

GSB WHITE SPIRITS

Hazard Alert Code:
HIGH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Revision No: 2.0

Chemwatch 23-0294

Issue Date: 19-Feb-2010

CD 2010/1

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

GSB White Spirits

SYNONYMS

"Turpentine substitute."

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE

PRODUCT USE

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Solvent for adhesives, coatings, resins and inks.

SUPPLIER

Company: GSB Chemical Co. Pty Ltd

Address:

84 Camp Road

Broadmeadows

VIC, 3047

AUS

Telephone: +61 3 9457 1125

Fax: +61 3 9459 7978






Email: info@gsbchem.com.au

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	3	
Toxicity:	2	
Body Contact:	2	
Reactivity:	1	
Chronic:	2	

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4



POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

- Highly flammable.
- Toxic to aquatic organisms may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- Inhalation skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- May produce discomfort of the eyes respiratory tract and skin*.
- May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.

SAFETY

- Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
- Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuffs.

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* (limited evidence).

- In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show this container or label).
- Use appropriate container to avoid environment contamination.
- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	64742-82-1.	>60
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0-1
naphthalene	91-20-3	0-1

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

-
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

-
- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours. For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
 - Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
 - Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
 - Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs

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excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.

- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

for naphthalene intoxication: Naphthalene requires hepatic and microsomal activation prior to the production of toxic effects. Liver microsomes catalyse the initial synthesis of the reactive 1,2-epoxide intermediate which is subsequently oxidised to naphthalene dihydrodiol and alpha-naphthol. The 2-naphthoquinones are thought to produce haemolysis, the 1,2-naphthoquinones are thought to be responsible for producing cataracts in rabbits, and the glutathione-adducts of naphthalene-1,2-oxide are probably responsible for pulmonary toxicity. Suggested treatment regime:

- Induce emesis and/or perform gastric lavage with large amounts of warm water where oral poisoning is suspected.
- Instill a saline cathartic such as magnesium or sodium sulfate in water (15 to 30g).
- Demulcents such as milk, egg white, gelatin, or other protein solutions may be useful after the stomach is emptied but oils should be avoided because they promote absorption.
- If eyes/skin contaminated, flush with warm water followed by the application of a bland ointment.
- Severe anaemia, due to haemolysis, may require small repeated blood transfusions, preferably with red cells from a non-sensitive individual.
- Where intravascular haemolysis, with haemoglobinuria occurs, protect the kidneys by promoting a brisk flow of dilute urine with, for example, an osmotic diuretic such as mannitol. It may be useful to alkalinise the urine with small amounts of sodium bicarbonate but many researchers doubt whether this prevents blockage of the renal tubules.
- Use supportive measures in the case of acute renal failure. GOSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, 5th Ed.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

-
- Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

-
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

-
- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

-
- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

HAZCHEM

3YE

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Gloves:

Respirator:

Chemical goggles.

PVC chemical resistant type.

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

-
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Chemical Class: aliphatic hydrocarbons

For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.

SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS
LAND SPILL - SMALL				
cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	shovel	shovel	R, W, SS
cross-linked polymer - pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	R, DGC, RT
wood fiber - pillow	2	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT
treated wood fibre- pillow	2	throw	pitchfork	DGC, RT
sorbent clay - particulate	3	shovel	shovel	R, I, P
foamed glass - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT
LAND SPILL - MEDIUM				
cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	blower	skiploader	R,W, SS
cross-linked polymer - pillow	2	throw	skiploader	R, DGC, RT
sorbent clay - particulate	3	blower	skiploader	R, I, P
polypropylene - particulate	3	blower	skiploader	W, SS, DGC
expanded mineral - particulate	4	blower	skiploader	R, I, W, P, DGC
polypropylene - mat	4	throw	skiploader	DGC, RT

Legend

DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense

R; Not reusable

I: Not incinerable

P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy

RT: Not effective where terrain is rugged

SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites

W: Effectiveness reduced when windy

Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;

R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

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SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C)

(i) : Removable head packaging;

(ii) : Cans with friction closures and

(iii) : low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages
- In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

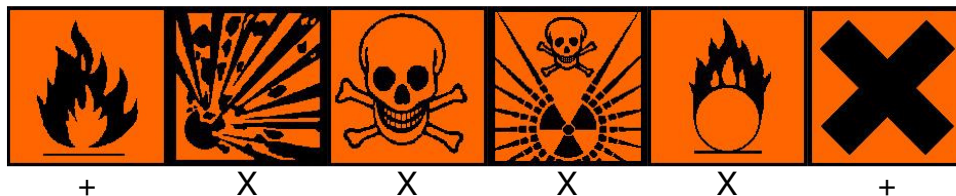
STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X: Must not be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

+: May be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy (White spirits)		790						(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	ethylbenzene (Ethyl benzene)	100	434	125	543				
Australia Exposure Standards	naphthalene (Naphthalene)	10	52	15	79				

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy	20,000	
ethylbenzene		800 [LEL]
naphthalene		250

NOTES

Values marked LEL indicate that the IDLH was based on 10% of the lower explosive limit

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for safety considerations even though the relevant toxicological data indicated that irreversible health effects or impairment of escape existed only at higher concentrations.

MATERIAL DATA

GSB WHITE SPIRITS:

■ for ethyl benzene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.46-0.60 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for ethylbenzene, measuring in excess of 30 ppm, are commercially available.

Ethyl benzene produces irritation of the skin and mucous membranes and appears to produce acute and chronic effects on the central nervous system. Animal experiments also suggest the effects of chronic exposure include damage to the liver, kidneys and testes. In spite of structural similarities to benzene, the material does not appear to cause damage to the haemopoietic system. The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against skin and eye irritation. Exposure at this concentration probably will not result in systemic effects.

Subjects exposed at 200 ppm experienced transient irritation of the eyes; at 1000 ppm there was eye irritation with profuse lachrymation; at 200 ppm eye irritation and lachrymation were immediate and severe accompanied by moderate nasal irritation, constriction in the chest and vertigo; at 5000 ppm exposure produced intolerable irritation of the eyes and throat.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=43 (ETHYL BENZENE).

NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY:

■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

CEL TWA: 100 ppm hydrocarbons [EXXON]

ETHYLBENZENE:

■ for ethyl benzene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.46-0.60 ppm

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Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=43 (ETHYL BENZENE).

Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

NAPHTHALENE:

■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal

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OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
 - cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
 - lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
 - permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
 - acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.
- Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.

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B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

Odour Threshold Value: 0.038 ppm

The TLV-TWA is thought to be low enough to prevent ocular toxicity but the margin of safety associated with the TLV for hypersusceptible individuals (with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase defective erythrocytes) to naphthalene-induced blood dyscrasias is unknown. Individual sensitivity to inhaled naphthalene-induced haemotoxicity varies greatly with even small doses producing acute haemolysis in some.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

-
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]

HANDS/FEET

- - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
 - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes

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according to EN 374) is recommended.

- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

OTHER

-
- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

RESPIRATOR

- Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	A-AUS P	-	A-PAPR-AUS P
50 x ES	Air-line*	-	-
100 x ES	-	A-3 P	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
Within each range the appropriate value depends on: Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Water-white liquid with a typical hydrocarbon odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	LIQUID	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
		Solubility	

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Boiling Range (°C)	149-194	in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	36	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	0.43 #15C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.5	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.78
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.47	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	4.57
Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

log Kow, 3.15

Material	Value
log Kow	3.01-3.59

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY**CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

-
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS****ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS****SWALLOWED**

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions. Damage to the heart muscle can produce heart beat irregularities, ventricular fibrillation (fatal) and ECG changes. The central nervous system can be depressed. Light species can cause a sharp tingling of the tongue and cause loss of sensation there. Aspiration can cause cough, gagging, pneumonia with swelling and bleeding.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

EYE

■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

SKIN

■ Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce sensitivity and redness of the skin. They are not likely to be absorbed into the body through

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the skin but branched species are more likely to.

