

PETROLEUM ETHER 60-80 °C

GHS Safety Data Sheet

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

PETROLEUM ETHER 60-80°C

OTHER NAMES

"light petroleum distillate, boiling range:", "30-40, 35-60, 40-60, 40-70, 60-80, 80-110, 90-110, 100-130", benzine, "petroleum benzine",

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.(contains petroleum ether)

PRODUCT USE

■ The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.
Used as a solvent in paints and adhesives. Also used for selective solvent extraction processes.
Fragrance

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V.Ind.Estate,

248, Worli Road,

Mumbai- 400030, India

www.sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22 24959898/99

Fax: 91- 22 2493 7232

Email: technical@sdfine.com

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Aspiration Hazard Category 1

Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2

Flammable Liquid Category 1

STOT - SE Category 3



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria

H224

Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.

H304

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H336

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Code	Phrase
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.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

Code	Phrase
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P391	Collect spillage.

Storage

Code	Phrase
P403+P233	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well- ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Disposal

Code	Phrase
P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
petroleum ether	8032-32-4.	> 99
components include:		
hexanes, including		
n- hexane	110-54-3	
cyclohexane	110-82-7	
n- heptane	142-82-5	

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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.
- 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.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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

- If skin contact occurs:
 - 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.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.
- 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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
 - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
 - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
 - Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

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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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- 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

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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.
- Contains low boiling substance:
Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
- Check for bulging containers.
 - Vent periodically
 - Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.
 - 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 (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
 - Avoid splash filling.
 - 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• petroleum ether:	CAS:8032- 32- 4
• n- hexane:	CAS:110- 54- 3
• cyclohexane:	CAS:110- 82- 7
• n- heptane:	CAS:142- 82- 5

MATERIAL DATA

N-HEPTANE:

PETROLEUM ETHER:

- for heptane (all isomers)

The TLV-TWA is protective against narcotic and irritant effects which are greater than those of pentane or n-hexane but less than those of octane. The TLV-TWA applies to all isomers.<</>.

CYCLOHEXANE:

PETROLEUM ETHER:

- For cyclohexane:

Odour Threshold Value: 784 ppm (detection)

NOTE: Detector tubes for cyclohexane, measuring in excess of 100 ppm are commercially available.

The recommended TLV-TWA represents the borderline of irritation but takes into account the practical difficulties of achieving lower values in the workplace.

N-HEXANE:

PETROLEUM ETHER:

- For n-hexane:

Odour Threshold Value: 65 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for n-hexane, measuring in excess of 100 ppm, are available commercially.

Occupational polyneuropathy may result from exposures as low as 500 ppm (as hexane), whilst nearly continuous exposures of 250 ppm have caused neurotoxic effects in animals.

Concurrent exposure to chemicals (including MEK) and drugs which induce hepatic liver oxidative metabolism can reduce the time for neuropathy to appear.

PETROLEUM ETHER:

■ Naphthas of this type produce central nervous system depression and are mild irritants of the eyes and upper respiratory tract. The carcinogenic potential of middle petroleum distillates is recognised and is related to the content of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

CAUTION: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A3

Animal carcinogen (at relatively high doses).

N-HEXANE:

■ Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

■ NOTE P: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.01% w/w benzene. Note E shall also apply when the substance is classified as a carcinogen. European Union (EU) List of Dangerous Substances (Annex I) - up to the 29th ATP.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

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

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

The selection of the 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.

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.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:.

- Neoprene gloves.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.

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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Volatile, highly flammable clear liquid with strong petrol like odour; floats on water. Soluble in organic solvents such as benzene, chloroform. Contains n-hexane in amount as advised.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	LIQUID	Molecular Weight	Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	30- 130	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	< - 18	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable.
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not available.	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	8	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.6 - 0.7
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	2.5
Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Not available

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Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health hazard summary table:

Acute toxicity	Not applicable
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not applicable
Serious eye damage/irritation	Not applicable
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Not applicable
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not applicable
Reproductive toxicity	Not applicable
STOT- single exposure	STOT SE 3
STOT- repeated exposure	Not applicable
Aspiration hazard	Asp. Tox. 1

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS****SWALLOWED**

- 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.
 - Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous.
- Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.
- Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g.

EYE

- There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
 - Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged.
- Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

SKIN

- The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis.
- The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives .
- Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.
 - 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.
- Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure.
- Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.

INHALED

- 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.
- 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 lung damage.
- Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
 - Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness.

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Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.

■ 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.

■ Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas.

The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant.

■ Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

■ Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

■ The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.

Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ 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. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys.

Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation. Symptoms can progress for months even after removal of exposure, and recovery may take years and may not be complete.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

CAUTION: Material may contain n-hexane.

Worker exposure by all routes should be monitored and kept to a minimum.

Topical application of petroleum middle distillates to mice is associated with overt, severe skin irritation and a significant increase in the number of animals with squamous cell carcinomas. Carcinogenic potential of middle petroleum distillates is related to the content of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Squamous carcinomas are probably the result of the combined initiating activity of PAHs promoted by the mitotic activity caused by overt damage to the skin.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ 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.

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.

SKIN

n- hexane	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	(2)
cyclohexane	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	0

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
n- hexane	LOW	No Data Available	MED	MED
cyclohexane	HIGH	MED	LOW	MED
n- heptane	LOW	No Data Available	HIGH	MED

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- 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.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:

3Y

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1268	UN packing group:	I

Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS,
N.O.S. (contains petroleum ether)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1268	Packing Group:	I
Special provisions:	A3		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	361	Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 L
Passenger and Cargo			
Packing Instructions:	351	Maximum Qty/Pack:	1 L
Passenger and Cargo			
Limited Quantity			
Packing Instructions:	Forbidden	Maximum Qty/Pack:	Forbidden

Shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (contains petroleum ether)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1268	Packing Group:	I
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	None
Limited Quantities:	500 ml	Marine Pollutant:	Yes

Shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (contains petroleum ether)

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

petroleum ether (CAS: 8032-32-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "India Chemical Accidents Rules - Schedule 2: Threshold Quantities", "India Chemical Accidents Rules - Schedule 3: Named Chemicals", "India Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules - Schedule 2: Isolated storage at Installations other than those covered by Schedule 4", "India Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules - Schedule 3: List of Hazardous Chemicals for Application of Rules 5 and 7 to 15", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List ("Substitute It Now!")", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

Regulations for ingredients

n-hexane (CAS: 110-54-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "India Chemical Accidents Rules - Schedule 1: List of Hazardous Chemicals", "India Chemical Accidents Rules - Schedule 2: Threshold Quantities", "India Chemical Accidents Rules - Schedule 3: Named Chemicals", "India Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules - Schedule 1: List of Hazardous and Toxic Chemicals", "India Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules - Schedule 2: Isolated storage at Installations other than those covered by Schedule 4", "India Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules - Schedule 3: List of Hazardous Chemicals for Application of Rules 5 and 7 to 15", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List ("Substitute It Now!")", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

cyclohexane (CAS: 110-82-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Acros Transport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "India Chemical Accidents Rules - Schedule 1: List of Hazardous Chemicals", "India Chemical Accidents Rules - Schedule 2: Threshold Quantities", "India Chemical Accidents Rules - Schedule 3: Named Chemicals", "India Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules - Schedule 1: List of Hazardous and Toxic Chemicals", "India Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules - Schedule 2: Isolated storage at Installations other than those covered by Schedule 4", "India Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules - Schedule 3: List of Hazardous Chemicals for Application of Rules 5 and 7 to 15", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

n-heptane (CAS: 142-82-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "India Chemical Accidents Rules - Schedule 2: Threshold Quantities", "India Chemical Accidents Rules - Schedule 3: Named Chemicals", "India Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules - Schedule 2: Isolated storage at Installations other than those covered by Schedule 4", "India Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules - Schedule 3: List of Hazardous Chemicals for Application of Rules 5 and 7 to 15", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources using available literature references.

- The (M)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.

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