

Product name	EXXSOL™ DSP 100/140	SDS Number:	1266355
Date of revision	30 July 2025	Version	3
First issue date	26 February 2024		

SAFETY DATA SHEET



EXXSOL™ DSP 100/140

Section 1. Identification

Product name	: EXXSOL™ DSP 100/140
Product description	: Alkanes
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	
Identified uses	: Solvent
Uses advised against	: This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified Uses above.
Supplier	: EXXONMOBIL CHEMICAL SERVICES (SHANGHAI) CO., LTD Correspondence address: 1099 Zixing Road Minhang District SHANGHAI China
24 Hour Emergency Telephone	: (+86)0532-83889090 (NRCC)
Supplier General Contact	: (+86) 021-23515000
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FAX	: 86-21-23500826
Supplier	: ExxonMobil Chemical Asia Pacific (Regn. No. 52893724C) (A Division Of ExxonMobil Asia Pacific Pte Ltd - Regn. No. 196800312N) 1 HarbourFront Place #06-00 HarbourFront Tower One 098633 Singapore
Supplier General Contact	: +65 6885 8000
SDS Internet Address	: www.sds.exxonmobil.com

Section 2. Hazards identification





Classification of the substance or mixture is in accordance with national standard GB30000 series of Specification/Rules for classification and labeling of chemicals	
Emergency overview	
Physical state	: Liquid. [Clear]
Colour	: Colourless
Odour	: Slight
Highly flammable liquid and vapour. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately. Get medical help if you feel unwell.	
Classification of the substance or mixture	: <div> FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2 </div>

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Section 2. Hazards identification

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms

Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
 H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
 P240 - Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
 P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment.
 P242 - Use non-sparking tools.
 P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.
 P261 - Avoid breathing vapour.
 P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
 P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection.

Response

P301 + P331, P316 - IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Get emergency medical help immediately.
 P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse affected areas with water or shower.
 P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 P319 - Get medical help if you feel unwell.
 P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames.
 P391 - Collect spillage.

Storage

P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
 P403 + P235 - Keep cool.
 P405 - Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Physical and chemical hazards

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Health hazards

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact

No specific data.

Inhalation

Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 nausea or vomiting
 headache
 drowsiness/fatigue
 dizziness/vertigo
 unconsciousness
 Numbness, muscle cramps, weakness and paralysis that may be delayed.

Skin contact

No specific data.

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Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting
<u>Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure</u>	
<u>Short term exposure</u>	
Potential immediate effects	: Not available.
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.
<u>Long term exposure</u>	
Potential immediate effects	: Not available.
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.
Environmental hazards	: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Contains	: naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light
Other hazards which do not result in classification	: None known.
Nota	: 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

Substance/mixture	: Substance
Chemical name	: naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	Identifiers
naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	100	CAS: 64742-49-0
octane	30 - 40	CAS: 111-65-9
heptane	10 - 20	CAS: 142-82-5
methylcyclohexane	5 - 10	CAS: 108-87-2

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First-aid measures

<u>First aid</u>	
Inhalation	: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Skin contact	: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

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Section 4. First-aid measures

- Eye contact**

: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
- Ingestion**

: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Inhalation**

: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact**

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Eye contact**

: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion**

: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Inhalation**

: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 nausea or vomiting
 headache
 drowsiness/fatigue
 dizziness/vertigo
 unconsciousness
 Numbness, muscle cramps, weakness and paralysis that may be delayed.
- Skin contact**

: No specific data.
- Eye contact**

: No specific data.
- Ingestion**

: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 nausea or vomiting

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

- Specific treatments**

: No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders**

: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
- Notes to physician**

: If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately. This material, or a component, may be associated with cardiac sensitization following very high exposures (well above occupational exposure limits) or with concurrent exposure to high stress levels or heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine. Administration of such substances should be avoided.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

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Section 5. Firefighting measures

<u>Extinguishing media</u>	
Suitable extinguishing media	: Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray (fog) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	: Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
Hazardous combustion products	: Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume
Special protective actions for fire-fighters	: Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Assure an extended cooling down period to prevent re-ignition. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

<u>NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES</u>	
In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.	
<u>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</u>	
For non-emergency personnel	: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.
For emergency responders	: If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
Environmental precautions	: Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.
<u>Methods and material for containment and cleaning up</u>	
Small spill	: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

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Section 6. Accidental release measures

Large spill

: Stop leak if without risk. Eliminate all ignition sources. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. If the Flash Point does not exceed the Ambient Air Temperature by at least 10C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10 deg C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants. Warn other shipping. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Precautionary measures to prevent the occurrence of secondary disasters

: Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas.

