply.
According to size of fire
Full protection, if necessary.
Cool container at risk with water.
Dispose of contaminated extinction water according to official regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Remove possible causes of ignition - do not smoke.
Ensure sufficient supply of air.
Avoid inhalation, and contact with eyes or skin.
If applicable, caution - risk of slipping.

6.2 Environmental precautions

If leakage occurs, dam up.
Resolve leaks if this possible without risk.
Prevent surface and ground-water infiltration, as well as ground penetration.
Prevent penetration into drains, cellars, working pits or other places in which accumulation could be hazardous.
If accidental entry into drainage system occurs, inform responsible authorities.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with absorbent material (e.g. universal binding agent) and dispose of according to Section 13.
Ensure sufficient ventilation.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protective equipment see Section 8 and for disposal instructions see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

In addition to information given in this section, relevant information can also be found in section 8 and 6.1.

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

7.1.1 General recommendations

Ensure good ventilation.
Avoid inhalation of the vapours.
Keep away from sources of ignition - Do not smoke.
Do not heat to temperatures close to flash point.
Avoid contact with eyes or skin.
Do not carry cleaning cloths soaked in product in trouser pockets.
Eating, drinking, smoking, as well as food-storage, is prohibited in work-room.
Observe directions on label and instructions for use.
Use working methods according to operating instructions.

7.1.2 Notes on general hygiene measures at the workplace

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.
Wash hands before breaks and at end of work.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is consumed.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep out of access to unauthorised individuals.
Store product closed and only in original packing.
Not to be stored in gangways or stair wells.
Solvent resistant floor
Do not store with oxidizing agents.
Store in a well ventilated place.
Protect from direct sunlight and warming.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available at present.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

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8.1 Control parameters

Workplace exposure limit (WEL) of the total hydrocarbon solvent content of the mixture (RCP method according to EH40):
 800 mg/m3

Chemical Name	Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	Content %:80- <100
WEL-TWA: 800 mg/m3	WEL-STEL: ---	---
Monitoring procedures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draeger - Hydrocarbons 2/a (81 03 581) - Draeger - Hydrocarbons 0,1%/c (81 03 571) - Compur - KITA-187 S (551 174) 	
BMGV: ---	Other information: (WEL acc. to RCP-method, EH40)	

Chemical Name	Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, >1% naphthalene	Content %:1-<2,5
WEL-TWA: 500 mg/m3 (Aromatics)	WEL-STEL: ---	---
Monitoring procedures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draeger - Hydrocarbons 2/a (81 03 581) - Draeger - Hydrocarbons 0,1%/c (81 03 571) - Compur - KITA-187 S (551 174) 	
BMGV: ---	Other information: ---	

Chemical Name	Naphthalene	Content %:0,1-<0,25
WEL-TWA: 10 ppm (50 mg/m3) (EU)	WEL-STEL: ---	---
Monitoring procedures:	- Compur - KITA-153 U(C) (551 182)	
BMGV: ---	Other information: ---	

Chemical Name	Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics	Content %:
WEL-TWA: 1200 mg/m3 (>=C7 normal and branched chain alkanes)	WEL-STEL: 2(II) (AGW)	---
Monitoring procedures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draeger - Hydrocarbons 2/a (81 03 581) - Draeger - Hydrocarbons 0,1%/c (81 03 571) - Compur - KITA-187 S (551 174) 	
BMGV: ---	Other information: ---	

WEL-TWA = Workplace Exposure Limit - Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA (= time weighted average) reference period) EH40. AGW = "Arbeitsplatzgrenzwert" (workplace limit value, Germany). | WEL-STEL = Workplace Exposure Limit - Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period). | BMGV = Biological monitoring guidance value EH40. BGW = "Biologischer Grenzwert" (biological limit value, Germany) | Other information: Sen = Capable of causing occupational asthma. Sk = Can be absorbed through skin. Carc = Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage.

** = The exposure limit for this substance is repealed through the TRGS 900 (Germany) of January 2006 with the goal of revision.

