Isopar™ G Fluid

Safety Data Sheet

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Date of issue: 10/29/2015 Revision date: 10/29/2015 Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form	:	Substance
Substance name	:	Isopar™ G Fluid
CAS No	:	64742-48-9
Product code	:	Isoparaffinic Hydrocarbon
Synonyms	:	Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha / Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy
BIG no	:	F06664

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

Use of the substance/mixture	:	Solvent

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Whitaker Oil Company
1557 Marietta Road NW
Atlanta, Georgia - 30318
T 404-855-8220 - F 404-355-8217
SDS@whitakeroil.com - www.whitakeroil.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number	:	CHEMTREC 800-424-9300

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Flam. Liq. 3 H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor
Asp. Tox. 1 H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
-
-

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :

GHS02 GHS08

Signal word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :
H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) :
P210 - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. - No smoking
P233 - Keep container tightly closed
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P273 Avoid release to the environment
P280 - Wear protective gloves, eye protection, and face protection
P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or

international regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : None as defined under 29 CFR 1900.1200.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Isopar G™ (Main constituent)	(CAS No) 64742-48-9	100	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Asp. Tox. 1, H304

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself and 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.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Risk of lung edema.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray. Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Straight Streams of Water.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard : Flammable liquid and vapor.

Reactivity : Flammable liquid and vapor.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protection during firefighting : Combustible. Evacuate area. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. Firefighters 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.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures : Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment	:	Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H2S, or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Large Spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up	:	Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do it without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent.
Other information	:	Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

6.4. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 8 : Exposure-controls/personal protection"".

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling	:	Avoid contact with skin. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds 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). 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 semi conductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi conductive, 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.
Hygiene measures	:	Separate working clothes from town clothes. Launder separately. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures	:	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Storage conditions	:	The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect 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 grounded and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

NAPHTHA (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy TWA 400 mg/m3 100 ppm

NAPHTHA (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy RCP-TWA 1200 mg/m3 196 ppm

NOTE: Limits/ standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

No biological limits allocated.

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate 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.
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: Chemical resistant gloves are recommended.
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: Chemical/ oil resistant clothing is recommended.
Respiratory protection	:	Wear respiratory protection.
Environmental exposure controls	:	Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions..

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Liquid
Appearance	:	Liquid.
Color	:	Colorless
Odor	:	Odorless
Odor threshold	:	N/D
pH	:	N/A
Melting point	:	N/D
Freezing point	:	N/D
Boiling point	:	155 - 179 °C
Flash point	:	44 °C
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	:	0.29
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	N/D
Explosion limits	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	See Hazards Identification Section
Vapor pressure	:	0.156 kPa (1.17 mm Hg) at 20°C
Relative density	:	No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	:	No data available
Solubility	:	Negligible (in water)
Log Pow	:	N/D
Auto-ignition temperature	:	340 °C
Decomposition temperature	:	N/D
Viscosity	:	1.2 cSt (1.21 mm2/sec) at 40°C | 1.49 cSt (1.49 mm2/sec) at 25°C
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available

9.2. Other information

VOC content	:	No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Flammable liquid and vapor.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with hot surfaces. Heat. No flames, No sparks. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong Oxidizers

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not classified

Isopar™ G Fluid (64742-48-9)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 5000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation : Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404

Serious eye damage/irritation : May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405

Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guidleline 471 473 474 476 478 479.

Carcinogenicity : Not expected to cause cancer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 453.

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : Not classified

Aspiration hazard : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Risk of lung edema.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

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

Ecotoxicity- : Material—May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Mobility – : Material—Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

Ecological Data-

Aquatic-Acute Toxicity 96 hours Oncorhynchus mykiss LL0 1000 mg/l: data for the material

Aquatic-Acute Toxicity 48 hours Daphnia magna EL0 1000 mg/l: data for the material

Aquatic-Acute Toxicity 72 hours Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata EL0 1000 mg/l: data for the material.

Aquatic-Acute Toxicity 72 hours Pseudokircheriella subcapitata NOELR 1000 mg/l: data for the material.

Aquatic-Chronic Toxicity 21 days Daphnia magna NOELR <1 mg/l: data for the material

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Expected to be inherently biodegradable

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No additional information available

12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Remove waste in accordance with local and/or national regulations. Hazardous waste shall not be mixed together with other waste. Different types of hazardous waste shall not be mixed together if this may entail a risk of pollution or create problems for the further management of the waste. Hazardous waste shall be managed responsibly. All entities that store, transport or handle hazardous waste shall take the necessary measures to prevent risks of pollution or damage to people or animals.

Additional information : Hazardous waste according to Directive 2008/98/EC.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN1268 Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. (iso and cycloalkanes(C10-C11)), 3, III

UN-No.(DOT) : UN1268 Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. (iso and cycloalkanes(C10-C11)), 3, III

Proper Shipping Name (DOT) :

Transport hazard class(es) (DOT) :

Hazard labels (DOT) : 3 - Flammable liquid

Packing group (DOT) : III - Minor Danger

DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 203

DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 242

DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) : 144 - If transported as a residue in an underground storage tank (UST), as defined in 40 CFR 280.12, that has been cleaned and purged or rendered inert according to the American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard 1604 (IBR, see 171.7 of this subchapter), then the tank and this material are not subject to any other requirements of this subchapter. However, sediments remaining in the tank that meet the definition for a hazardous material are subject to the applicable regulations of this subchapter.
B1 - If the material has a flash point at or above 38 C (100 F) and below 93 C (200 F), then the bulk packaging requirements of 173.241 of this subchapter are applicable. If the material has a flash point of less than 38 C (100 F), then the bulk packaging requirements of 173.242 of this subchapter are applicable.
IB3 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1 and 31HA2, 31HB2, 31HN2, 31HD2 and 31HH2). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized, except for UN2672 (also see Special Provision IP8 in Table 2 for UN2672).
T4 - 2.65 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3)
TP1 - The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: Degree of filling = 97 / 1 + a (tr - tf) Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, and tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling.
TP29 - A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 1.5 bar (150.0 kPa) may be used provided the calculated test pressure is 1.5 bar or less based on the MAWP of the hazardous materials, as defined in 178.275 of this subchapter, where the test pressure is 1.5 times the MAWP.

DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 150

DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27) : 60 L

DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75) : 220 L

DOT Vessel Stowage Location : A - The material may be stowed ‘‘on deck’’ or ‘‘under deck’’ on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel.

Other information : No supplementary information available.

TDG

No additional information available

Transport by sea

No additional information available

Air transport

No additional information available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Isopar™ G Fluid (64742-48-9)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

No additional information available

EU-Regulations

No additional information available

National regulations

No additional information available

15.3. US State regulations

No additional information available

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision date : 10/29/2015

Full text of H-phrases:

Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids Category 3
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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