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.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for operating

: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

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 (100x10E-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.

Loading/Unloading Temperature

: Ambient

Transport Temperature

: Ambient

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Section 7. Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage	: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.
Storage Temperature	: Ambient
Storage Pressure	: Ambient
Suitable Containers/Packing	: Tank Trucks, Drums, Railcars
Suitable Materials and Coatings	: Carbon Steel, Stainless Steel, polyethylene, polypropylene, Teflon, Polyester
Unsuitable Materials and Coatings	: Natural Rubber, butyl rubber, Ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM), Polystyrene

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

<u>Control parameters</u>	
<u>Occupational exposure limits</u>	
Ingredient name	Exposure limits
naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ExxonMobil (COMPANY) RCP - TWA: 260 ppm (Total Hydrocarbons). Form: Vapour.. RCP - TWA: 1200 mg/m³ (Total Hydrocarbons). Form: Vapour..
naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [branched hexane isomers] TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [hexane] Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.
octane	GBZ 2.1 (China, 7/2024) PC-TWA 8 hours: 500 mg/m³. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Octane] TWA 8 hours: 300 ppm.
heptane	GBZ 2.1 (China, 7/2024) PC-TWA 8 hours: 500 mg/m³. PC-STEEL 15 minutes: 1000 mg/m³. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) [Heptane] TWA 8 hours: 400 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 1640 mg/m³. STEEL 15 minutes: 500 ppm. STEEL 15 minutes: 2050 mg/m³.
methylcyclohexane	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.
cyclohexane	GBZ 2.1 (China, 7/2024) PC-TWA 8 hours: 250 mg/m³. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm.
nonane	GBZ 2.1 (China, 7/2024) PC-TWA 8 hours: 500 mg/m³. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 1050 mg/m³.
n-hexane	GBZ 2.1 (China, 7/2024) Absorbed through skin. PC-TWA 8 hours: 100 mg/m³.

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Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

	PC-STEL 15 minutes: 180 mg/m³. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.
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NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

- Appropriate engineering controls

: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Environmental exposure controls

: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
- Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin protection

Hand protection

: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. < 1 hour (breakthrough time): Nitrile, minimum 0.38 mm thickness or comparable protective barrier material

Body protection

: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other skin protection

: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

: Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Recommended: organic vapour filter (Type A)
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Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance and physical state

Physical state	: Liquid. [Clear]
Colour	: Colourless
Odour	: Slight
Odour threshold	: Not available.
pH	: Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point	: Not available.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	: 106 to 140°C (222.8 to 284°F) [ASTM D86]
Flash point	: Closed cup: 6°C (42.8°F) [ASTM D-56]
Evaporation rate	: 2 (butyl acetate = 1) [In-house method ,]
Flammability	: Flammable liquids - Category 2
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	: Lower: 0.9% Upper: 7%
Vapour pressure	: 15 mm Hg [20 °C] [Calculated]
Relative vapour density	: 3.7 [Air = 1] [In-house method ,]
Relative density	: 0.74 [Calculated]
Density	: 0.74 g/cm³ [15°C (59°F)] [EN ISO 12185]
Solubility in water	: Negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: >4 [Estimated]
Auto-ignition temperature	: 256°C (492.8°F) [ASTM E659]
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: 0.6 cSt [40 °C] [Calculated] 0.8 cSt [20 °C]
Molecular weight	: 107
Particle characteristics	
Median particle size	: Not applicable.
Pour point	: -105°C [ASTM D5950]
Hygroscopic	: No
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion	: 0.00113 per Deg C

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapour to accumulate in low or confined areas.

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Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:,oxidising materials,Strong oxidisers
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	
Product/ingredient name	Result
naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Rat - Oral - LD50 >5840 mg/kg Rabbit - Dermal - LD50 >2920 mg/kg Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour >23.3 mg/l [4 hours]

Conclusion/Summary	
Inhalation	: Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403
Dermal	: Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402
Oral	: Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401

Irritation/Corrosion	
Conclusion/Summary	
Skin	: Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404
Eyes	: May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
Respiratory	: Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. No end point data for material.

