

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) - SOLVESSO 200

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT

Product Name: SOLVESSO™ 200 FLUID

Product Description: Aromatic Hydrocarbon

Intended Use: Solvent

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Supplier: PURE CHEMICALS CO.

CHENNAI, TAMILNADU, INDIA

24 Hour Health Emergency (91) 8939878447

(91) 9444038694

Transportation Emergency Phone (91) 9444038517

Company Name	Place	EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
Pure Chemicals Co.	CHENNAI	Day Emergency - 044-26161803-26161809

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION:

Carcinogen: Category 2. Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H351: Suspected of causing cancer.

Precautionary Statements:

P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P273: Avoid release to the environment. P280: Wear protective gloves and clothing. P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P331: Do NOT induce vomiting. P391: Collect spillage. P405: Store locked up. P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.

NFPA Hazard ID: Health: 1 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0

HMIS Hazard ID: Health: 1* Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0

NOTE: This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This material is defined as a complex substance.

Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	GHS Hazard Codes
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HEAVY AROMATIC	64742-94-5	100 %	H304, H351, H401, H411

Hazardous Constituent(s) Contained in Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	GHS Hazard Codes
1-METHYLNAPHTHALENE	90-12-0	<12.5%	H227, H302, H401, H411
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE	91-57-6	< 26%	H302, H401, H411
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	< 14%	H302, H351, H400

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

As per paragraph (i) of 29 CFR 1910.1200, formulation is considered a trade secret and specific chemical identity and exact percentage (concentration) of composition may have been withheld. Specific chemical identity and exact percentage composition will be provided to health professionals, employees, or designated representatives in accordance with applicable provisions of paragraph (i).

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION

Immediately remove from further exposure. Get immediate medical assistance. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. Give supplemental oxygen, if available. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device.

SKIN CONTACT

Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

EYE CONTACT

Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

INGESTION

Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Appropriate Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight Streams of Water

FIRE FIGHTING

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.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: 101°C (214°F) [ASTM D-93]

Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 0.6 UEL: 6.0

Autoignition Temperature: 481°C (898°F) [ASTM E659]

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. US regulations require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the applicable reportable quantity or oil spills which could reach any waterway including intermittent dry creeks. The National Response Center can be reached at (800)424-8802.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

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.

For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H₂S, 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 waterresistant 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.

SPILL MANAGEMENT

Land Spill: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Small Spills: Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do it 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, geographic 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Large Spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Avoid all personal contact. 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. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

Loading/Unloading Temperature: [Ambient]

Transport Temperature: [Ambient]

Transport Pressure: [Ambient]

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 (100×10^{-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.

STORAGE

The type of container used to store the material may affect static accumulation and dissipation. Do not store in open or unlabelled containers. Storage containers should be grounded and bonded.

Storage Temperature: [Ambient]

Storage Pressure: [Ambient]

Suitable Containers/Packing: Tankers; Tank Trucks; Drums; Barges; Tank Cars

Suitable Materials and Coatings (Chemical Compatibility): Carbon Steel; Stainless Steel; Polyester; Viton; Amine Epoxy; Epoxy Phenolic; Copper Bronze; Polyamide Epoxy; Inorganic Zinc Coatings
Unsuitable Materials and Coatings: Butyl Rubber; Natural Rubber; Polypropylene; Polyethylene; PVC; Vinyl Coatings

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Airborne Exposure Limits:

-OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): 100 ppm (TWA), 200 ppm (ceiling), 300 ppm/5min/3-hour (max)

-ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV): 25 ppm (TWA), 100 ppm (STEL); listed as A3, animal carcinogen

Ventilation System:

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices, most recent edition, for details.

Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved):

If the exposure limit is exceeded, wear a supplied air, full-facepiece respirator, airlined hood, or full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus.

Skin Protection:

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection:

Use chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield where dusting or splashing of solutions is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

CLOTHING: Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. **GLOVES:** Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves.

RESPIRATOR: The following respirators and maximum use concentrations are drawn from NIOSH and/or OSHA. At any detectable concentration -Any self-contained breathing apparatus that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. Any supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece that is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive- pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure- demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Escape - Any air-purifying full-facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front-mounted or back-mounted organic vapor canister. Any appropriate escape-type, self-contained breathing apparatus. For Unknown Concentrations or Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health - Any supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece that is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive- pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure- demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Any self-contained breathing apparatus that has a full face piece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: liquid

APPEARANCE: clear

COLOR: colorless

PHYSICAL FORM: volatile liquid

ODOR: faint odor, sweet odor

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 165.83

MOLECULAR FORMULA: Cl₂-C-C-Cl₂

BOILING POINT: 250 F (121 C)

FREEZING POINT: -2 F (-19 C)

