



# Safety Data Sheet

## 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

**Name** VM & P Naphtha  
**Synonyms** light aliphatic solvent naphtha, hydrotreated light naphtha, light ligroin & others  
**CAS#** 64742-49-0; alternative CAS # - 8032-32-4 & 8030-30-6  
**Europe EC#** 265-151-9  
**Product Uses** solvent or diluent for paints

### EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Canada Call CANUTEC (collect) (613) 996-6666  
 U.S.A. Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

## 2. HAZARDS

GHS Class (Category)	flammable (2)	STOT (3)	aspiration (1)
Signal Words	<b>DANGER</b>	<b>WARNING</b>	<b>DANGER</b>
Hazard Statements	highly flammable liquid & vapour (H225)	may cause drowsiness or dizziness (H336)	may be fatal if swallowed & enters airways (H304)



### GHS Precautionary Statements for Labelling

- P210 Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.
- P241 Ground or bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241, P242 Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
- P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P280 Wear eye protection, protective gloves and clothing of "Viton" or nitrile.
- P273 Avoid release to the environment.
- P391 Collect spillage.

### Canada – WHMIS

**Key:** B 2 – Flash Point <38°C, B 3 – Flash Point >38°C & <93°C  
 D 1 – Immediately Toxic, D 2 – Chronic Toxicity  
 C – Oxidising Substance, E – Corrosive, F – Reactive Substance



## 3. COMPOSITION

	%	TWAEV / TLV ppm / mg/m <sup>3</sup>	LD <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg) ORAL	LD <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg) SKIN	LC <sub>50</sub> mg/m <sup>3</sup> INHALATION
Aliphatic Naphtha	100%	300 / 1200*	>5000	>2000	>4800

\* See Part 8

Please ensure that this SDS is given to, and explained to people using this product.



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#### 4. FIRST AID

- SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until thoroughly laundered.
- EYES: Wash eyes with plenty of water, holding eyelids open. Seek medical assistance promptly if there is irritation.
- INHALATION: Remove from contaminated area promptly. **CAUTION: Rescuer must not endanger himself!** If breathing stops, administer artificial respiration and seek medical aid promptly.
- INGESTION: Give plenty of water to dilute product. Do not induce vomiting (NOTE below). Keep victim quiet. If vomiting occurs, lower victim's head below hips to prevent inhalation of vomited material. Seek medical help promptly.

*Inadvertent inhalation of vomited material may seriously damage the lungs. The danger of this is greater than the risk of poisoning through absorption of this relatively low-toxicity substance. The stomach should only be emptied under medical supervision, and after the installation of an airway to protect the lungs.*

#### 5. FIRE FIGHTING & FLAMMABILITY

Flash Point	above 10°C / 50°F (closed cup)
Autoignition Temperature	above 245°C / 473°F
Flammable Limits	1% ó 7%
Combustion Products	carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, smoke, part oxidised hydrocarbon fragments
Firefighting Precautions	foam, dry chemical, water fog, water spray only to cool & dilute, product floats on water ó water jet spreads flames; firefighters must wear SCBA
Static Charge Accumulation	readily accumulates a static charge on agitation or pumping

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

***Serious Fire Potential: blanket spill with foam as a precaution against accidental ignition. Take great care to avoid sparks – do not operate (turn on OR off) electrical appliances near spill, unless explosion proof.***

- Leak Precaution dyke to control spillage and prevent environmental contamination
- Handling Spill ventilate contaminated area; recover free liquid with suitable pumps; absorb residue on an inert sorbent, sweep & pick up using non-sparking plastic or aluminium shovel, & store in closed containers for recycling or disposal

#### 7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry environment, away from sources of ignition, heat and oxidising agents. Use non-sparking bronze or aluminium hand tools. All electrical & mechanical equipment (including lighting, switchgear and forklift trucks) used with or around this product must be explosion-proof. This product readily accumulates a static charge on agitation or transfer from one container to another. Always ground or electrically bond the source container, receiving container and transfer pump before transferring contents. **Never transfer this product with pressurized air. Pressurised nitrogen may be used.** Avoid splashing by keeping the product nozzle below the surface in the receiving container. Empty containers may contain a flammable or explosive vapour. Always ensure that containers, whether empty or full, are tightly sealed unless in use.

***Do not use this product for manual “wipe-down” or cleaning. The wiping action is likely to generate a static charge which can lead to ignition, fire and even explosion.***

Avoid breathing product vapour. Use with adequate ventilation. If dealing with a spill, and ventilation is impossible or impractical, wear a respirator with organic vapour cartridge). Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container. Avoid contact with skin and wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath and safety shower must be available near the workplace.

**WHEN FILLING STORAGE TANKS WITH THIS PRODUCT, IN ADDITION TO NORMAL GROUNDING PROCEDURES, READ THE FOLLOWING:**

***This product may form an explosive mixture inside a bulk storage tank. Prior to filling a bulk storage tank with this product, consider flushing the headspace with nitrogen. In addition, consider asking the supplier to put an anti-static additive in the product when you order. If the bulk tank has a floating product level indicator, this should be inspected regularly. The float MUST HAVE a firmly fixed ground wire connecting it to its support cable. This connection must be free of corrosion.***

**Consult NFPA 77, 2007: “Recommended Practice on Static Electricity”**

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**8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Ontario TWAEV	1350mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Ontario STEV	not listed
ACGIH TLV	not listed	ACGIH STEL	not listed
OSHA PEL	not listed	OSHA STEL	not listed
CAL/OSHA TWA	300ppm / 1350mg/m <sup>3</sup>	CAL/OSHA STEL	400ppm / 1800mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Ventilation	mechanical ventilation may be required to control airborne titre to regulated limits; the low inhalation toxicity of this product suggests it is should not be a problem unless a substantial spill begins to vapourise		
Hands	ōVitonö gloves recommended ó <i>other types may also protect; consult supplier to confirm suitability</i>		
Eyes	safety glasses with side shields ó <i>always protect the eyes</i>		
Clothing	no special protective clothing required		

**9. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Odour & Appearance	clear, colourless liquid with pleasant gasoline odour
Odour Threshold	not known ó various values given from 10 ó 200ppm
Vapour Pressure	9mmHg / 1.2kPa (20°C / 68°F)
Evaporation Rate ( <i>Butyl Acetate = 1</i> )	1.2
Vapour Density (air = 1)	4
Boiling Range	120°C ó 150°C / 248°F ó 300°F
Freezing Point	below -50°C / -58°F
Specific Gravity	0.75 (20/20°C)
Water Solubility	1mg/litre (20°C/68°F) ó nearly insoluble
Also soluble in	most organic solvents, limited solubility in glycols
Log P <sub>O/W</sub> (Octanol/H <sub>2</sub> O partition)	2.8 to 5.2 ó <i>values for various component hydrocarbons</i> <sup>1</sup>
Viscosity	0.8centipoise (25°C / 77°F)
pH	none ó ( <i>does not liberate hydrogen ions when dissolved</i> )
Conversion Factor	1ppm = 4mg/m <sup>3</sup> ó <i>mixture, approximate value</i>
Molecular Weight	120grams per mole ó <i>mixture, approximate value</i>

***This is a petroleum distillate whose properties may vary.***

**10. REACTIVITY**

Dangerously Reactive With	strong oxidising agents; halogens (chlorine, fluorine and bromine)
Also Reactive With	none known
Stability	stable; will not polymerize
Decomposes in Presence of	not known
Decomposition Products	none apart from Hazardous Combustion Products
Sensitive to Mechanical Impact	no

**11. TOXICITY****Effects, Acute Exposure**

Skin Absorption	slight; no toxic effects likely by this route
Eye Contact	slightly irritating
Inhalation	irritating above 800ppm; higher levels may produce incoordination & dizziness
Ingestion	poorly absorbed; little to no effect beyond possible temporary diarrhoea
LD <sub>50</sub> (oral)	>5000mg/kg (rat) ó <i>in 8 of 9 reports there were no deaths; in one there was one death &amp; 9 survivors</i> <sup>1</sup>
LD <sub>50</sub> (skin)	>3000mg/kg (rabbit), >2000mg/kg (rabbit) ó <i>no mortality reported in 10 studies</i> <sup>1</sup>
LC <sub>50</sub> (inhalation)	>4800, >4960, >5000 & >7630mg/m <sup>3</sup> (rat) <sup>1</sup> ó <i>no mortality observed (also other studies)</i>