INHALED

■ Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. Massive exposures can lead to severe central nervous system depression, deep coma and death. Convulsions can occur due to brain irritation and/or lack of oxygen. Permanent scarring may occur, with epileptic seizures and brain bleeds occurring months after exposure. Respiratory system effects include inflammation of the lungs with oedema and bleeding. Lighter species mainly cause kidney and nerve damage; the heavier paraffins and olefins are especially irritant to the respiratory system. Alkenes produce pulmonary oedema at high concentrations. Liquid paraffins may produce sensation loss and depressant actions leading to weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, unconsciousness, convulsions and death. C5-7 paraffins may also produce multiple nerve damage. Aromatic hydrocarbons accumulate in lipid rich tissues (typically the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves) and may produce functional impairment manifested by nonspecific symptoms such as nausea, weakness, fatigue, vertigo; severe exposures may produce inebriation or unconsciousness. Many of the petroleum hydrocarbons can sensitise the heart and may cause ventricular fibrillation, leading to death.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.

Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Chronic exposure to lighter hydrocarbons can cause nerve damage, peripheral neuropathy, bone marrow dysfunction and psychiatric disorders as well as damage the liver and kidneys.

Repeated application of mildly hydrotreated oils (principally paraffinic), to mouse skin, induced skin tumours; no tumours were induced with severely hydrotreated oils.

There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Animal testing indicates that inhalation of naphthalene may increase the incidence of respiratory tumours and may aggravate chronic inflammation.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

ETHYLBENZENE:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TClO: 100 ppm/8h

Inhalation (rat) LClO: 4000 ppm/4h

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 2642 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17800 mg/kg

Inhalation (Rat) LC: 4000 ppm/4h

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h Mild

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed following inhalation, oral, and dermal exposures, distributed throughout the body, and excreted primarily through urine. There are two different metabolic pathways for ethylbenzene with the primary pathway being the alpha-oxidation of ethylbenzene to 1-phenylethanol, mostly as the R-enantiomer. The pattern of urinary metabolite excretion varies with different mammalian species. In humans, ethylbenzene is excreted in the urine as mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acids; whereas rats and rabbits excrete hippuric acid and phenacetic acid as the main metabolites. Ethylbenzene can induce liver enzymes and hence its own metabolism as well as the metabolism of other substances.

Ethylbenzene has a low order of acute toxicity by the oral, dermal or inhalation routes of exposure. Studies in rabbits indicate that ethylbenzene is irritating to the skin and eyes. There are numerous repeat dose studies available in a variety of species, these include: rats, mice, rabbits, guinea pig and rhesus monkeys.

Hearing loss has been reported in rats (but not guinea pigs) exposed to relatively high exposures (400 ppm and greater) of ethylbenzene

In chronic toxicity/carcinogenicity studies, both rats and mice were exposed via inhalation to 0, 75, 250 or 750 ppm for 104 weeks. In rats, the kidney was the target organ of toxicity, with renal tubular hyperplasia noted in both males and females at the 750 ppm

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level only. In mice, the liver and lung were the principal target organs of toxicity. In male mice at 750 ppm, lung toxicity was described as alveolar epithelial metaplasia, and liver toxicity was described as hepatocellular syncytial alteration, hypertrophy and mild necrosis; this was accompanied by increased follicular cell hyperplasia in the thyroid. As a result the NOAEL in male mice was determined to be 250 ppm. In female mice, the 750 ppm dose group had an increased incidence of eosinophilic foci in the liver (44% vs 10% in the controls) and an increased incidence in follicular cell hyperplasia in the thyroid gland.

In studies conducted by the U.S. National Toxicology Program, inhalation of ethylbenzene at 750 ppm resulted in increased lung tumors in male mice, liver tumors in female mice, and increased kidney tumors in male and female rats. No increase in tumors was reported at 75 or 250 ppm. Ethylbenzene is considered to be an animal carcinogen, however, the relevance of these findings to humans is currently unknown. Although no reproductive toxicity studies have been conducted on ethylbenzene, repeated-dose studies indicate that the reproductive organs are not a target for ethylbenzene toxicity.

Ethylbenzene was negative in bacterial gene mutation tests and in a yeast assay on mitotic recombination.

NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Liver changes, uterual tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded.

