



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

2522 Plantation Center Drive
Matthews, NC 28105
(704) 845 9440

www.ciscochem.com

1. PRODUCT NAME: VM&P Naphtha
2. CHEMICAL NAME: Hydrocarbon Solvent
3. SYNONYMS:
4. CAS NUMBER: 64742-89-8
5. COMPOSITION: Paraffins (Mixture) 88-91%
Cycloparaffins (Mixture) 8-11%
Aromatic Hydrocarbons (Mixture) 0-1%

**IN CASE OF
TRANSPORT EMERGENCY
CONTACT CHEMTREC
USA: 1-800-424-9300
INTERNATIONAL: 1-703-527-3887**

6. PROPERTIES: Appearance: Colorless Liquid
Physical state (Solid/Liquid/Gas): Liquid
Substance type (Pure/Mixture): Mixture
Color: Colorless
Odor: Slight Hydrocarbon
Molecular weight: 130-140
pH: Neutral
Boiling point/range (5-95%): 245-300 F
Specific gravity: 0.73-0.74
Density: 6.1-6.2 lbs/gal
Vapor density: 4-6
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): 3.6-5.2
Stability: The material is stable at 70 F, 760 mm pressure.
Polymerization: Will not occur.
Hazardous decomposition products: Combustion produces carbon monoxide, aldehydes, aromatic and other hydrocarbons.
Materials to avoid: Strong oxidizers such as nitrates, chlorates, peroxides.
Conditions to avoid: Sources of heat or ignition.

7. HAZARDS: THIS PRODUCT IS A CLEAR, COLORLESS LIQUID WITH A STRONG HYDROCARBON ODOR. THIS PRODUCT IS A SEMI-VOLATILE AND FLAMMABLE LIQUID, WHICH MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRES. KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, FLAME AND SOURCES OF IGNITION. NEVER SIPHON THIS PRODUCT BY MOUTH. IF SWALLOWED, THIS PRODUCT MAY GET SUCKED INTO THE LUNGS (ASPIRATED) AND CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE OR EVEN DEATH. PROLONGED OR REPEATED SKIN CONTACT CAN CAUSE DEFATTING AND DRYING OF THE SKIN WHICH MAY PRODUCE SEVERE IRRITATION OR DERMATITIS.

8. FIRE FIGHTING INFORMATION: Suitable extinguishing media: For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO₂, dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam (AFFT/ATC) can be used. Fire fighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment.
Specific hazards: This product has been determined to be a flammable liquid per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, and should be handled accordingly. For additional fire related information, see NFPA 30 or the North American Emergency Response Guide 128.
Special protective equipment for firefighters: Avoid using straight water streams. Water spray and foam (AFFF/ATC) must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible. Keep surrounding area cool with water spray from a distance and prevent further ignition of combustible material. Avoid excessive water spray application. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.
Flash point: 50 F (Min)



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Autoignition temperature: No data available.
Flammable limits in air - lower (%): 1.2
Flammable limits in air - upper (%): 6.0
Flammability: 3 Health: 2
Reactivity: 1
NFPA rating:
Reactivity: 1
Other: -
Health: 2
Special: *See Section 8 for guidance in selection of personal protective equipment.
HMIS classification:
Flammability: 3

9. PERSONAL PROTECTION Engineering measures: Local or general exhaust required in an enclosed area or when there is inadequate ventilation.

MEASURES: Respiratory protection: Approved organic vapor chemical cartridge or supplied air respirators should be worn when significant vapors are generated. Observe respirator protection factor criteria cited in ANSI Z88.2. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.
Skin and body protection: Neoprene, nitrile, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyvinyl chloride and polyurethane gloves to prevent skin contact.
Eye protection: No special eye protection is normally required. Where splashing is possible, wear safety glasses with side shields.
Hygiene measures: No special protective clothing is normally required. Select protective clothing depending on industrial operations. Use mechanical ventilation equipment that is explosion-proof.

10. FIRST AID PROCEDURES: Inhalation: If affected, move person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing or if no heartbeat, give artificial respiration or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Immediately call a physician. If symptoms or irritation occur with any exposure, call a physician.

Skin contact: Wash with soap and large amounts of water. Remove contaminated clothing. If symptoms or irritation occur, call a physician.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting and do not give liquids. Immediately call a physician.