VAPOR PRESSURE: 14 mmHg @ 20 C

VAPOR DENSITY (air=1): 5.83

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water=1): 1.6227

WATER SOLUBILITY: 0.015%

PH: Not available

VOLATILITY: Not available

ODOR THRESHOLD: 50 ppm

EVAPORATION RATE: 2.8 (butyl acetate=1)

COEFFICIENT OF WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION: Not available

SOLVENT SOLUBILITY: Soluble: alcohol, ether, benzene, chloroform, oils

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Slowly decomposed by light. Deteriorates rapidly in warm, moist climates.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide may form when heated to decomposition. Hydrogen chloride gas and phosgene gas may be formed upon heating. Decomposes with moisture to yield trichloroacetic acid and hydrochloric acid.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Incompatibilities:

Strong acids, strong oxidizers, strong alkalis, especially NaOH, KOH; finely divided metals, especially zinc, barium, lithium. Slowly corrodes aluminum, iron and zinc.

Conditions to Avoid:

Moisture, light, heat and incompatibles.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE:

IRRITATION DATA: 810 mg/24 hour(s) skin-rabbit severe; 500 mg/24 hour(s) skin-rabbit mild; 162 mg eyes-rabbit mild; 500mg/24 hour(s) eyes-rabbit mild

TOXICITY DATA: 4100 ppm/6 hour(s) inhalation-rat LC50; >10000 mg/kg skin-rabbit LD50 (Dow); 2629 mg/kg oral-rat LD50

CARCINOGEN STATUS: NTP: Anticipated Human Carcinogen; IARC: Human Limited Evidence, Animal Sufficient Evidence, Group 2A; ACGIH: A3 -Confirmed Animal Carcinogen; EC: Category2

LOCAL EFFECTS:

Irritant: inhalation, skin, eye

ACUTE TOXICITY LEVEL:

Moderately Toxic: ingestion

Slightly Toxic: inhalation

TARGET ORGANS: central nervous system

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: eye disorders, heart or cardiovascular disorders, kidney disorders, liver disorders, nervous system disorders, skin disorders and allergies

TUMORIGENIC DATA: Available.

MUTAGENIC DATA: Available.

REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS DATA: Available.

ADDITIONAL DATA: May be excreted in breast milk. Alcohol may enhance the toxic effects. Stimulants such as epinephrine may induce ventricular fibrillation.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**ECOTOXICITY DATA:**

FISH TOXICITY: 8430 ug/L 96 hour(s) LC50 (Mortality) Flagfish (*Jordanella floridae*)

INVERTEBRATE TOXICITY: 7500 ug/L 48 hour(s) EC50 (Immobilization) Water flea (*Daphnia magna*)

ALGAL TOXICITY: 509000 ug/L 96 hour(s) EC50 (Photosynthesis) Diatom (*Skeletonema costatum*)

FATE AND TRANSPORT:

BIOCONCENTRATION: 49 ug/L 1-21 hour(s) BCF (Residue) Bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*)
3.43 ug/L

Environmental Fate:

When released into the soil, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into the soil, this material may leach into groundwater. When released into the soil, this material may biodegrade to a moderate extent. When released to water, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into water, this material is not expected to biodegrade. This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate. When released into the air, this material may be moderately degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals.

Environmental Toxicity:

The LC50/96-hour values for fish are between 1 and 10 mg/l. The LC50/96-hour values for fish are between 10 and 100 mg/l. This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic life.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved incinerator or disposed in a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Domestic (Land, D.O.T.)

Proper Shipping Name: TETRACHLOROETHYLENE Hazard Class: 6.1

UN/NA: UN1897

Packing Group: III

Information reported for product/size: 20L

International (Water, I.M.O.)

Proper Shipping Name: TETRACHLOROETHYLENE Hazard Class: 6.1

UN/NA: UN1897

Packing Group: III

Information reported for product/size: 20L

Proper shipping paperwork:

UN 1897, Tetrachoroethylene, 6.1, PG III

Marine Pollutant

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. REGULATIONS:

CERCLA SECTIONS 102a/103 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (40 CFR 302.4):
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE

(PERCHLOROETHYLENE): 100 LBS RQ

SARA TITLE III SECTION 302 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

(40 CFR 355 Subpart C): Not regulated.

SARA TITLE III SARA SECTIONS 311/312 HAZARDOUS CATEGORIES (40 CFR 370 Subparts B and C):

ACUTE: Yes

CHRONIC: Yes

FIRE: No

REACTIVE: No

SUDDEN RELEASE: No

SARA TITLE III SECTION 313 (40 CFR 372.65): TETRACHLOROETHYLENE
(PERCHLOROETHYLENE)

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Disclaimer:

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