

## Material Safety Data Sheet

### Section 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: SFCPC-High-Flash Aromatic Naphtha-200

Other Name: SFCPC-Aromatic 200

Recommended uses and restrictions on use: to be used as solvent, thinner as well as diluent for oil paint, enamel paint, transparent paint, varnish, oil-based ink, artificial leather, textile, waterproof agent, wood preservative and artificial resin etc.

Name of manufacturer or supplier: TENOIT CO., LTD.

Company address : Room 4, 5FL., No. 109, Sec. 6, Mingquan East Road, Taipei, Taiwan

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER : TEL (886) 2 8792-2185 8792-2187

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### Section 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture: Chemical properties : Aromatic hydrocarbons

Chinese and English names of the Hazardous ingredients	Concentration or concentration ranges (%)
Trimethylbenzene CAS NO. 25551-13-7	About 5
Naphthalene CAS NO. 91-20-3	2~8

### Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Product hazard class: Flammable liquids Category 4; Skin corrosion/irritation Category 3; Serious eye damage/irritation Category 2; Carcinogenicity Category 2; Hazardous substance to aquatic environment Category 2 (chronic toxicity)

Label content:

1. Symbolic representations: exclamatory mark, hazards to health and environment.
2. Signal words: Caution.
3. Hazard statements: (1) Combustible liquid; (2) Causes mild skin irritation; (3) Causes serious eye irritation; (4) Suspected of causing cancer; (5) Be toxic to aquatic life and have extended continuous effect.
4. Precautions to hazards: (1) No smoking; (2) Use personal protective equipment; (3) In case of fire, extinguish with dry powder, foam, carbon dioxide or water mist; (4) Flush the affected eye/skin with a large amount of water immediately in case of eye/skin contact; (5) Don't induce vomiting if swallowed, send the victim to hospital immediately.

Other hazards:-

### Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

The first aid measures for different exposure routes:

Inhalation: If inhaled, move the victim to a cool, quiet and well-ventilated place from the scene. If the victim has a pale face, help him/her lie flat, and raise his/her feet high and support with something; If having a red face, help him/her move his/her head to one side, raise his/her feet high and support with something, loosen his/her neckline and strap, and send him/her to hospital immediately.

Skin contact: In case of skin contact, move the victim away from the contaminated zone, remove his/her cloth on the affected skin, and flush the affected area with clean water and soap under a tap. If the victim feels roasting or stabbing pain on the affected skin, send him/her to hospital immediately for emergent

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medical treatment as scald. If the victim only feels dry, but no pain on the affected skin, and the affected skin doesn't turn red, observe him/her for 6 hours to see if it is necessary to send to hospital.

Eye contact: In case of eye contact, move the victim away from the contaminated zone, flush his/her affected eye for more than 15 minutes under a tap or at an eye rinser, open the victim's upper and lower eyelids and ask him/her to rotate his eye ball slowly to make a thorough flushing. If the victim feels continuous pain, send him to an ophthalmologist for further treatment.

Ingestion: If swallowed, remove the swallowed solvent from the victim's stomach ASAP (with active carbon @ kg/kg body weight). Don't induce the victim to vomit, for fear of causing lung complication. At the same time, loosen the victim's neckline and strap, and send him/her to hospital immediately.

The most important symptoms and hazardous effects: Possibly cause irritation effects to the eyes, skin, mucous membrane and respiratory tract. Possibly cause dermatitis and conjunctivitis, try means to prevent it from direct contact with the skin. Possibly have complicated and continued impacts on the neural system if excessive exposure.

The protection of first aidersl:

1. Wear personal protective clothing (including solvent-proof gloves), perform first aid on the victim at a safe place, and avoid contact with contaminant.
2. Wear chemical goggles.

Notes to physicians: If inhaled, it may be helpful to provide the victim with oxygen. If swallowed, stomach lavage on the victim, may be considered.

### **Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable fire extinguishing media : dry chemical powder, foam, carbon dioxide, water mist (no heavy water sprinkling).

