

C11 Aromatic Solvent

1. identification**A. Product name:**

C11 Aromatic Solvent

B. Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:

Petroleum Solvent

C. Information of manufacturer, supplier: **Company:**

GODO CHEMICAL Corporation

 Address:#1017, 10F Suseo Hyundai Ventureville 10 Bamgogae-ro 1-gil
Gangnam-gu Seoul 06349 Korea **Emergency Telephone No:**

82-2-417-2555/6

2. hazard identification**A. Classification:**

Carcinogenicity : 2

Aspiration hazard : 1

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment-Chronic hazard : 2

B. Label element, including precautionary statements: **Symbols:** **Signal word(s):**

Danger

 Hazard statement(s):

- H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- H351: Suspected of causing cancer <...>
- H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

 Precautionary statement(s): **Prevention**

- 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.
- P282: Wear cold insulating gloves/face shield/eye protection.



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© Response

- 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.

© Storage

- P405: Store locked up.

© Disposal

- P501: Dispose of contents/container to (in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation).

C. Other hazards which do not result in classification;

- o NFPA Ratings : Health:2, Flammability: 1, Reactivity: 0

3. composition/information on ingredients

Chemical identity	Common name,synonym	CAS number	Percentages(%)
Solvent Naphtha (petroleum), Heavy arom.	Solvent Naphtha (petroleum), Heavy arom.	64742-94-5	100
* Contained as listed below	* Contained as listed below	-	-
Naphthalene	Naphthalene	91-20-3	3~10
1-Methylnaphthalene	1-Methylnaphthalene	90-12-0	3~6
2-Methylnaphthalene	2-Methylnaphthalene	91-57-6	1~3

4. first aid measures**A. Eye contact:**

Thoroughly flush the eyes with large amounts of clean low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

B. Skin contact:

Remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with plenty of soap and water. Flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. If sticky, use waterless cleaner first. Seek medical attention if ill effect or irritation develops.

C. Inhalation:

If overcome by exposure, remove person to fresh air immediately.

Give oxygen or artificial respiration as needed.

Obtain emergency medical attention. Prompt action is essential

D. Ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting. Obtain emergency medical attention. Prompt action is essential.

E. Most important symptoms/effect, acute and delayed:

May cause slight eye and skin irritation. Not expected to be a sensitizer.



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This material may be absorbed through the skin.

Overexposure may cause coughing, shortness of breath, dizziness, central nervous system depression, intoxication and collapse.

Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis.

F. Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary:

Treat symptomatically. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. fire fighting measures

A. Suitable extinguishing media:

SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, CO₂, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, water fog or alcohol-resistant foam

B. Specific hazards arising from the chemical:

Thermal decomposition may produce carbon monoxide and other toxic vapors.

C. Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters:

Wear an approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and firefighter turnout gear. Heat from fire can generate flammable vapor. When mixed with air and exposed to ignition source, vapors can burn in open or explode if confined. Vapors may be heavier than air. May travel long distances along the ground before igniting and flashing back to vapor source. Fine sprays/mists may be combustible at temperatures below normal flash point. Fight fire from a safe distance/protected location.

Heat may build enough pressure to rupture closed containers/spreading fire/increasing risk of burns/injuries. Use water spray/fog for cooling. Avoid frothing/steam explosion. Burning liquid may float on water. Although water soluble, may not be practical to extinguish fire by water dilution. Notify authorities immediately if liquid enters sewer/public waters.

6. accidental release measures

A. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Wear chemical resistant gloves such as: Butyl rubber.

Depending on the conditions of use, protective gloves, apron, boots, head and face protection should be worn.

The equipment must be cleaned thoroughly after each use.

B. Environmental precautions:

May contaminate water supplies/pollute public waters. Evacuate/limit access.

Equip responders with proper protection.

Prevent flow to sewer/public waters. Stop release. Notify fire and environmental authorities.

Restrict water use for cleanup.

C. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do it without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.