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## 11. TOXICITY, cont'd

### Effects, Chronic Exposure

General	prolonged exposure may cause dermatitis & skin cracking in people with sensitive skin; cardiovascular, brain, liver & kidney damage possible following chronic <b>abuse</b> (ösniffingö); <i>Not a route of industrial exposure if good industrial hygiene (ventilation) is practiced</i>
Sensitising	not a sensitiser in humans or animals
Carcinogen/Tumorigen	not considered a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans; in animals: <i>10 mouse studies &amp; one on the rat; one rat study tested unleaded gasoline and found evidence of carcinogenic activity</i>
Reproductive Effect	no known effect in humans or animals
Mutagen	no known effect on humans or animals
Synergistic With	not known
NOAEL (reproduction)	7200, 20,000 & 24,690mg/m <sup>3</sup> (rat, inhalation) <sup>1</sup> 35,900mg/m <sup>3</sup> (rat, inhalation) <sup>1</sup> ö NOAEL for parental toxicity in this study was 11,950mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NOAEL (development)	7500, 7800, 23,900mg/litre (rat, inhalation) <sup>1</sup>
NOAEL (development)	>1000mg/litre (rat, dermal ö 3 studies) <sup>1</sup> , >500mg/litre (rat, dermal ö 1 study) <sup>1</sup>

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Bioaccumulation	moderate bioaccumulator in marine creatures; rapid volatilisation reduces the likelihood of accumulation
Biodegradation	biodegrades rapidly in the presence of oxygen; 77% in 28 days <sup>1</sup> , 95% in 25 days <sup>1</sup> , 89% in 28 days <sup>1</sup>
Abiotic Degradation	reacts with atmospheric hydroxyl radicals; component hydrocarbons have estimated ½-lives 0.35 ö 6 days
Mobility in soil, water	despite being water insoluble, expected to move quite readily in soil & water; rapid volatilisation may mitigate its spread

### Aquatic Toxicity

LC <sub>50</sub> (Fish, 96hr)	4.1, 8.2, 11 & 15mg/litre (Pimephelas promelas) <sup>1</sup> , 10 & 15mg/litre (Oncorhynchus mykiss) <sup>1</sup> , 27mg/litre (Menidia beryllina) <sup>1</sup> ,
EC <sub>50</sub> (Crustacea, 96hr)	4.3mg/litre (Crangon crangon), 2.6mg/litre (Chaetogammarus marinus)
EC <sub>50</sub> (Algae)	4700mg/litre (Selenastrum capricornutum)
EC <sub>50</sub> (Bacteria)	not known ö rapid biodegradability suggests low toxicity to bacteria

*Low water solubility makes testing for aquatic toxicity difficult to carry out and difficult to interpret.*

## 13. DISPOSAL

Waste Disposal	<b>do not flush to sewer</b> , recycle solvent if possible, may be incinerated in approved facility
Containers	<b>Drums</b> should be reused. Recondition and pressure test by a licensed reconditioner prior to re-use. <b>Pails</b> must be vented and thoroughly dried prior to crushing and recycling. <b>IBCs</b> (intermediate bulk containers): polyethylene bottle must be pressure tested & recertified at 30 months. Replace at 60 months (5yrs). Steel containers must be inspected, pressure tested & recertified every 5 years. <i>Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, even if empty</i>

## 14. TRANSPORT CLASSIFICATION

Canada TDG	PIN	UN - 1268
AND	Shipping Name	petroleum distillates N.O.S. (naphtha)
U.S.A. 49 CFR	Class & Packing Group	3 (II)
Marine Pollutant		not a marine pollutant
ERAP Required		NO



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## **15. REGULATIONS**

Canada DSL	on inventory
U.S.A. TSCA	on inventory
Europe EINECS	on inventory

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

Prepared for Megaloid Laboratories by Peter Bursztyn, (705) 734-1577

Data from RTECS, HSDB (Haz. Substance Data Base), Cheminfo (CCOHS), IUCLID Datasheets (ESIS – European Chem. Substance Info. System), & others.

Preparation Date: August 2003 Revision Date: June 2006, July 2008, July 2011, July 2014

**(1) European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) dossier on Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated:**

[http://apps.echa.europa.eu/registered/data/dossiers/DISS-9fe21ba3-893b-0e06-e044-00144f67d031/DISS-9fe21ba3-893b-0e06-e044-00144f67d031\\_DISS-9fe21ba3-893b-0e06-e044-00144f67d031.html](http://apps.echa.europa.eu/registered/data/dossiers/DISS-9fe21ba3-893b-0e06-e044-00144f67d031/DISS-9fe21ba3-893b-0e06-e044-00144f67d031_DISS-9fe21ba3-893b-0e06-e044-00144f67d031.html)

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