Respiratory or skin sensitization	
Conclusion/Summary	
Skin	: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
Respiratory	: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. No end point data for material.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity	
Conclusion/Summary	: Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 473 474

Carcinogenicity	
Conclusion/Summary	: Not expected to cause cancer. No end point data for material.

Reproductive toxicity	
Conclusion/Summary	: Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414 416

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	
Conclusion/Summary	: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. No end point data for material.
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	

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Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Category	Target organs
naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Not applicable.	-

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Data available. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 413

Aspiration hazard

Conclusion/Summary : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material. Data available.

Other information

Contains : N-HEXANE: Prolonged and/or repeated exposures to n-Hexane can cause progressive and potentially irreversible damage to the peripheral nervous system (e.g. fingers, feet, arms, legs, etc.). Simultaneous exposure to Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) or Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK) and n-Hexane can potentiate the risk of adverse effects from n-Hexane on the peripheral nervous system. n-Hexane has been shown to cause testicular damage at high doses in male rats. The relevance of this effect for humans is unknown.

Product : Vapour concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. Exposure to this material, or one of its components, in situations where there is the potential for high levels, such as in confined spaces or with abuse, may result in abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmia). High-level exposure to hydrocarbons (above occupational exposure limits) may initiate arrhythmia in a worker that is undergoing stress or is taking a heart-stimulating substance such as epinephrine, a nasal decongestant, or an asthma or cardiovascular drug. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Section 12. Ecological information

The information given is based on data for the material, components of the material, or for similar materials, through the application of bridging principals.

Toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

Acute toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability : Material -- Expected to be readily biodegradable.

Hydrolysis : Material -- Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant.

Photolysis : Material -- Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant.

Atmospheric Oxidation : Material -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

Bioaccumulation/Accumulation

Not determined.

Mobility in soil

Mobility : Material -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

Other ecological information

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Section 12. Ecological information

VOC content : Yes






Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

Section 14. Transport information

	JT/T617	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN3295	UN3295	UN3295
UN proper shipping name	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light)	Hydrocarbons, liquid, n.o.s.
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Label(s) / Mark(s)	 	 	
Packing group	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

Additional information

China - JT/T617 : The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
Special provisions 640 (C)

IMDG : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
Emergency schedules F-E, S-D

IATA : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.
Quantity limitation Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 5 L. Packaging instructions: 353. Cargo Aircraft Only: 60 L. Packaging instructions: 364. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 1 L. Packaging instructions: Y341.
Special provisions A3, A324

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Section 14. Transport information

- Special precautions for user
:
Transport within user’s premises:
always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.
- Extinguishing media
- Suitable extinguishing media
:
Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media
:
Do not use water jet.
- Incompatible materials
:
Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:,oxidising materials,Strong oxidisers
- Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments
:
Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

The hazard classification for this material is in accordance with national standard GB30000 series of Specification/Rules for classification and labeling of chemicals

[Refer to below China regulations \(if applicable\):](#)

The General Rules for preparation of precautionary label for Chemicals (GB 15258-2009)

Regulations on the Safe Management of Hazardous Chemicals

Measures for the Environmental Management Registration of New Chemical Substances

[Inventory list](#)

Australia inventory (AIIC)

: All components are listed or exempted.

Canada inventory (DSL-NDSL)

: All components are listed or exempted.

China inventory (IECSC)

: All components are listed or exempted.

Japan inventory (CSCL)

: All components are listed or exempted.

Japan inventory (Industrial Safety and Health Act)

: All components are listed or exempted.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

: All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines inventory (PICCS)

: All components are listed or exempted.

Korea inventory (KECI)

: All components are listed or exempted.

Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)

: All components are listed or exempted.

United States inventory (TSCA 8b)

: All components are active or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

- History
- Date of issue/Date of revision
:
30 July 2025
- Date of previous issue
:
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- Version
:
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Section 16. Other information

Key to abbreviations	: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) N/A = Not available SGG = Segregation Group UN = United Nations
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References	: Not available.
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Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Product code	: 1266355
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