Specific hazards may be encountered during fire-fighting: Toxic carbon oxides or cyclic hydrocarbon may be released when it is heated and combusted. It is an inflammable liquid, and its vapor has a heavier density than air. It will spread all around on the ground in case of leakage, and ignite at once when contacted with an ignition source. Also, when it is ignited, existing back fire danger.

Specific fire-fighting methods:

1. The fire fighters must wear personal protective equipment and conduct extinguishing in the windward direction.
2. Isolate the solvent source and let its remaining fire continue burning.
3. If possible, manage to suck out the solvent from the container and deliver it to a safe place.
4. Try to extinguish the fire with automatic or stationery extinguishment equipment, and prevent persons from entering into the fire location.
5. Cool down the container on fire and cool down and protect the surrounding facilities with fire water.

Special equipment for the protection of firefighters: The fire fighters must wear personal protective equipment and extinguish the fire in the windward direction. If appropriate personal protective equipment/air respirators are not available, don't enter into the confined space.

**Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal precautions:

1. Admission into the contaminated zone by unnecessary persons must be strictly controlled or not allowed until this zone has been removed of the contaminant completely.
2. Make sure that leakage stop and contaminant removal be conducted by trained personnel.
3. If admission into the leakage zone is necessary, wear personal protective equipment and don' t contact the liquid leakage directly to avoid possible poisoning.

Environmental precautions:

1. Ventilate the contaminated zone and make sure explosion-proof devices and tools are used.
2. Isolate all the ignition sources such as fire sources and heat sources etc..
3. Inform the governmental authorities responsible for safety, sanitation, environmental protection and fire control.
4. Prevent the liquid leakage from entering into any sewer or confined space.

Methods for cleaning up:

1. Take all the fire sources away, don' t contact the liquid leakage.
2. Have the contaminated zone blocked out and persons in the vicinity evacuated.
3. Wet the leakage area with water spray to reduce vapor concentration in the air.
4. Rescuing personnel must wear positive pressure respirators when handling leakage, and other persons must evacuate away from the venue immediately.
5. Smoking and fire are absolutely not allowed in the vicinity of the contaminated zone.
6. Effectively ventilate the leakage zone, isolate the solvent source and pay attention to the explosion concentration.
7. In case of minor leakage, absorb it completely with sand or other absorbent and put the wastes collected into a dry enclosed container for further disposal.
8. In case of heavy leakage, embank the leakage zone (with soil, sand bags, concrete or polyurethane) to avoid leakage spreading, then, collect and dispose all the wastes.
9. Don' t discharge the liquid leakage into any drainage ditch, thus to prevent burning/explosion.

**Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Handling:

1. This material is an inflammable and toxic liquid. When handling, engineering control measures must be in place and operation, and personal protective equipment used properly. The workers responsible for handling must have received training regarding its hazards and safe applications.
2. Remove all the fire sources and keep this material away from incompatible substances.
3. No smoking and fire are allowed and sign "No Smoking" must be provided at the working zone.
4. This liquid will accumulate electric charge. Therefore, additional design measures shall be considered to improve its electric conductivity, such as providing

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earthing on all the buckets, containers, trans-containing vessels and pipes, making the earthing connection onto a bare metallic part, reducing flow velocity during liquid transport, lengthening operation time and retention time in the pipe, or perform operation at a low temperature.

5. When performing mixing operation at a place other than a closed system, make sure that an equal potential bonding be made between the container used for mixing and the transport device and container to receive the mixed liquid.
6. Any empty bucket, container, vessel or pipe may have hazardous residues. Therefore, no welding, cutting, drilling or other heat work shall be performed on this kind of object without cleaning.
7. When handling, avoid generating mist droplets or vapor. Carry out operation at a designated well-ventilated place and take the minimum amount each time. Separate the operation zone from the storage zone.

