

Product Code: 5109
140 HIGH FLASH NAPHTHA



KERR-MCGEE REFINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

TRIANGLE REFINERIES DIVISION

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MSDS NUMBER
CV-1426

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE

713/831-4700

800/424-9300

I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT

KERMAC 140 Flash Naphtha, Rule 66

CHEMICAL NAME

Medium Aliphatic Solvent Naphtha

CHEMICAL FAMILY

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Naphtha

FORMULA

C₁₀-C₁₂

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HAZARD RATING CODES

Least - 0
Moderate - 2

Slight - 1
High - 3

Extreme - 4

HEALTH CODE

0

FIRE CODE

2

REACTIVITY CODE

0

II SUMMARY OF HAZARDS

CAUTION! COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. HARMFUL IF INHALED AND MAY CAUSE DELAYED LUNG INJURY. CAN CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION. ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED - CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE. Keep away from heat and flame. Avoid breathing vapor. Use ventilation adequate to keep vapor below recommended exposure limits. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

DOT Hazardous Material Yes No

DOT SHIPPING NAME AND NUMBER

Petroleum naphtha UN 1255

DOT HAZARD CLASS

Combustible liquid

III. HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

INGREDIENT	% RANGE	PEL/TLV	HAZARD
Medium Aliphatic Solvent Naphtha (CAS #64742-88-7)	100	Stoddard Solvent TWA-100 ppm	Combustible Acute Health Chronic Health

IV. HEALTH INFORMATION

EXPOSURE BY
ROUTE OF ENTRY

EXPOSURE CHARACTERISTICS AND FIRST AID

INHALATION	EFFECTS	Acute: headache, nasal and respiratory irritation, nausea, drowsiness, breathlessness, fatigue, central nervous system depression, convulsions, and loss of consciousness.
	FIRST AID	Move exposed person to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. Get medical attention as soon as possible.
SKIN	EFFECTS	Acute: irritation Chronic: dermatitis
	FIRST AID	If clothing soaked, immediately remove clothing and wash skin with soap and water. Launder clothing before wearing. Get medical attention promptly.
EYES	EFFECTS	Acute: irritation
	FIRST AID	Immediately flush eyes with water for a minimum of 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the lower and upper lids. Get medical attention promptly.
SWALLOWING INGESTION	EFFECTS	Acute: aspiration hazard, headache, nausea, drowsiness, fatigue, pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, central nervous system depression, convulsions and loss of consciousness.
	FIRST AID	Call a physician immediately. ONLY induce vomiting at the instruction of a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Medical Conditions Generally
Aggravated by Exposure

N/AV

V. EMPLOYEE PROTECTION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (UTILIZE NIOSH APPROVED RESPIRATORS. REFER TO MANUFACTURER'S PROTECTION FACTORS AND OSHA STANDARD 1910.134, AS A GUIDELINE.)

Up to 1000 ppm, half-mask organic vapor respirator. Up to 5000 ppm, full-face organic vapor respirator or full-face supplied air respirator. Greater than 5000 ppm, fire fighting, or unknown concentration, self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure.

EYES

Safety glasses, chemical goggles or face shield, as appropriate.

SKIN

Gloves: Nitrile, neoprene or other material resistant to naphtha.

VENTILATION

Maintain local or dilution ventilation to keep air concentration below 100 ppm. Loading, unloading, tank gauging, etc. remain upwind. Request assistance of safety and industrial hygiene personnel to determine air concentrations.

VI. FIRE PROTECTION INFORMATION

FLASH POINT AND METHOD	AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE	FLAMMABLE LIMITS % VOLUME IN AIR	LOWER	UPPER
Tag Closed Cup 148°F	450°F		1	6

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or foam. Water stream may spread fire, use water spray only to cool containers exposed to fire. If leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Incomplete combustion can yield carbon monoxide and various hydrocarbons.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Can form combustible mixtures with air when heated.

STORAGE

Do not store with strong oxidizers. Store as OSHA Class III A combustible liquid.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

WILL NOT OCCUR

MAY OCCUR _____

STABILITY

STABLE

UNSTABLE _____

VII. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING POINT	VAPOR PRESSURE	EVAPORATION (ETHYL ETHER = 1)
360-410°F	Reid V.P.: 0.1	Estimated 8 Times Slower
PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%)	MOLECULAR WEIGHT	APPEARANCE
100	159	Clear Liquid
ODOR AND THRESHOLD	DROP POINT	VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)
Petroleum Naphtha Approx. 1 ppm	N/A	5.5
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (WATER = 1)	VISCOSITY	SOLUBILITY (G/100G WATER AT 20 °C)
0.78	1.32 cSt @ 100°F	Negligible

VIII. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SPILLS	Notify emergency response personnel. Evacuate area and remove ignition sources. Build dike to contain flow. Remove free liquid, do not flush to sewer or open water. Pick up with inert absorbent and place in closed container for disposal.		
WASTE DISPOSAL	EPA Hazardous Waste Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EPA WASTE CODE NUMBER N/A	WASTE CHARACTERISTIC OR HAZARD CODE N/A
	Utilize licensed waste disposal company. Consider recycling or incineration. Utilize permitted hazardous waste disposal site.		

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PREPARED BY <i>C. L. Russell</i>	DATE PREPARED 12-22-88
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DISCLAIMER

The information and recommendations contained in this publication have been compiled from sources believed to be reliable and to represent the best current opinion on the subject at the time of publication. Since we cannot anticipate or control the many different conditions under which this information or our products may be used, we make no guarantee that the recommendations will be adequate for all individuals or situations. Each user of the product described herein should determine the suitability of the described product for his particular purpose and should comply with all federal and state rules and regulations concerning the described product.

ABBREVIATIONS

CAS #	Chemical Abstracts Service Number
N/A	Not Applicable
N/AV	Not Available
ppm	Parts per million
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time-Weighted Average

Both the OSHA PEL and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists TLV were reviewed. Where a difference existed, the more restrictive of the two was selected.