Naphthalene						
Area of application	Exposure route / Environmental compartment	Effect on health	Descriptor	Value	Unit	Note
	Environment - freshwater		PNEC	2,4	µg/l	
	Environment - marine		PNEC	0,24	µg/l	
	Environment - sewage treatment plant		PNEC	2,9	mg/l	
	Environment - sediment, freshwater		PNEC	0,0672	mg/kg dry weight	
	Environment - sediment, marine		PNEC	0,0672	mg/kg dry weight	
	Environment - soil		PNEC	0,0533	mg/kg dry weight	
Workers / employees	Human - dermal	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	3,57	mg/kg bw/day	
Workers / employees	Human - inhalation	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	25	mg/m3	
Workers / employees	Human - inhalation	Long term, local effects	DNEL	25	mg/m3	

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8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure good ventilation. This can be achieved by local suction or general air extraction.
If this is insufficient to maintain the concentration under the WEL or AGW values, suitable breathing protection should be worn.
Applies only if maximum permissible exposure values are listed here.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.
Wash hands before breaks and at end of work.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is consumed.

Eye/face protection:
Tight fitting protective goggles with side protection (EN 166).

Skin protection - Hand protection:
Solvent resistant protective gloves (EN 374).
If applicable
Protective Viton® / fluoroelastomer gloves (EN 374)
Permeation time (penetration time) in minutes:
>480
Minimum layer thickness in mm:
0,4
Protective hand cream recommended.
The breakthrough times determined in accordance with EN 374 Part 3 were not obtained under practical conditions.
The recommended maximum wearing time is 50% of breakthrough time.

Skin protection - Other:
Protective working garments (e.g. safety shoes EN ISO 20345, long-sleeved protective working garments).

Respiratory protection:
If OES or MEL is exceeded.
Gas mask filter A (EN 14387), code colour brown
Observe wearing time limitations for respiratory protection equipment.

Thermal hazards:
Not applicable

Additional information on hand protection - No tests have been performed.
In the case of mixtures, the selection has been made according to the knowledge available and the information about the contents.
Selection of materials derived from glove manufacturer's indications.
Final selection of glove material must be made taking the breakthrough times, permeation rates and degradation into account.
Selection of a suitable glove depends not only on the material but also on other quality characteristics and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer.
In the case of mixtures, the resistance of glove materials cannot be predicted and must therefore be tested before use.
The exact breakthrough time of the glove material can be requested from the protective glove manufacturer and must be observed.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

No information available at present.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	Light yellow
Colour:	Clear
Odour:	Characteristic
Odour threshold:	Not determined
pH-value:	n.a.
Melting point/freezing point:	Not determined
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	145 °C

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Flash point:	>61 °C
Evaporation rate:	Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas):	n.a.
Lower explosive limit:	Not determined
Upper explosive limit:	Not determined
Vapour pressure:	Not determined
Vapour density (air = 1):	Vapours heavier than air.
Density:	0,765 g/ml (20°C)
Bulk density:	n.a.
Solubility(ies):	Not determined
Water solubility:	Insoluble
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not determined
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not determined
Decomposition temperature:	Not determined
Viscosity:	<7 mm ² /s (40°C)
Explosive properties:	Product is not explosive. When using: development of explosive vapour/air mixture possible.
Oxidising properties:	No
9.2 Other information	
Miscibility:	Not determined
Fat solubility / solvent:	Not determined
Conductivity:	Not determined
Surface tension:	Not determined
Solvents content:	Not determined

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The product has not been tested.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable with proper storage and handling.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions are known.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Heating, open flame, ignition sources

10.5 Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition when used as directed.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Possibly more information on health effects, see Section 2.1 (classification).

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Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:						n.d.a.
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:						n.d.a.
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:						n.d.a.
Skin corrosion/irritation:						n.d.a.
Serious eye damage/irritation:						n.d.a.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:						n.d.a.
Germ cell mutagenicity:						n.d.a.
Carcinogenicity:						negative, the real Naphthalene content is <1%
Reproductive toxicity:						n.d.a.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (STOT-SE):						n.d.a.

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Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (STOT-RE):						n.d.a.
Aspiration hazard:						n.d.a.
Symptoms:						n.d.a.