Eye contact: Flush eyes with large amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes. If symptoms or irritation occur, call a physician.

11. EXPOSURE LIMITS: ACGIH - 300ppm TWA

12. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Name: VM&P Naphtha CAS Number: 64742-89-8 Inhalation: >23 mg/l [Rat] Dermal: >3.16 gm/kg [Rabbit] Oral: >2 gm/kg [Rat]

Some components of this product, have been shown to produce a species specific, sex hormonal dependent kidney lesion in male rats from repeated oral or inhalation exposure. Subsequent research has shown that the kidney damage develops via the formation of a alpha-2μ-globulin, a mechanism unique to the male rat. Humans do not form alpha-2μ- globulin, therefore, the kidney effects resulting from this mechanism are not relevant in humans. Stoddard Solvent (Mineral Spirit) is an C9-C13 aliphatic naphtha hydrocarbon solvent (predominately normal, iso- and cyclo-paraffins with <1.0% aromatics). Ninety day and two year inhalation studies of mineral spirits (stoddard solvent) were conducted in mice and rats at concentrations of 138, 275, 550, 1,100 and 2,200 mg/m3. In the 90 day studies, no significant toxicity was observed in rats except for nasal irritation at the highest dose and the previously noted effects in the male rat kidney. No significant toxicity was observed in mice except for slight effects in the spleen of female mice. No evidence of carcinogenic activity was observed in male mice or female rats chronically exposed to stoddard solvent. There was equivocal evidence that stoddard solvent produced benign liver tumors in female



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mice (an effect associated with increased body weight) and some evidence that stoddard solvent produced adrenal tumors in male rats. This latter effect is believed to be a secondary response to the kidney disease mediated by alpha-2 μ -microglobulin.

13. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: The 96 hour LC50 of a water accommodated fraction (WAF) of two VM&P like-Naphthas ranged from 11.4 to 50.9 mg/l in rainbow trout.

14. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS: This product as produced is not specifically listed as an EPA RCRA hazardous waste according to federal regulations (40 CFR 261). However, when discarded or disposed of, it may meet the criteria of an "characteristic" hazardous waste. This material could become a hazardous waste if mixed or contaminated with a hazardous waste or other substance(s). It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations.

15. CARCINOGENIC PROPERTIES & NOTIFICATIONS: Not Listed

16. TRANSPORT INFORMATION: 49 CFR 172.101: DOT:

Transport Information: This material when transported via US commerce would be regulated by DOT Regulations.

Proper shipping name: Petroleum Products, N.O.S.

UN/Identification No: UN 1268

Hazard Class: 3

Packing group: II

DOT reportable quantity (lbs): Not applicable.

TDG (Canada):

Proper shipping name: Petroleum Products, N.O.S.

UN/Identification No: UN 1268

Hazard Class: 3

Packing group: II

Regulated substances: Not applicable.

17. HANDLING & STORAGE: Comply with all applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool well-ventilated area. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since they may contain explosive residues. Hydrocarbons are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates or loading and transfer operations. If this charge reaches a sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite the vapors of flammable liquids. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating under elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Nozzle spouts must be kept in contact with the containers or tank during the entire filling operation. Never siphon this product by mouth. Avoid repeated and prolonged skin contact. Including removal of soiled clothing and prompt washing with soap and water.

18. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: Keep public away. Isolate and evacuate area. Shut off source if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources. Advise authorities and National Response Center (800- 424-8802) if substance has entered a watercourse or sewer. Notify local health and pollution control agencies, if appropriate. Contain liquid with sand or soil. Recover and return free product to proper containers. Use suitable absorbent materials such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids.



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19. REGULATORY INFORMATION: SARA Section 302: This product contains the following component(s) that have been listed on EPA's Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) List:
Name CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs
Paraffins NA
Cycloparaffins NA
Aromatic Hydrocarbons NA
SARA Section 304: This product contains the following component(s) identified either as an EHS or a CERCLA Hazardous substance which in case of a spill or release may be subject to SARA reporting requirements:
Name CERCLA/SARA - Hazardous Substances and their Reportable Quantities
Paraffins NA
Cycloparaffins NA
Aromatic Hydrocarbons NA
SARA Section 311/312: The following EPA hazard categories apply to this product:
Acute Health Hazard
Fire Hazard
SARA Section 313: This product contains the following component(s) that may be subject to reporting on the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) From R: