

PETROLEUM ETHER 100-120°C

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

PETROLEUM ETHER 100-120°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 PRODUCTS, N.O.S.

PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.

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.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

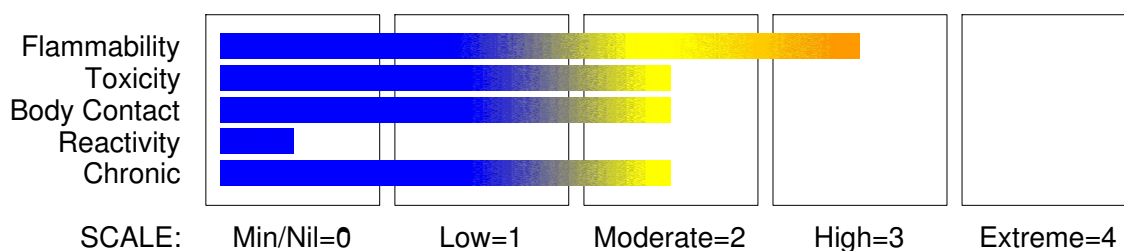
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Eye Irritation Category 2B

Flammable Liquid Category 2

Respiratory Irritation Category 3



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H335 H225 H320

May cause respiratory irritation

Highly flammable liquid and vapour

Causes eye irritation

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame - No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.

Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

Response

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

If on skin or hair: remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse with water/shower.

In case of fire, use foam for extinction.

If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

cyclohexane	110-82-7
n- heptane	142-82-5

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- 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.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

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.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

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.
 - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
 - Heating may cause expansion / decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
 - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- On combustion, emits toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO₂).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.
Attacks, softens and may dissolve rubber, many plastics, paints and coatings.

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

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.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

petroleum ether 395 ppm

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

petroleum ether 395 ppm

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

petroleum ether 300 ppm

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

petroleum ether 300 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	$\geq 0.1\%$	Toxic (T)	$\geq 3.0\%$
R50	$\geq 0.25\%$	Corrosive (C)	$\geq 5.0\%$
R51	$\geq 2.5\%$		
else	$\geq 10\%$		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+



X



X



X



X



+

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

+: May be stored together
O: May be stored together with specific preventions
X: Must not be stored together

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid generating and breathing mist.
- 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.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

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.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| · petroleum ether: | CAS:8032- 32- 4 CAS:8031- 06- 9 |
| · n- hexane: | CAS:110- 54- 3 CAS:2493- 44- 9 CAS:8031- 34- 3 |
| · cyclohexane: | CAS:110- 82- 7 |

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

• n- heptane:

CAS:142- 82- 5 CAS:3474- 30- 4 CAS:3356- 67- 0

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
n- hexane		1, 100 [LEL]
cyclohexane		1, 300 [LEL]
n- heptane		750

NOTES

Values marked LEL indicate that the IDLH was based on 10% of the lower explosive limit for safety considerations even though the relevant toxicological data indicated that irreversible health effects or impairment of escape existed only at higher concentrations.

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.15 (n-HEXANE)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

MATERIAL DATA

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). The TLV is thought to be protective against the acute effects of upper respiratory tract and eye irritation and chronic systemic effects.

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

Animal carcinogen (at relatively high doses).

INGREDIENT DATA

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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

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. Many literature reports have failed to distinguish hexane from n-hexane and on the assumption that the commercial hexane contains 30% n-hexane, a worst case recommendation for TLV is assumed to reduce the risk of peripheral neuropathies (due to the metabolites 2,5-heptanedione and 3,6-octanedione) and other adverse neuropathic effects.

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

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. Whether serious or long-lasting consequences result from exposure at 300 ppm or whether humans become narcosed or fatigued remains to be established. The present value is thought to be a satisfactory bench-mark until further studies are made.

N-HEPTANE:

Odour Threshold Value: 227 ppm (detection), 329 ppm (recognition)

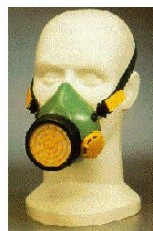
The TLV-TWA is protective against narcotic and irritant effects which are greater than those of pentane or n-hexane but less than those of octane.

The TLV-TWA applies to all isomers.

Inhalation by humans of 1000 ppm for 6 minutes produced slight dizziness.

Higher concentrations for shorter periods produce marked vertigo, incoordination and hilarity. Signs of central nervous system depression occur in the absence of mucous membrane irritation. Brief exposures to high levels (5000 ppm for 4 minutes) produce nausea, loss of appetite and a "gasoline-like" taste in the mouth that persists for many hours after exposure ceases.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- 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 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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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].

HANDS/FEET

- Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves or Neoprene gloves PVC gloves.

Safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	AX- AUS	-
1000	50	-	AX- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	AX- 2
10000	100	-	AX- 3
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.
For further information consult your
Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

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.

Use in a well-ventilated area and Local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e. to keep exposures below required standards, otherwise PPE is required. If risk of inhalation or overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator or work in fume hood.

Correct respirator fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

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.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Contains n-hexane in amount as advised.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.

Melting Range (°C): Not available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not applicable.

Volatile Component (%vol): 100

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 2.5

Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available.

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 30- 130

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.6 - 0.7

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Flash Point (°C): < - 18

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

Viscosity: Not available

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 3.9

log Kow: 3.17-3.94

log Kow (Prager 1995): 3.18

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 3.44

log Kow: 3.44

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons may produce irritation of the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine with oedema and mucosal ulceration resulting; symptoms include a burning sensation in the mouth and throat. Large amounts may produce narcosis with nausea and vomiting, weakness or dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, swelling of the abdomen, unconsciousness and convulsions. Myocardial injury may produce arrhythmias, ventricular fibrillation and electrocardiographic changes. Central nervous system depression may also occur. Light aromatic hydrocarbons produce a warm, sharp, tingling sensation on contact with taste buds and may anaesthetise the tongue. Aspiration into the lungs may produce coughing, gagging and a chemical pneumonitis with pulmonary oedema and haemorrhage.

continued...

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**EYE**

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (i.e. is unlikely to produce irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

The liquid may produce skin discomfort following prolonged contact. Defatting and/or drying of the skin may lead to dermatitis.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.

Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

INHALED

Inhalation may produce health damage*.

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a significant number of individuals following inhalation.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. Vapour is heavier than air and may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.

High inhaled concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis characterised by nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Inhalation of aerosols may produce severe pulmonary oedema, pneumonitis and pulmonary haemorrhage. Inhalation of petroleum hydrocarbons consisting substantially of low molecular weight species (typically C2-C12) may produce irritation of mucous membranes, incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and anaesthetic stupor. Massive exposures may produce central nervous system depression with sudden collapse and deep coma; fatalities have been recorded. Irritation of the brain and/or apnoeic anoxia may produce convulsions. Although recovery following overexposure is generally complete, cerebral micro-haemorrhage of focal post-inflammatory scarring may produce epileptiform seizures some months after the exposure. Pulmonary episodes may include chemical pneumonitis with oedema and haemorrhage. The lighter hydrocarbons may produce kidney and neurotoxic effects. Pulmonary irritancy increases with carbon chain length for paraffins and olefins. Alkenes produce pulmonary oedema at high concentrations. Liquid paraffins may produce anaesthesia and depressant actions leading to weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, unconsciousness, convulsions and death. C5-7 paraffins may also produce polyneuropathy. Aromatic hydrocarbons accumulate in lipid rich tissues (typically

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves) and may produce functional impairment manifested by nonspecific symptoms such as nausea, weakness, fatigue and vertigo; severe exposures may produce inebriation or unconsciousness. Many of the petroleum hydrocarbons are cardiac sensitizers and may cause ventricular fibrillations.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of vapour and skin contact with the material.

Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.

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

Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause peripheral neuropathy, which is damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. fingers, with loss of sensation and characteristic thickening. Nerve damage has been documented with chronic exposures of greater than 500 ppm. Improvement in condition does not immediately follow removal from exposure and symptoms may progress for two or three months. Recovery may take a year or more depending on severity of exposure, and may not always be complete. Exposure to n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) will accelerate the appearance of damage, but MEK alone will not cause the nerve damage. Other isomers of hexane do not cause nerve damage. [Source: Shell Co.].

Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney. Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Chronic dermal exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons may result in defatting which produces localised dermatoses. Surface cracking and erosion may also increase susceptibility to infection by microorganisms. One epidemiological study of petroleum refinery workers has reported elevations in standard mortality ratios for skin cancer along with a dose-response relationship indicating an association between routine workplace exposure to petroleum or one of its constituents and skin cancer, particularly melanoma. Other studies have been unable to confirm this finding.