### Storage:

1. Use containers made of compatible materials only and exert extreme care not to spill out when pouring into another container. Don't conduct any mixing operation at the storage zone.
2. In order not to worsen fire/explosion danger, don't use it together with other incompatible substances (such as strong oxidizing agent).
3. Don't pour any contaminated liquid back into its original storage container.
4. Label the container and have it tightly closed when not in use to avoid damage.
5. Provide clear signs at the storage zone and make all the passages free of obstructions, admission only by designated or trained personnel.
6. Check all the containers which have newly arrived for proper labeling and no danger.
7. Store the solvent containers at a cool, dry and well ventilated place, free of direct sunshine. Keep them away from any heat source, ignition source and incompatible substance.
8. Contain solvent spillage only with containers made of compatible materials.
9. Consider to provide spillage and fire detection systems, suitable automatic fire control systems or sufficient available emergency devices at the storage zone and the zone where operation in large amount happens.
10. Provide/make a ramp or doorsill or trench at the entry to the storage zone, to drain any leakage to a safe place.
11. The storage tank must be made on the ground, with its entire bottom tightly sealed against seepage, and a dike big enough to hold the entire tank volume provided surrounding the tank.

### **Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

#### Engineering control:

1. Provide an earthed ventilation system that doesn't generate spark, and it is separated from other exhaustion systems and directly ventilates to outdoor.
2. Take local exhaustion and process isolation measures to limit the amount of vapor and mist droplets in the air.
3. Provide sufficient air to the collecting and exhaustion system to replace the exhausted air.

#### Control parameters:

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Hazardous Ingredient	8 hours time weighted average exposure limits (TWA)	Short-term exposure limits (STEL)	Maximum exposure limits (CEILING)	Biological standards
Trimethylbenzene	25 ppm (123 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	37.5 ppm (184.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	-	-
Naphthalene	10 ppm (52 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 ppm (78 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )		

Personal protective equipment:

1. Respiratory protection: Use an appropriate protective respiratory apparatus when the hazardous concentration is higher than the permissible.
2. Hand protection: Wear a pair of protective gloves when contact with the solvent is necessary.
3. Eye protection: Prevent the solvent against entering into the eyes. If the eyes may contact with the solvent, wear a pair of chemical goggles.
4. Skin and body protection: If skin and any part of the body may contact with the solvent, wear appropriate protective clothing.

Hygiene measures:

1. Use acceptable protective utensils, check them for damages every day, and replace with new ones in time.
2. Take off the contaminated clothing immediately after work, wear it again only after washing or discard, and tell the person who washes the contaminated clothing about the hazards of the contaminant.
3. No smoking or eating is allowed at the workplace.
4. Keep the workplace clean.

### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance (physical state, color etc.): yellow, liquid		Odor: aromatic
Odor threshold: -	Melting point: -	pH value: -
Flammability (solid, gas):/	Boiling point/range: 215~300 °C (419~572°F)	
Decomposition temperature: -	Flash point: 90°C (194 °F), Test method: Closed cup	
Vapor density (air=1): >1	Explosion limits: 1.2 %~7.5 % (reference value)	
Density (water=1): 0.98(@15°C)	Auto-ignition temperature: ~250°C (~482 °F)	
Octanol-water partition coefficient (logK <sub>ow</sub> ):-	Vapor pressure: 0.0 kpa (25 °C)	
Solubility: slightly soluble in water	Evaporation rate (n-butyl acetate=1): 0.0	

### Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: stable at ambient temperature and atmospheric pressure.
Possible hazardous reactions under specific conditions: avoid being heated, strictly prohibit smoking and fire and static electricity, cause possible explosion when mixing with air.
Conditions to avoid: avoid being heated, strictly prohibit smoking and fire and static electricity, and isolate every kind of fire source.
Materials to avoid : strong oxidizing agents (such as peroxide, nitrate, perchlorate), nickel carbonyl + oxygen.

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Hazardous decomposition products: toxic carbon oxides such as carbon monoxide will be released when thermal decomposition happens.

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of exposure: inhalation, skin, eye, ingestion

Symptoms: Headache, dizziness, nausea, deterioration of sense of equilibrium and attention, dermatitis, bronchitis, memory deterioration, limb pain and numbness.