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Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapor but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent

7. handling and storage

A. Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid contact with skin. Use proper bonding and/or grounding procedures. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source).

B. Conditions for safe storage, including incompatibilities:

Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Storage containers should be grounded and bonded.

Drums must be grounded and bonded and equipped with self-closing valves, pressure vacuum bungs and flame arresters.

Storage Temperature: [Ambient]

Storage Pressure: [Ambient]

Suitable Containers/Packing: Barges Drums Tank Cars Tank Trucks

Suitable Materials and Coatings: Carbon Steel Stainless Steel Polyethylene Polypropylene Teflon

Unsuitable Materials and Coatings: Natural Rubber Butyl Rubber Ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM) Polystyrene

8. exposure controls/personal protection

A. Exposure limits in the air of the workplace, biological limit values:

- o Solvent Naphtha
 - EU HSPA(hydrocarbons Solvents Producers Association) TWA: 100mg/m³
- o Naphthalene
 - Korea Industrial Safety and Health Act : TWA 10ppm, STEL 15ppm
 - OSHA TWA: 10ppm
 - ACGIH TWA: 10ppm, STEL: 15ppm
 - NIOSH TWA(10hr): 10ppm, STEL: 15ppm

B. Appropriate engineering controls:

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider:

Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.



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C. Individual protection measures:**○ Respiratory protection:**

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include: Half-face filter respirator

○ Eye protection:

Eye protection such as chemical splash goggles and/or face shield must be worn when possibility exists for eye contact due to splashing or spraying liquid, airborne particles, or vapor.

○ Hand protection:

Wear chemical resistant gloves such as: Butyl rubber.

○ Body protection:

Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include:

If prolonged or repeated contact is likely, chemical, and oil resistant clothing is recommended

9. physical and chemical properties**A. Appearance (physical state, colour etc):**

Clear colorless Liquid

B. Odour:

Aromatic odour

C. Odour threshold:

No Data Available.

D. pH:

Not applicable

E. Melting point/freezing point:

No Data Available.

F. Initial boiling point and boiling range:

220~285 °C

G. Flash point:

Min. 95 °C

H. Evaporation rate:

1 (ASTM D3539, n-BuAc=100)

I. Flammability(solid, gas) :

No Data Available.

J. Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:

0.6 ~ 7% (Vol.)

K. Vapour pressure:

0.05 mmHg at 37.8°C

L. Solubility(ies):

below 0.1wt% of water



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M. Vapour density:

5.7 (Air=1)

N. Specific gravity:

0.992 at 15.56°C

O. Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:

No Data Available

P. Auto-ignition temperature:

449~510 °C

Q. Decomposition temperature:

No Data Available

R. Viscosity:

2.02 cSt at 40°C

10. stability and reactivity**A. Chemical stability:**

Material is stable under normal conditions

B. Possibility of hazardous reactivity:

Not expected to occur.

C. Conditions to avoid:

Heat, sparks, open flame, other ignition sources, and oxidizing conditions.

D. Incompatible materials:

Strong oxidizers such as hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, etc.

E. Hazardous decomposition products:Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂)**11. toxicological information****A. Information on the likely routes of exposures:** **Inhalation exposure:**

May cause irritation, headache, sleepiness, dizziness, orientation loss.

 Ingestion exposure:

May cause irritation, vomiting, headache, dizziness, orientation loss, pulmonary congestion.

 Skin exposure:

May cause skin irritation. The liquid defats the skin.

 Eye exposure:

May cause eye irritation.

B. Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure: **Acute toxicity:**

© Solvent Naphtha

<NLM>

o Oral- LD50(rat) >5ml/kg

o Inhalation- LC50(rat): 590mg/m³



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<IUCLID>

o Inhalation – LC50(rat, 4hr) >0.17 mg/L

o Dermal – LD50(rabbit) > 3160 mg/kg

© Naphthalene

<NLM>

o Oral– LD50(rat): 490mg/kg, LD50(mouse): 316mg/kg

o Inhalation– LC50(rat): >340mg/m³/1h

<IUCLID>

o Oral– LD50(rat) >2000mg/kg

○ **Skin corrosion/irritation:**

May cause skin irritation.