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

TOXICITY

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3400 ppm/4h

IRRITATION

Eye (human): 880 ppm/15m

N-HEXANE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 190 ppm/8W

Inhalation (rat) LD50: 48000 ppm/4h

IRRITATION

Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - Mild

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

CYCLOHEXANE:

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 12705 mg/kg
Bacteria mutagen

IRRITATION

Skin(rabbit): 1548 mg/48hr - Mild

N-HEPTANE:

TOXICITY

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 1000 ppm/6m

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for petroleum ether.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

N-HEXANE:

Hazardous Air Pollutant:	Yes
Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):	4 (24hr)
Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):	10
log Kow (Sangster 1997):	3.9
BOD5:	2.21
COD:	0.04
ThOD:	3.52

The lower molecular weight hydrocarbons are expected to form a "slick" on the surface of waters after release in calm sea conditions. This is expected to evaporate and enter the atmosphere where it will be degraded through reaction with hydroxy radicals.

Some of the material will become associated with benthic sediments, and it is likely to be spread over a fairly wide area of sea floor. Marine sediments may be either aerobic or anaerobic. The material, in probability, is biodegradable, under aerobic conditions (isomerised olefins and alkenes show variable results). Evidence also suggests that the hydrocarbons may be degradable under anaerobic conditions although such degradation in benthic sediments may be a relatively slow process.

Under aerobic conditions the material will degrade to water and carbon dioxide, while under anaerobic processes it will produce water, methane and carbon dioxide.

Based on test results, as well as theoretical considerations, the potential for bioaccumulation may be high. Toxic effects are often observed in species such as blue mussel, daphnia, freshwater green algae, marine copepods and amphipods.
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.

log Kow: 3.17-3.94

BOD 5 if unstated: 2.21

COD: 0.04

ThOD: 3.52

Nitrif. inhib.: nil at 100mg/L

CYCLOHEXANE:

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):	93- 117
BCF<100:	242
log Kow (Prager 1995):	3.18
log Kow (Sangster 1997):	3.44
Half- life Soil - High (hours):	4320
Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	672

continued...

PETROLEUM ETHER 100-120°C

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Half- life Air - High (hours):	87
Half- life Air - Low (hours):	8.7
Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	4320
Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	672
Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	8640
Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	1344
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	4032
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	672
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	16128
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	2688
Photooxidation half- life water - High (hours):	6.90E+10
Photooxidation half- life water - Low (hours):	1.40E+09
Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	87
Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	8.7

The lower molecular weight hydrocarbons are expected to form a "slick" on the surface of waters after release in calm sea conditions. This is expected to evaporate and enter the atmosphere where it will be degraded through reaction with hydroxy radicals.

Some of the material will become associated with benthic sediments, and it is likely to be spread over a fairly wide area of sea floor. Marine sediments may be either aerobic or anaerobic. The material, in probability, is biodegradable, under aerobic conditions (isomerised olefins and alkenes show variable results). Evidence also suggests that the hydrocarbons may be degradable under anaerobic conditions although such degradation in benthic sediments may be a relatively slow process.

Under aerobic conditions the material will degrade to water and carbon dioxide, while under anaerobic processes it will produce water, methane and carbon dioxide.

Based on test results, as well as theoretical considerations, the potential for bioaccumulation may be high. Toxic effects are often observed in species such as blue mussel, daphnia, freshwater green algae, marine copepods and amphipods.

log Kow: 3.44

Koc: 480

Half-life (hr) air: 6-52

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water: 2

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 0.193

ThOD: 3.42

BCF: 242

According to the results of tests of biodegradability this product is not readily biodegradable. Significant risk of bioaccumulation.

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

LC50/96h/Fathead minnows = 93 mg/l

LC50/96h/Bluegill sunfish = 43-34 mg/l

EC50/48h/Daphnia = 400 mg/l

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1268	Packing Group:	II
Shipping Name: PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.			
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.			
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1268	Packing Group:	II
ERG Code:	3H		
Shipping name: PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.			
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.			
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1268	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E		
Shipping name: PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.			
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.			
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S.			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

petroleum ether (CAS: 8032-32-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for petroleum ether as CAS: 8031-06-9.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

continued...

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
petroleum ether	8032- 32- 4, 8031- 06- 9
n- hexane	110- 54- 3, 2493- 44- 9, 8031 - 34- 3
n- heptane	142- 82- 5, 3474- 30- 4, 3356 - 67- 0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	Adeq TLV
n- hexane	176 mg/m3	NA	NA	NA	Yes

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive

American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

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