Acute toxicity:

- Inhalation:

Trimethylbenzene:

1. Cause irritation to the nose, throat and lung when exposure to mist droplets and vapor.
2. Have symptoms such as headache, dizziness, nausea, worsening of balance sensation and attention, dysfunction of the central neural system and others.

Naphthalene:

1. Its main health hazard is haemolytic anaemia (damages to the red blood cells), it may also cause optic nerve inflammation.
2. Other symptoms include nausea, vomit, diarrhoea, icterus, and damages to the liver and kidneys.
3. Cause irritation to the nose and throat if inhalation of its dust, smoke or vapor.

- Skin:

Trimethylbenzene:

This substance is a primary skin irritant and exposure to it will cause symptoms such as rubefaction, dry and defatted skin. Nevertheless, it is unlikely to be absorbed through the skin.

Naphthalene:

1. Possibly cause slight irritation. Possibly cause moderate irritation when exposure to unrefined naphthalin.
2. Possibly cause hypersusceptibility to some persons.
3. It is reported that sometime before a baby was suffered from systematic toxicity due to use of a kind of baby oil.

- Ingestion:

Trimethylbenzene:

1. Cause symptoms such as nausea, vomit, headache, dizziness, emotional disorder and dysfunction of the central neural system if swallowed.
2. Cause loss of consciousness or even death if swallowed in a large amount. Cause serious damages to the lung or even loss of life if its liquid is ingested into the lung.
3. Have similar effects caused by an aromatic hydrocarbon when swallowed.

Naphthalene:

1. Most common symptoms are haemolytic anaemia and icterus if swallowed.
2. Also cause other symptoms such as nausea, vomit, diarrhoea, stomach and intestine bleeding, damages to the kidneys, liver and neural system, behavior change, convulsion and stupefaction etc..
3. Average adult lethal dose 5~15 g.

- Eyes:

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Trimethylbenzene: Possibly cause irritation when exposure to mist droplets and vapor. Nevertheless, research information on the human beings is not available.  
Naphthalene:

1. Cause irritation when exposure to vapor at 1.15 ppm concentration. Cause serious damages to the eyes if continuous exposure to this concentration or higher.
2. Possibly cause damages to an eye if exposure to its dust particles. But, the injured eye can be healed.

(1)LC50(test animal, route of exposure):Trimethylbenzene:24 g/m<sup>3</sup>/4H (rat, inhalation).

(2)LD50 (test animal, route of exposure): Trimethylbenzene: 8970 mg/kg (rat, swallow).

Chronic toxicity or long-term toxicity:

- Inhalation: Trimethylbenzene: tiredness, fatigue, headache, bronchitis, disturbance to the blood clotting system, memory deterioration, limb pain and numbness, and behavior change etc..

- Skin:

Trimethylbenzene: Dermatitis (bump, rubefaction, itching and chapping). The toxic effect of this substance may be worsened when under effect of alcohol. It isn't accumulated in the human body, a small portion goes out of the body through the lung, and most of it forms into water-soluble compounds through metabolism and goes out the body with urine.

Naphthalene: Possibly cause dermatitis, even hypersusceptibility and tetter.

- Eyes:

Naphthalene: Possibly cause damages to the eyes, and cornea ulceration.

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological toxicity:

1. LC50 (fish):-
2. EC50 (aquatic invertebrates): -
3. Bio-concentration factor (BCF): -

Persistence and degradability:

- Trimethylbenzene:

1. It may be decomposed by reacting with photochemical products when in its gaseous state, having a half life about 1 week to 2 months.
2. It may be decomposed by microorganisms when in soil or a water body if oxygen is present. It cannot be decomposed by anaerobic microorganisms when no oxygen is present.
3. It may volatilize into the atmosphere when in a water body, having half lives 3 hours and 4 days obtained respectively from simulation river and lake tests.
4. EC50:50 mg/L, 24 hours (daphnia).
5. Toxicity test on invertebrates LC50:5400  $\mu$ g/L 96 hours (grass shrimp).