○ **Serious eye damage/irritation:**

May cause eye irritation.

○ **Respiratory sensitization:**

Not expected to be a sensitizer

○ **Skin sensitization:**

Naphthaelene may be expected to be a sensitizer.

○ **Carcinogenicity:**

o Naphthalene

– IARC 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

○ **Germ cell mutagenicity:**

not applicable

○ **Specific target organ systemic toxicity–single exposure:**

Naphthaelene may be expected to hemolytic anemia.

○ **Specific target organ systemic toxicity–repeated exposure:**

Repeated or Prolonged exposure of naphthaelene may be expected to hemolytic anemia.

○ **Aspiration hazard:**

Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis.

C. Numerical measures of toxicity(such as acute toxicity estimate):

No Data Available.

12. ecological information

A. Aquatic, terrestrial organisms toxicity:

o Solvent Naphtha

– Fish (Oncorhynchus mukiss, fresh water): LC50(96hr) = 2.34 mg/L

o Naphthalene

– Fish: LD50(96hr) – 2.5mg/L

– Crustacea: EC50(48hr) – 2.194mg/L

B. Persistence and degradability:

Expected to be readily biodegradable.

Expected to degrade rapidly in air



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C. Bioaccumulative potential:

Expected to bioaccumulate.

D. Mobility in soil:

No Data Available.

E. Other adverse effects:

No Data Available.

13. disposal considerations**A. Disposal methods:**

Use only licensed transporters and permitted facilities for waste disposal.

B. Disposal considerations(Specify disposal container and methods):

RCRA Information: The unused product, in our opinion, is not specifically listed by the EPA as a hazardous waste (40 CFR, Part 261D), nor is it formulated to contain materials which are listed as hazardous wastes. It does not exhibit the hazardous characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity or reactivity and is not formulated with contaminants as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching

Procedure (TCLP). However, used product may be regulated.

14. transport information**A. UN Number:**

3082

B. UN Proper Shipping Name:

o LAND (ADR/RID)

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HEAVY AROMATIC)

o SEA (IMDG)

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HEAVY AROMATIC)

o AIR (IATA)

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HEAVY AROMATIC)

C. Transport hazard class(es):

9

D. Packing group, if applicable:

III

E. Environmental hazards:

o LAND (ADR/RID) : YES

– Hazard No. : 90

– Tunnel Code : E

o SEA (IMDG) : YES



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- Marine Pollutant
- o AIR (IATA) : YES

F. Special precautions for user:

See section 6 to 8 of this MSDS.

15. regulatory information**A. Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question:**

<EU Classification and Labelling information>

- o EINECS No. : 265-198-5
- o Risk Phrases
 - Carc. Cat.3
 - R40 : Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect
 - Xn
 - R22 : Harmful if swallowed
 - R65 : Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed
 - N
 - R50/53 : Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
 - R51/53 : Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
 - R66 : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking
 - R67 : Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness
- o Safety Phrases
 - S2 : Keep out of the reach of children.
 - S23 : Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray (appropriate wording to be specified by the manufacturer).
 - S24 : Avoid contact with skin.
 - S62 : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

16. other information**A. References and sources for data:**

- 1) Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals(GHS), First revised edition, United Nations.
- 2) United States National Library of Medicine.
- 3) EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances)
- 4) IARC(International Agency for Research on Cancer.)
- 5) NIOSH (The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)
- 6) ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.)
- 7) IUCLID Data



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- 8) IUCLID Data
- 9) ICSC (International Chemical Safety Cards)– ILO
- 10) Transport of Dangerous Goods–UN
- 11) Korea Occupational Safety & Health Agency
- 12) U.S Department of Health and Human Services.

B. Originated date:

2014.10.13

C. Revision number and date:

Revision number: 4.

Final revision data: 2014. 10. 6.