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics						
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	>5000	mg/kg	Rat		
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LD50	>3160	mg/kg	Rabbit		
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	LC50	>4951	mg/m3	Rat		Vapours
Aspiration hazard:						Yes
Other information:						Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, >1% naphthalene						
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	~7093	mg/kg	Rat	OECD 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)	
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LD50	>2000	mg/kg	Rat	OECD 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)	
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	LC50	>4688	mg/m3	Rat	OECD 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity)	
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:				Guinea pig	OECD 406 (Skin Sensitisation)	Not sensitising

Naphthalene						
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	490	mg/kg	Rat		
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LD50	>2500	mg/kg	Rat		
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	LC50	>110	mg/l/4h			
Symptoms:						lack of appetite, ataxia, breathing difficulties, unconsciousness, diarrhoea, cornea opacity, headaches, cramps, gastrointestinal disturbances, mucous membrane irritation, dizziness, nausea and vomiting.

Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics						
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	>5000	mg/kg	Rat	OECD 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)	
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LD50	>5000	mg/kg	Rabbit	OECD 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)	
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	LC50	>5000	mg/m3	Rat	OECD 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity)	
Skin corrosion/irritation:					OECD 404 (Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion)	Analogous conclusion, Drying of the skin., Dermatitis (skin inflammation)

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Serious eye damage/irritation:					OECD 405 (Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion)	Analogous conclusion, Slightly irritant
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:					OECD 406 (Skin Sensitisation)	Not sensitizing (Analogous conclusion)
Germ cell mutagenicity:					OECD 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test)	Analogous conclusion, Negative
Germ cell mutagenicity:					in vivo	Negative
Carcinogenicity:					OECD 453 (Combined Chronic Toxicity/Carcinogenicity Studies)	Analogous conclusion, Negative
Reproductive toxicity:					OECD 414 (Prenatal Developmental Toxicity Study)	Analogous conclusion, Negative
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (STOT-SE):						Analogous conclusion, No indications of such an effect.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (STOT-RE):					OECD 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)	Analogous conclusion, Not to be expected
Aspiration hazard:						Yes
Symptoms:						drying of the skin., headaches, fatigue, dizziness, nausea

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Possibly more information on environmental effects, see Section 2.1 (classification).

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Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:							n.d.a.
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:							n.d.a.
12.1. Toxicity to algae:							n.d.a.
12.2. Persistence and degradability:							Isolate as much as possible with an oil separator.
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:							n.d.a.
12.4. Mobility in soil:							n.d.a.
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							n.d.a.
12.6. Other adverse effects:							n.d.a.
Other information:							According to the recipe, contains no AOX.

Hydrocarbons, C10-C13, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics							
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LL50	96h	>1000	mg/l	Oncorhynchus mykiss	OECD 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test)	

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12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	EL50	48h	>1000	mg/l	Daphnia magna	OECD 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	EL50	72h	>1000	mg/l	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	OECD 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test)	
Other organisms:	EL50	48h	>1000	mg/l	Tetrahymena pyriformis		

Hydrocarbons, C10, aromatics, >1% naphthalene							
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	EL50	48h	10	mg/l	Daphnia magna	OECD 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	EL50	72h	>1-<3	mg/l	Raphidocelis subcapitata	OECD 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test)	

Naphthalene							
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	96h	0,51	mg/l			
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	EC50	48h	2,19	mg/l	Daphnia magna		
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	LC50	4h	2,96	mg/l	Selenastrum capricornutum		
Other information:	COD		22	%			
Other information:	Log Pow		3,3				

Hydrocarbons, C11-C14, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 2% aromatics							
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LL50	96h	>1000	mg/l	Oncorhynchus mykiss	OECD 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	NOELR	28d	0,17	mg/l	Oncorhynchus mykiss	QSAR	
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	EL50	48h	>1000	mg/l	Daphnia magna	OECD 202 (Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	NOELR	21d	1,22	mg/l	Daphnia magna	QSAR	
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	NOELR	72h	1000	mg/l	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	OECD 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	ErL50	72h	>1000	mg/l	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	OECD 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test)	
12.2. Persistence and degradability:		28d	69	%		OECD 301 F (Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test)	Readily biodegradable
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:	Log Pow		6-8				
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							No PBT substance, No vPvB substance

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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13.1 Waste treatment methods

For the substance / mixture / residual amounts

Soaked polluted cloths, paper or other organic materials represent a fire hazard and should be controlled, collected and disposed of.
 EC disposal code no.:

The waste codes are recommendations based on the scheduled use of this product.
 Owing to the user's specific conditions for use and disposal, other waste codes may be allocated under certain circumstances. (2014/955/EU)

07 07 04 other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors

Recommendation:

Sewage disposal shall be discouraged.

Pay attention to local and national official regulations.

Implement substance recycling.

E.g. suitable incineration plant.

For contaminated packing material

Pay attention to local and national official regulations.

Empty container completely.

Uncontaminated packaging can be recycled.

Dispose of packaging that cannot be cleaned in the same manner as the substance.

SECTION 14: Transport information

General statements

14.1. UN number: n.a.

Transport by road/by rail (ADR/RID)

14.2. UN proper shipping name:

14.3. Transport hazard class(es): n.a.

14.4. Packing group: n.a.

Classification code: n.a.

LQ (ADR 2015): n.a.

14.5. Environmental hazards: Not applicable

Tunnel restriction code:

Transport by sea (IMDG-code)

14.2. UN proper shipping name:

14.3. Transport hazard class(es): n.a.

14.4. Packing group: n.a.

Marine Pollutant: n.a.

14.5. Environmental hazards: Not applicable

Transport by air (IATA)

14.2. UN proper shipping name:

14.3. Transport hazard class(es): n.a.

14.4. Packing group: n.a.

14.5. Environmental hazards: Not applicable

14.6. Special precautions for user

Unless specified otherwise, general measures for safe transport must be followed.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Non-dangerous material according to Transport Regulations.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

For classification and labelling see Section 2.

Observe restrictions:

Comply with trade association/occupational health regulations.

Observe youth employment law (German regulation).

Observe law on protection of expectant mothers (German regulation).

Directive 2010/75/EU (VOC): ~ 96 %

Directive 2010/75/EU (VOC): ~ 764,1 g/l

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

(GB)

Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II
 Revision date / version: 05.11.2015 / 0024
 Replacing version dated / version: 21.08.2015 / 0023
 Valid from: 05.11.2015
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 JECTRON 300 mL
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A chemical safety assessment is not provided for mixtures.

SECTION 16: Other information

Revised sections: 2, 3, 8, 11, 12
 These details refer to the product as it is delivered.
 Employee instruction/training in handling hazardous materials is required.

Classification and processes used to derive the classification of the mixture in accordance with the ordinance (EG) 1272/2008 (CLP):

Classification in accordance with regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)	Evaluation method used
Asp. Tox. 1, H304	Classification according to calculation procedure.
Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	Classification according to calculation procedure.

The following phrases represent the posted Hazard Class and Risk Category Code (GHS/CLP) of the product and the constituents (specified in Section 2 and 3).

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
 H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
 H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Asp. Tox. — Aspiration hazard
 Aquatic Chronic — Hazardous to the aquatic environment - chronic
 STOT SE — Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - narcotic effects
 Carc. — Carcinogenicity
 Acute Tox. — Acute toxicity - oral
 Aquatic Acute — Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute

Any abbreviations and acronyms used in this document:

AC Article Categories
 acc., acc. to according, according to
 ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 ADR Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises Dangereuses par Route (= European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)
 AOEL Acceptable Operator Exposure Level
 AOX Adsorbable organic halogen compounds
 approx. approximately
 Art., Art. no. Article number
 ATE Acute Toxicity Estimate according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)
 BAM Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing, Germany)
 BAuA Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (= Federal Institute for Occupational Health and Safety, Germany)
 BCF Bioconcentration factor
 BGV Berufsgenossenschaftliche Vorschrift (= Accident Prevention Regulation)
 BHT Butylhydroxytoluol (= 2,6-Di-t-butyl-4-methyl-phenol)
 BMGV Biological monitoring guidance value (EH40, UK)
 BOD Biochemical oxygen demand
 BSEF Bromine Science and Environmental Forum
 bw body weight
 CAS Chemical Abstracts Service
 CEC Coordinating European Council for the Development of Performance Tests for Fuels, Lubricants and Other Fluids
 CESIO Comité Européen des Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermédiaires Organiques
 CIPAC Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council

Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II

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CLP Classification, Labelling and Packaging (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures)

CMR carcinogenic, mutagenic, reproductive toxic

COD Chemical oxygen demand

CTFA Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association

DMEL Derived Minimum Effect Level

DNEL Derived No Effect Level

DOC Dissolved organic carbon

DT50 Dwell Time - 50% reduction of start concentration

DVS Deutscher Verband für Schweißen und verwandte Verfahren e.V. (= German Association for Welding and Allied Processes)

dw dry weight

e.g. for example (abbreviation of Latin 'exempli gratia'), for instance

EC European Community

ECHA European Chemicals Agency

EEA European Economic Area

EEC European Economic Community

EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

ELINCS European List of Notified Chemical Substances

EN European Norms

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency (United States of America)

ERC Environmental Release Categories

ES Exposure scenario

etc. et cetera

EU European Union

EWC European Waste Catalogue

Fax. Fax number

gen. general

GHS Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

GWP Global warming potential

HET-CAM Hen's Egg Test - Chorionallantoic Membrane

HGWP Halocarbon Global Warming Potential

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA International Air Transport Association

IBC Intermediate Bulk Container

IBC (Code) International Bulk Chemical (Code)

IC Inhibitory concentration

IMDG-code International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

incl. including, inclusive

IUCLID International Uniform Chemical Information Database

LC lethal concentration

LC50 lethal concentration 50 percent kill

LCLo lowest published lethal concentration

LD Lethal Dose of a chemical

LD50 Lethal Dose, 50% kill

LDLo Lethal Dose Low

LOAEL Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOEC Lowest Observed Effect Concentration

LOEL Lowest Observed Effect Level

LQ Limited Quantities

MARPOL International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships

n.a. not applicable

n.av. not available

n.c. not checked

n.d.a. no data available

NIOSH National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (United States of America)

NOAEC No Observed Adverse Effective Concentration

NOAEL No Observed Adverse Effect Level

NOEC No Observed Effect Concentration

NOEL No Observed Effect Level

ODP Ozone Depletion Potential

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

org. organic

PAH polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon

PBT persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic

Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II

Revision date / version: 05.11.2015 / 0024

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PC Chemical product category
PE Polyethylene
PNEC Predicted No Effect Concentration
POCP Photochemical ozone creation potential
ppm parts per million
PROC Process category
PTFE Polytetrafluorethylene
REACH Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals)
REACH-IT List-No. 9xx-xxx-x No. is automatically assigned, e.g. to pre-registrations without a CAS No. or other numerical identifier. List Numbers do not have any legal significance, rather they are purely technical identifiers for processing a submission via REACH-IT.
RID Règlement concernant le transport International ferroviaire de marchandises Dangereuses (= Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail)
SADT Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature
SAR Structure Activity Relationship
SU Sector of use
SVHC Substances of Very High Concern
Tel. Telephone
ThOD Theoretical oxygen demand
TOC Total organic carbon
TRGS Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe (=Technical Regulations for Hazardous Substances)
UN RTDG United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
VbF Verordnung über brennbare Flüssigkeiten (= Regulation for flammable liquids (Austria))
VOC Volatile organic compounds
vPvB very persistent and very bioaccumulative
WEL-TWA, WEL-STEL WEL-TWA = Workplace Exposure Limit - Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA (= time weighted average) reference period), WEL-STEL = Workplace Exposure Limit - Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period) (EH40, UK).
WHO World Health Organization
wwt wet weight

The statements made here should describe the product with regard to the necessary safety precautions - they are not meant to guarantee definite characteristics - but they are based on our present up-to-date knowledge.

No responsibility.

2007 JECTRON 300ml.

Liqui Moly GmbH

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **1**

Chemwatch: 64-8077

Issue Date: 29/07/2016

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Print Date: 25/11/2016

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	2007 JECTRON 300ml.
Synonyms	Item No. 2007
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Additive.
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SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	█
Toxicity	1	█
Body Contact	1	█
Reactivity	1	█
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Flammable Liquid Category 4, Eye Irritation Category 2B, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
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Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid
H320	Causes eye irritation
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) 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 alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
64742-48-9.	>80	<u>naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated</u>
64742-94-5	1-<2.5	<u>solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic</u>
91-20-3	0.1-<0.25	<u>naphthalene</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.

- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ▶ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. ▶ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. ▶ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ($\leq 1 \text{ m/sec}$ until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then $\leq 7 \text{ m/sec}$) ▶ Avoid splash filling. ▶ Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations. ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Metal can or drum
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined / Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Poorly and mildly refined	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Heavy mineral oil mist, Paraffin oil mist, White mineral oil mist	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	naphthalene	Naphthalene	50 mg/m3 / 10 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	naphthalene	Naphthalene	10 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr; cataracts; hemolytic anemia
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	naphthalene	Naphthalin, Tar camphor, White tar	50 mg/m3 / 10 ppm	75 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Naphtha, hydrotreated heavy; (Isopar L-rev 2)	171 ppm	171 ppm	570 ppm
naphthalene	Naphthalene	15 ppm	15 ppm	500 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	Not Available	Not Available
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	Not Available	Not Available
naphthalene	500 ppm	250 ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

Respiratory protection

Continued...

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

2007 JECTRON 300ml.

Material	CPI
TEFLON	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Light yellow liquid with characteristic odour; not miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.765
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	<7
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	145	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>61	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Information on toxicological effects**

Inhaled	There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further
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Continued...

	<p>lung damage. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	<p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]</p>

2007 JECTRON 300ml.	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): Irritating
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.59 mg/L/4hr ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
naphthalene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 490 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 495 mg (open) - mild

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

NAPHTHALENE	<p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p>
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED & SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC	<p>for petroleum: This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene. There are indications from animal studies that prolonged exposure to high concentrations of toluene may lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.</p>

Acute Toxicity	☒	Carcinogenicity	☒
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	☒	Reproductivity	☒
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	STOT - Single Exposure	☒
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	☒	STOT - Repeated Exposure	☒
Mutagenicity	☒	Aspiration Hazard	✔

Legend: ✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data required to make classification available
☒ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	LC50	96	Fish	0.58mg/L	2

solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.76mg/L	2
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	<1mg/L	1
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	EC50	48	Crustacea	=0.95mg/L	1
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.3mg/L	2
naphthalene	LC50	96	Fish	0.213mg/L	4
naphthalene	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.6mg/L	4
naphthalene	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.0.4mg/L	1
naphthalene	BCF	12	Fish	10.2mg/L	4
naphthalene	EC50	0.05	Crustacea	0.00000085mg/L	4
naphthalene	NOEC	48	Fish	0.012817mg/L	4

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
naphthalene	HIGH (Half-life = 258 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.23 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic	LOW (BCF = 159)
naphthalene	HIGH (BCF = 18000)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
naphthalene	LOW (KOC = 1837)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED(64742-48-9.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 13th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US Priority List for the Development of Proposition 65 Safe Harbor Levels - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens and Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC(64742-94-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

NAPHTHALENE(91-20-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - California OEHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)	US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US EPA Carcinogens Listing
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 13th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Federal Regulations**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES**

Immediate (acute) health hazard	Yes
Delayed (chronic) health hazard	No
Fire hazard	Yes
Pressure hazard	No
Reactivity hazard	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Naphthalene	100	45.4

State Regulations**US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65**

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

US - CALIFORNIA PREPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS & REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE

Soots, tars, and mineral oils (untreated and mildly treated oils and used engine oils), Naphthalene Listed

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (naphthalene; naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated; solvent naphtha petroleum, heavy aromatic)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	64742-48-9., 101795-02-2.

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index