

**SECTION 1: Identification****1.1. Identification**

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

**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****Atlanta Branch Office**

Whitaker Oil Company  
1557 Marietta Road NW  
Atlanta, GA 30318  
404-355-8220 (t)  
404-355-2436 (f)

**Ocoee Branch Office**

Whitaker Oil Company  
280 Enterprise Street  
Ocoee, FL 34761  
407-656.0088 (t)  
407-877-8335 (f)

**Spartanburg Branch Office**

Whitaker Chemicals LLC  
405 John Dodd Road  
Spartanburg, SC 29303  
864-578-6968 (t)  
864-578-6864 (f)

**WEBSITE:** [www.whitakeroil.com](http://www.whitakeroil.com)

**EMAIL:** [SDS@whitakeroil.com](mailto:SDS@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. 4 H227 - Combustible liquid  
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) :



GHS08

Signal word (GHS-US) : Danger  
Hazard statements (GHS-US) : H227 - Combustible liquid  
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  
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection  
P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor/ physician  
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting  
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 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

# Isopar™ L Fluid

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

### SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

#### 3.1. Substance

Name	Product identifier	%*	GHS-US classification
Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy (Main constituent)	(CAS No) 64742-48-9	100	Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Asp. Tox. 1, H304

This material is defined as a complex substance.

\*All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume. Concentrations values may vary.

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 : Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) to extinguish flames.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Straight streams of water.

#### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Fire Fighting Instructions : 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.
- Unusual Fire Hazards : Combustible.
- Hazardous Combustion Products : Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, Incomplete combustion products

#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Protection during firefighting : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.

### 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.

# Isopar™ L Fluid

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

### 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, H<sub>2</sub>S, 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

: Land Spill: 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.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Confine the spill immediately with booms. Warn other shipping. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographical conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

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). When the material is handled in bulk, an electrical spark could ignite any flammable vapors from liquids or residues that may be present (e.g., during switch-loading operations). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance.

Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

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

#### Isopar™ L Fluid (64742-48-9)

ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> OSHA
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	100 ppm OSHA

# Isopar™ L Fluid

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Isopar™ L Fluid (64742-48-9)		
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Total Hydrocarbon / Exxon Mobil
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	171 ppm Total Hydrocarbon / Exxon Mobil

### 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:  
If prolonged or repeated contact is likely, chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet style gloves.
- 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 : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this include:  
Half-face filter respirator  
For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapor warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.
- 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 : No data available
- pH : No data available
- Melting point/ Freezing point : Not applicable
- Boiling point : 189 - 209 °C (372-408 °F)
- Flash point : 62 °C (144 °F)
- Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1) : 0.09
- Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available
- Flammability limits : LEL: 0.7 UEL: 5.3
- Explosive properties : No data available
- Oxidizing properties : See hazards identification section
- Vapor pressure : 0.041 kPa (0.31 mm Hg) at 20 °C
- Density : 764 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (6.38 lbs/gal, 0.76 kg/dm<sup>3</sup>)
- Relative vapor density at 20 °C : 5.6 at 101 kPa
- Solubility : Negligible
- Log Pow : No data available
- Auto-ignition temperature : 335 °C (685 °F)
- Decomposition temperature : No data available
- Viscosity : 1.56 cSt (1.56 mm<sup>2</sup>/sec) at 40 °C | 2.02 cSt (2.02 mm<sup>2</sup>/sec) at 25 °C

# Isopar™ L Fluid

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

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

See sub-sections below.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Material is stable under normal conditions

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### 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™ L Fluid (64742-48-9)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 5000 mg/kg
Skin corrosion/irritation	: May dry the skin leading to discomfort and dermatitis. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not expected to cause cancer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Reproductive toxicity	: Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	: Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure.
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
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

Ecology - general : Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.  
Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms.

Isopar™ L Fluid (64742-48-9)	
LC50 fish 1	<=
EC50 Daphnia 1	1000 mg/l
ErC50 (other aquatic plants)	1000 mg/l

# Isopar™ L Fluid

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Isopar™ L Fluid (64742-48-9)	
LOEC (acute)	1000 mg/l
NOEC (acute)	1000 mg/l
NOEC (chronic)	< 1 mg/l

### 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.

**Empty Container Warning** Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN1268 Petroleum distillates, n.o.s., COMBLIQ, III

UN-No.(DOT) : UN1268

Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Petroleum distillates, n.o.s., COMBLIQ

Transport hazard class(es) (DOT) : 3 - Class 3 - Combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120

Hazard labels (DOT) : 3 - COMBUSTIBLE liquid



Packing group (DOT) : III - Minor Danger

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

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

# Isopar™ L Fluid

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

- 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™ L Fluid (64742-48-9)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard

### 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 : 12/24/2015

# Isopar™ L Fluid

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

---

### Full text of H-phrases:

Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Flam. Liq. 4	Flammable liquids Category 4
H227	Combustible liquid
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

NFPA Hazard ID:

Health: 1

Flammability: 2

Reactivity: 0

HMIS Hazard ID:

Health: 1\*

Flammability: 2

Reactivity: 0

### SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

*The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Whitaker Oil Company be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Whitaker Oil Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages. The vendor assumes no responsibility for injury or damages resulting from the inappropriate alteration or manipulation of this SDS and its contents from that originally submitted by Whitaker Oil Company.*