NAPHTHALENE:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (child) LDLo: 100 mg/kg

Unrep. (human) LDLo: 29 mg/kg

Unrep. (man) LDLo: 74 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 490 mg/kg

Dermal (rat) LD50: 2500 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):495 mg (open) - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - Mild

■ The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

CARCINOGEN

Crude oil International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs Group 3

Ethylbenzene International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs Group 2B

Naphthalene International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs Group 2B

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY:

NAPHTHALENE:

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■ Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY:

ETHYLBENZENE:

GSB WHITE SPIRITS:

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY:

GSB WHITE SPIRITS:

■ Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

■ For hydrocarbons:

Environmental fate:

The lower molecular weight hydrocarbons are expected to form a "slick" on the surface of waters after release in calm sea conditions. This is expected to evaporate and enter the atmosphere where it will be degraded through reaction with hydroxy radicals.

Some hydrocarbon will become associated with benthic sediments, and it is likely to be spread over a fairly wide area of sea floor. Marine sediments may be either aerobic or anaerobic. The material, in probability, is biodegradable, under aerobic conditions (isomerised olefins and alkenes show variable results). Evidence also suggests that the hydrocarbons may be degradable under anaerobic conditions although such degradation in benthic sediments may be a relatively slow process.

Under aerobic conditions hydrocarbons degrade to water and carbon dioxide, while under anaerobic processes they produce water, methane and carbon dioxide.

Alkenes have low log octanol/water partition coefficients (Kow) of about 1 and estimated bioconcentration factors (BCF) of about 10; aromatics have intermediate values (log Kow values of 2-3 and BCF values of 20-200), while C5 and greater alkanes have fairly high values (log Kow values of about 3-4.5 and BCF values of 100-1,500).

The estimated volatilisation half-lives for alkanes and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene (BTEX) components were predicted as 7 days in ponds, 1.5 days in rivers, and 6 days in lakes. The volatilisation rate of naphthalene and its substituted derivatives

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were estimated to be slower.

Indigenous microbes found in many natural settings (e.g., soils, groundwater, ponds) have been shown to be capable of degrading organic compounds. Unlike other fate processes that disperse contaminants in the environment, biodegradation can eliminate the contaminants without transferring them across media.

The final products of microbial degradation are carbon dioxide, water, and microbial biomass. The rate of hydrocarbon degradation depends on the chemical composition of the product released to the environment as well as site-specific environmental factors. Generally the straight chain hydrocarbons and the aromatics are degraded more readily than the highly branched aliphatic compounds. The n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and the aromatics in the C10-C22 range are the most readily biodegradable; n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and aromatics in the C5-C9 range are biodegradable at low concentrations by some microorganisms, but are generally preferentially removed by volatilisation and thus are unavailable in most environments; n-alkanes in the C1-C4 ranges are biodegradable only by a narrow range of specialised hydrocarbon degraders; and n-alkanes, n-alkyl aromatics, and aromatics above C22 are generally not available to degrading microorganisms. Hydrocarbons with condensed ring structures, such as PAHs with four or more rings, have been shown to be relatively resistant to biodegradation. PAHs with only 2 or 3 rings (e.g., naphthalene, anthracene) are more easily biodegraded. In almost all cases, the presence of oxygen is essential for effective biodegradation of oil. The ideal pH range to promote biodegradation is close to neutral (6-8). For most species, the optimal pH is slightly alkaline, that is, greater than 7.

All biological transformations are affected by temperature. Generally, as the temperature increases, biological activity tends to increase up to a temperature where enzyme denaturation occurs.

Atmospheric fate: Alkanes, isoalkanes, and cycloalkanes have half-lives on the order of 1-10 days, whereas alkenes, cycloalkenes, and substituted benzenes have half-lives of 1 day or less. Photochemical oxidation products include aldehydes, hydroxy compounds, nitro compounds, and peroxyacyl nitrates. Alkenes, certain substituted aromatics, and naphthalene are potentially susceptible to direct photolysis.

Ecotoxicity:

Hydrocarbons are hydrophobic (high log Kow and low water solubility). Such substances produce toxicity in aquatic organisms by a mechanism referred to as "non-polar narcosis" or "baseline" toxicity. The hydrophobicity increases and water solubility decreases with increasing carbon number for a particular class of hydrocarbon. Substances with the same carbon number show increased hydrophobicity and decreased solubility with increasing saturation. Quantitative structure activity relationships (QSAR), relating both solubility and toxicity to Kow predict that the water solubility of single chemical substances decreases more rapidly with increasing Kow than does the acute toxicity

Based on test results, as well as theoretical considerations, the potential for bioaccumulation may be high. Toxic effects are often observed in species such as blue mussel, daphnia, freshwater green algae, marine copepods and amphipods.

The values of log Kow for individual hydrocarbons increase with increasing carbon number within homologous series of generic types. Quantitative structure activity relationships (QSAR), relating log Kow values of single hydrocarbons to toxicity, show that water solubility decreases more rapidly with increasing Kow than does the concentration causing effects. This relationship varies somewhat with species of hydrocarbon, but it follows that there is a log Kow limit for hydrocarbons, above which, they will not exhibit acute toxicity; this limit is at a log Kow value of about 4 to 5. It has been confirmed experimentally that for fish and invertebrates, paraffinic hydrocarbons with a carbon number of 10 or higher (log Kow >5) show no acute toxicity and that alkylbenzenes with a carbon number of 14 or greater (log Kow >5) similarly show no acute toxicity.

QSAR equations for chronic toxicity also suggest that there should be a point where hydrocarbons with high log Kow values become so insoluble in water that they will not cause chronic toxicity, that is, that there is also a solubility cut-off for chronic toxicity. Thus, paraffinic hydrocarbons with carbon numbers of greater than 14 (log Kow >7.3) should show no measurable chronic toxicity. Experimental support for this cut-off is demonstrated by chronic toxicity studies on lubricant base oils and one "heavy" solvent grade (substances composed of paraffins of C20 and greater) which show no effects after exposures to concentrations well above solubility.

The initial criteria for classification of substances as dangerous to the aquatic environment are based upon acute toxicity data in fish, daphnids and algae. However, for substances that have low solubility and show no acute toxicity, the possibility of a long-term or chronic hazard to the environment is recognised in the R53 phrase or so-called "safety net". The R53 assignment for possible long-term harm is a surrogate for chronic toxicity test results and is triggered by substances that are both bioaccumulative and persistent. The indicators of bioaccumulation and persistence are taken as a BCF > 100 (or log Kow > 3 if no BCF data) and lack of ready biodegradability. For low solubility substances which have direct chronic toxicity data demonstrating no chronic toxicity at 1 mg/L or higher, these data take precedence such that no classification for long term toxicity is required.

■ Toxic to aquatic organisms.

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Marine Pollutant:

Not Determined

/53

NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HYDRODESULFURISED HEAVY:

■ May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

ETHYLBENZENE:

■ Hazardous Air Pollutant:	Yes
■ Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):	32.0- 97.1
■ Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):	33- 160
■ Water solubility (g/l):	2.16
■ log Kow (Prager 1995):	3.15
■ log Kow (Sangster 1997):	3.15
■ log Pow (Verschuereen 1983):	3.15
■ ThOD:	3.17
■ Half- life Soil - High (hours):	240
■ Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	72
■ Half- life Air - High (hours):	85.6
■ Half- life Air - Low (hours):	8.56

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■ Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	240
■ Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	72
■ Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	5472
■ Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	144
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	240
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	72
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	5472
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	4224
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours):	95%
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - Low (hours):	72%
■ Photolysis maximum light absorption - High (nano- m):	269.5
■ Photolysis maximum light absorption - Low (nano- m):	208
■ Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	85.6
■ Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	8.56

■ Harmful to aquatic organisms.

■ For ethylbenzene:

log Kow, 3.15

log Koc : 1.98-3.04

Koc : 164

log Kom : 1.73-3.23

Vapour Pressure, 1270 Pa (1.27 kPa)

Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-85.6

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water : 5-240

Half-life (hr) H₂O ground : 144-5472

Half-life (hr) soil : 72-240

Henry's Pa m³/mol: 748-887

Henry's atm m³/mol: 8.44E-03

ThOD : 3.17

BCF : 3.15-146

log BCF : 1.19-2.67

Water solubility, 169 mg/l at 25 C

Environmental fate:

Ethylbenzene partitions to air from water and soil, and is degraded in air. Ethylbenzene is volatile and when released will quickly vaporize. Photodegradation is the primary route of removal in the environment. Photodegradation is estimated with a half-life of 1 day. Ethylbenzene is considered inherently biodegradable and removal from water occurs primarily by evaporation but in the summer biodegradation plays a key role in the removal process. Level I and Level III fugacity modeling indicate that partitioning is primarily to the air compartment, 98 and 96%, respectively. Ethylbenzene is inherently biodegradable in water and in soil under aerobic conditions, and not rapidly biodegradable in anaerobic conditions. Ethylbenzene is expected to be moderately adsorbed to soil.

Based on measured data, ethylbenzene is not expected to bioaccumulate (BCF 1.1-15).

Ecotoxicity:

In acute aquatic toxicity testing LC₅₀ values range approximately between 1 and 10 mg/l. In acute aquatic fish tests (fresh water species), the 96-hr LC₅₀ for *Pimephales promelas* and *Oncorhynchus mykiss* are 12.1 and 4.2 mg/L, respectively. Data are available in the saltwater species *Menidia menidia* and give results within the same range as for the fresh water species with a 96-hr LC₅₀ = 5.1 mg/L. In fresh water invertebrate species *Daphnia magna* and *Ceriodaphia dubia*, 48-hr LC₅₀ values were 1.81 and 3.2 mg/L, respectively. Additional data is available in the saltwater species *Crangon franciscorum* (96-hr LC₅₀ = 0.49 mg/L) and *Mysidopsis bahia* (96-hr LC₅₀ = 2.6 mg/L). In 96-hr algal toxicity testing, results indicate that ethylbenzene inhibits algae growth in *Selenastrum capricornatum* at 3.6 mg/L and in *Skeletonema costatum* at 7.7 mg/L.

■ The material is classified as an ecotoxin* because the Fish LC₅₀ (96 hours) is less than or equal to 0.1 mg/l

* Classification of Substances as Ecotoxic (Dangerous to the Environment)

Appendix 8, Table 1

Compiler's Guide for the Preparation of International Chemical Safety Cards: 1993 Commission of the European Communities.

NAPHTHALENE:

■ Hazardous Air Pollutant:	Yes
■ Fish LC ₅₀ (96hr.) (mg/l):	1.37- 3.8
■ log Kow (Prager 1995):	3.01- 3.59
■ log Kow (Sangster 1997):	3.35
■ log Pow (Verschuereen 1983):	3.01/3.45
■ BOD ₂₀ :	0%
■ COD:	80%
■ ThOD:	2.99
■ Half- life Soil - High (hours):	1152
■ Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	398
■ Half- life Air - High (hours):	29.6

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■ Half- life Air - Low (hours):	2.96
■ Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	480
■ Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	12
■ Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	6192
■ Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	24
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	480
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	12
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	6192
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	600
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours):	98.60%
■ Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - Low (hours):	77%
■ Aqueous photolysis half- life - High (hours):	13200
■ Aqueous photolysis half- life - Low (hours):	1704
■ Photolysis maximum light absorption - High (nano- m):	220.5
■ Photolysis maximum light absorption - Low (nano- m):	310.5
■ Aqueous photolysis half- life - High (hours):	13200
■ Aqueous photolysis half- life - Low (hours):	1704
■ Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	29.6
■ Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	2.96

■ Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

■ for naphthalene:

Environmental fate:

Naphthalene released to the atmosphere may be transported to surface water and/or soil by wet or dry deposition. Since most airborne naphthalene is in the vapor phase, deposition is expected to be very slow (about 0.04–0.06 cm/sec). It has been estimated that about 2–3% of naphthalene emitted to air is transported to other environmental media, mostly by dry deposition.

Naphthalene in surface water may volatilise to the atmosphere. The rate of volatilization also depends upon several environmental conditions, including temperature, wind velocity, and mixing rates of the air and water columns.

Log octanol/water partition coefficients (Kow) for naphthalene range from 3.29 to 3.37 and log organic carbon coefficients (Koc) range from 2.97 to 3.27. The reported experimentally determined log Koc is 3.11. Based on the magnitude of these values, it is expected that only a small fraction (<10%) of naphthalene in typical surface water would be associated with particulate matter. Thus, naphthalene discharged to surface waters would remain largely in solution, with smaller quantities being associated with suspended solids and benthic sediments.

Naphthalene is easily volatilized from aerated soils and is adsorbed to a moderate extent (10%). The extent of sorption depends on the organic carbon content of the soil, with rapid movement expected through sandy soils. The estimated soil adsorption coefficient for naphthalene in a soil with <0.6% organic carbon is 1.8. Because it adsorbs to aquifer material, naphthalene's passage through groundwater will be somewhat retarded. However, sorption of naphthalene to aquifer materials with low organic carbon content (<0.03%) may be enhanced by the presence of nonionic low-polarity organics, such as tetrachloroethene, commonly found at hazardous waste sites. Bioconcentration factors (BCFs) for naphthalene have been measured and calculated from the Kow, Koc, or water solubility. The values reported for log BCF range from 1.6 to 3, indicating moderate bioconcentration in aquatic organisms. Naphthalene is reported to be rapidly eliminated from invertebrates when the organisms are placed in pollutant-free water, and naphthalene is readily metabolized in fish. Based on the magnitude of the Kow, bioaccumulation in the food chain is not expected to occur. However, naphthalene exposure of cows and chickens could lead to the presence of naphthalene in milk and eggs.

Limited data were located on transport and partitioning of methyl-naphthalenes in the environment. The respective vapor pressures (0.054 and 0.068 mmHg), water solubilities (25.8 and 24.6 mg/L), and Henry's law constants (3.60×10^{-4} and 4.99×10^{-4} atm-m³/mol) for 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene are of similar magnitude to these properties for naphthalene. Thus, it is likely that loss of methyl-naphthalenes from ambient water occurs by volatilization. Based on the magnitude of log Kow for 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene (3.87 and 3.86, respectively) and the experimental log Koc for 2-methylnaphthalene (3.93), these chemicals may partition similarly to naphthalene in environmental media and are expected to be slightly mobile to immobile in soils. Log BCFs calculated for 2-methylnaphthalene range from 2 to 2.8 and measured log BCFs for 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene in oysters ranged from 2.7 to 4.1. Methyl-naphthalenes are also metabolised and excreted rapidly by fish and shellfish when they are removed from polluted waters.

The most important atmospheric removal process for naphthalene is reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. The major products of this reaction are 1- and 2-naphthol and 1- and 2-nitronaphthalene. Naphthalene also reacts with N₂O₅, nitrate radicals, and ozone in the atmosphere and photolysis is expected to occur. Methyl-naphthalenes also react with hydroxyl radicals. The reported rate constants are 5.30×10^{-11} and 5.23×10^{-11} cm³/molecule-sec for 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene, respectively. Based on an atmospheric hydroxyl radical concentration of 1×10^6 cm³, the corresponding atmospheric half-lives are 3.6 and 3.7 hours. Reactions of 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene with N₂O₅ radicals have half-lives of 24 and 19 days, respectively. These chemicals also react with atmospheric ozone.

Naphthalene and methyl-naphthalenes are degraded in water by photolysis and biological processes. The half-life for photolysis of naphthalene in surface water is estimated to be about 71 hours, but the half-life in deeper water (5 m) is estimated at 550 days. The half-lives for photolysis of 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene were estimated at 22 and 54 hours, respectively.

Biodegradation of naphthalene is sufficiently rapid for it to be a dominant fate process in aquatic systems. Data on biodegradation of naphthalene in biodegradability tests and natural systems suggest that biodegradation occurs after a relatively short period of acclimation. Methyl-naphthalenes are biodegraded under aerobic conditions after adaptation. The highest degradation rates were reported in water constantly polluted with petroleum.

Naphthalene biodegradation rates are about 8–20 times higher in sediment than in the water column above the sediment.

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Methylnaphthalenes biodegrade more slowly. Reported half-lives in sediments were 46 weeks for 1-methylnaphthalene and ranged from 14 to 50 weeks for 2-methylnaphthalene.

In soils, biodegradation potential is important to biological remediation of soil. Studies on biodegradation of PAHs suggest that adsorption to the organic matter significantly reduces the bioavailability for microorganisms, and thus the biodegradability, of PAHs, including naphthalene. Biodegradation is accomplished through the action of aerobic microorganisms and declines precipitously when soil conditions become anaerobic. Studies indicate that naphthalene biodegrades to carbon dioxide in aerobic soils, with salicylate as an intermediate product. Abiotic degradation of naphthalene seldom occurs in soils. The behavior of 1-methylnaphthalene in sandy loam was very similar to that of naphthalene. 1-Methylnaphthalene was easily volatilised from aerated soil, and the biodegradation half-life averaged between 1.7 and 2.2 days.

Ecotoxicity:

Acute toxicity data on naphthalene are available for several fish species (freshwater and marine). If low reliable data (too old, static test, nominal concentrations) are excluded, 96h LC50 values range from 1.8 to 7.8 mg/L. Comparable results were obtained with other vertebrates (amphibians).

From chronic toxicity tests, a precise NOEL is not clearly determined. A NOEC of 0.12 mg/L was observed in a 40 days test on juvenile pink salmon, but 50% mortality at 0.11 mg/L was calculated for trout fry exposed during hatching.

Several data are also available for invertebrates, showing 48h EC50 values ranging from 2.1 to 24 mg/L. Also in this case, higher figures must be taken with care due to nominal concentrations.

Chronic data on freshwater invertebrates are methodologically unclear or questionable.

On algae too, data available are obtained with hardly comparable methodological approaches. 50% photosynthesis reduction was observed at 2.8 mg/L in 4 hours experiments.

QSAR predictions using equations for narcosis give results consistent with experimental short-term data on fish daphnia and algae.

log Kow: 3.01-3.59

Koc: 400-1000

log Kom: 2.93-3.29

Half-life (hr) air: 6.3-24

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 0.8-13200

Half-life (hr) H2O ground: 5256

Half-life (hr) soil: 8-150

Half-life (hr) sediment: 4.9->2112

Henry's Pa m³ /mol: 29.2-56Henry's atm m³ /mol: (4.83-5.53)e-4

BOD 5 if unstated: nil

COD: 22%

ThOD: 2.99

BCF: 20-6000

Log BCF: 1.48-4.11

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)2.1-20.8mg/L

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
ethylbenzene	LOW	MED	LOW	MED
naphthalene	LOW	LOW	MED	MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction,
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

GSB WHITE SPIRITSHazard Alert Code:
HIGH

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Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:

3YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1300	UN packing group:	II
Special provisions:	None	Packing Instructions:	None
Notes:	None	Limited quantities:	1 L
Portable tanks and bulk containers - Instructions:	T4	Portable tanks and bulk containers - Special provisions:	TP1
Packagings and IBCs - Packing instruction:	P001; IBC02	Packagings and IBCs - Special packing provisions:	None

Shipping Name: TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1300	UN packing group:	II

Shipping Name: TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1300	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping Name: TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE †

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1300	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F-E,S-E	Special provisions:	944
Limited Quantities:	1 L	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined

Shipping Name: TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**POISONS SCHEDULE**

S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

naphtha, petroleum, hydrodesulfurised heavy (CAS: 64742-82-1,64741-92-0,8052-41-3,1030262-12-4,8032-32-4,8030-30-6,64742-88-7,64742-89-8,8002-05-9,61789-95-5,64742-48-9,101795-02-2,8031-06-9,8030-31-7,50813-73-5,54847-97-1,121448-83-7,8031-38-7,8031-39-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

ethylbenzene (CAS: 100-41-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Ecosystem maintenance - Organic chemicals - Non-pesticide anthropogenic organics","Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

naphthalene (CAS: 91-20-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP

GSB WHITE SPIRITS

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Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) REACH SIN* List (*Substitute It Now!) 1.0", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for GSB White Spirits (CW: 23-0294)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	CAS
naphtha, petroleum	64742-82-1, 64741-92-0, 8052-41-3, 1030262-12-4, 8032-32-4, 8030-30-6, 64742-88-7, 64742-89-8, 8002-05-9, 61789-95-5, 64742-48-9, 101795-02-2, 8031-06-9, 8030-31-7, 50813-73-5, 54847-97-1,
hydrodesulfurised heavy	121448-83-7, 8031-38-7, 8031-39-8

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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