- Naphthalene:

1. It may react with hydrogen-oxygen free radicals when in the air, having a half life 3~8hours.
2. When oxygen is present in soil or a water body, it can be easily decomposed by microorganisms if bacteria able to decompose polycyclic hydrocarbons are available. Its rate of decomposition in soil is lower than that in a water body. It cannot be easily decomposed if no oxygen is present.

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<p>3. Its routes of metabolism in a water body include photo-decomposition, volatilization, biodegradation and absorption, having a half life ranging from 2.3-12 days depending on the conditions.</p> <p>4. LC50 : 6.08~7.76mg/L, 72&amp;96 hours (Pimephales promelas [fathead minnow])</p>	
<p>Bioaccumulative potential:            Trimethylbenzene: It may be accumulated in an aquatic organism.            Naphthalene: It may be accumulated easily in a seawater organism, and only for a short time in a vertebrate</p>	
<p>Mobility in soil:            Trimethylbenzene: It may be absorbed easily by soil and has low mobility when present in a soil body.            Naphthalene: It doesn't have high mobility when present in a soil body.</p>	
<p>Other adverse effects: -</p>	
<p><b>Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS</b></p>	
<p>Waste disposal:            1. Used solvent shall be recovered in a safe and reliable way, and disposed in an acceptable device by a trained &amp; experienced operator using proper personal protective equipment.            2. It shall be disposed by following the relevant laws and regulations regarding waste disposal.            3. It may be disposed by a special incineration method.            4. It shall be disposed in conformity with the applicable environmental protection laws and regulations.</p>	
<p><b>Section 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION</b></p>	
<p>United Nation number: UN 1268            UN Proper shipping name: High-Flash Aromatic Naphtha-200            Transport hazard class: Category III inflammable liquid            Packing group:            Marine pollutant (Yes/No): No            Special transportation measure and precautionary conditions: -</p>	
<p><b>Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION</b></p>	
<p>1. Rules of Labor EHS Facilities;            2. Rules of Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Material Labeling and Identification;            3. Rules of Preventions for Organic Solvent Poisoning;            4. Hazardous Material Content in the Atmosphere of Labor Working Environment;            5. Rules of Road Traffic Safety;            6. Waste Clean Act;            7. Storage and Disposal Regulations for Industrial Wastes and Facility Standard;            8. Standard for Setting up Materials Hazardous to Public and Combustible High Pressure Gases and Safety Administration Means.</p>	
<p><b>Section 16- OTHER INFORMATION</b></p>	
<p>Literature references</p>	<p>1. GHS website by Council of Labor Affairs, EY;            2. HSDB (Hazardous Substances Data Bank), CHEM pendium CD, 99-3;            3. OHS CD data bank;            4. TLVs and Other Occupational Exposure Values, ACGIH CD, 1999</p>



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Remark: Throughout this MSDS, “-” used stands for “relevant information is not available currently” and “/” “this column is not suitable to this material” .

**Disclaimer :**The information contained herein is based upon data believed to be reliable and reflects our best professional judgment. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the suitability of the material for their purpose. No warranty is expressed or implied, is given.

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Name : SFCPC-High-Flash Aromatic Naphtha-200

Hazardous ingredients : Trimethylbenzene 、Naphthalene

Signal words: Caution

Hazard statements:

- (1) Combustible liquid;
- (2) Causes mild skin irritation;
- (3) Causes serious eye irritation;
- (4) Suspected of causing cancer;
- (5) Be toxic to aquatic life and have extended continuous effect

Precautions to hazards:

- (1) No smoking;
- (2) Use personal protective equipment;
- (3) In case of fire, extinguish with dry powder, foam, carbon dioxide or water mist;
- (4) Flush the affected eye/skin with a large amount of water immediately in case of eye/skin contact;
- (5) Don't induce vomiting if swallowed, send the victim to hospital immediately.