

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

CAS Number: 110-54-3
Product Name: Hexane
Revision Date: Jul 28, 2021 **Date Printed:** Jul 28, 2021
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name: Thames River Chemical Corp.
Address: 5230 Harvester Road Burlington, ON, CA, L7L 4X4
Emergency Phone: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
Information Phone Number: 905-681-5353
Fax: 905-681-5377
Product/Recommended Uses: For laboratory or industrial use only.

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2
Eye Irritation - Category 2B
Flammable Liquids - Category 2
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2
Skin Irritation - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 3

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Statements - Health

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Causes eye irritation
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
Causes skin irritation
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Hazard Statements - Physical

Highly flammable liquid and vapor

Hazard Statements - Environmental

Harmful to aquatic life

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - General

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Keep out of reach of children.

Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Avoid release to the environment.

Wash/Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take action to prevent static discharges.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

Collect spillage.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, alcohol foam, water spray or dry chemical to extinguish.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.

Specific treatment (see first-aid on the SDS).

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store locked up.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/national/international regulation. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, regional and local laws.

Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified

No data available.

Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified

No data available.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0064742-49-0	NAPHTHA	65% - 80%
0000110-54-3	HEXANE	20% - 45%
0000142-82-5	N-HEPTANE	0% - 1%
0000110-82-7	CYCLOHEXANE	0% - 1%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality or to reflect batch to batch variation.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Transport the person out of the contaminated area, keep warm and allow to rest.
Get medical attention. Symptoms: Euphoria.
At high concentrations: Irritation of eyes (watering, conjunctivitis). Drowsiness; Headaches;
Dizziness; Nausea; Intoxication
If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Eye Contact

Wash immediately in copious amounts of water, keeping eyelids apart for at least 15 minutes and consult a specialist. Symptoms:
Conjunctivitis

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Skin Contact

Immediately remove all soiled or stained clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Symptoms: Skin irritation, Erythema, Oedema, Pruritis.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard. Rinse skin with water/shower and mild soap for 5 minutes or until product is removed.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting to avoid the risk of aspiration into the respiratory tract. Get medical attention immediately. Symptoms: Irritation of the digestive system, Nausea, Vomiting, Abdominal pain, Diarrhea.
In the extent of ingestion with bronchial inhalation: Pneumonopathy with respiratory distress

Rinse mouth.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

No data available.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Notes to physician: No specific antidote; medical staff contacts Poisons Information Center.
All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient.
Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam, water fog, dry chemical, carbon dioxide

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Highly flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.
Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard

Fire-fighting Procedures

Protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn when fighting fires involving chemicals. Contain water runoff when fighting fire as it may be contaminated with product.

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely.

Special Protective Actions

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away.

Recommended Equipment

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Personal Precautions

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 spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment

For emergency responders - If specialized 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."

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Small spill - Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor

Large spill- See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection. Stop leak if without risk.

Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosionproof equipment. Approach 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 spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Ventilate area after clean-up is complete.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Prevention of user exposure: Handle in a well ventilated premises. Evaluate the vapours at their emission source and generally ventilate the premises. DO NOT INHALE VAPOURS. AVOID CONTACT WITH THE EYES, SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANES. Carry out an appropriate industrial operation using sealed apparatus.

Prevention of fire and explosion: Handle away from any source of ignition. Prevent any build-up of static electricity. Do not smoke. Do not use compressed oxygen or air when transferring or pouring the products. Carry out an appropriate industrial operation using sealed apparatus.

Arrange machinery and equipment so as to prevent the sheet of burning product from spreading (retention pits and basins, siphons in the water drainage system, etc.).

OPERATE ONLY ON COLD AND DEGASSED RESERVOIRS IN VENTILATED PREMISES (TO AVOID RISK OF EXPLOSION).

Precautions while moving the product: To prevent risks related to static electricity, ensure that the machinery, equipment and tanks are properly earthed. Prohibit splash loading and ensure that the product is poured slowly, particularly at the beginning of the operation. Do not spray at high pressure (>3 bar).

Hygiene Measures: 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

Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. Report ventilation failures immediately. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements

Technical measures: Prevent any build up of static electricity.

Storage precautions - suitable: Store away from all sources of ignition and heat. Containers and equipment must be earthed in order to prevent sparks due to static electricity. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Incompatible products: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Suitable Containers/Packing: Tank Trucks; Railcars; Barges; Drums

Suitable Materials and Coatings (Chemical Compatibility): Carbon Steel; Stainless Steel; Polyethylene; Polypropylene; Polyester; Teflon

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

Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid storing in direct sunlight or near other heat sources; eliminate all sources of ignition. Protect containers against banging or other physical damage when storing, transferring, or using them.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: Splash goggles. 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. chemical splash goggles. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead

Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids

Skin Protection

Hand protection - Chemical-resistant 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

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.

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.

The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory Protection

Respiratory protection - Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied-air respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	CANsmg	CANsppm	CANtmg	CANtppm	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA TWA (ppm)
CYCLOHEXANE	1290	375	1030	300			1050	300
HEXANE	264	75	176	50			1800	500
N-HEPTANE	2049	500	1640	400			2000	500
NAPHTHA	1800	400	1350	300			2000	500

Chemical Name	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Skin designation	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TLV Basis
CYCLOHEXANE		1					100	CNS impair; eye & URT irr
HEXANE		1					50	CNS impair; peripheral neuropathy; eye irr
N-HEPTANE		1			500		400	CNS impair; URT irr
NAPHTHA		1				[(L)]; [5 (l)];	(L)	URT irr

Chemical Name	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations
CYCLOHEXANE		
HEXANE		Skin; BEI
N-HEPTANE		
NAPHTHA	[A2]; [A4];	[A2]; [A4];

(C) - Ceiling limit, (L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	5.46 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	0.65
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Appearance	Liquid Colourless
Odor Description	N/A
Odor Threshold	N/A
pH	N/A
Melting/Freezing Point	-20 °C
Low Boiling Point	55 °C
High Boiling Point	85 °C
Flash Point	-20 °C

Vapor Pressure	19-50 kPa
Vapor Density	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	1.2 %
Lower Explosion Level	8.3 % v/v
Water Solubility	0.0098 g/L for n-hexane and 0.0137 g/L for
Coefficient Water/Oil	3.6 for isohexane and 4 for normal-hexane.
Viscosity	0.4-0.7 mm ² /s @ 20 C

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s).

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas. Do not store with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur. Violent explosion may occur when chlorinating xylene with 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethyl-2, 4-imidazolidindione (dichlorohydrantoin). The haloimide undergoes immediate self accelerating decomposition.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, toxic fumes.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Acute toxicity: Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

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.

Naphtha (petroleum):

LD50, Oral (Rat)>5000 mg/kg
 LC50, Inhalation (4h)(Rat)>20 mg/L
 LD50, Dermal (Rat)>2000 mg/kg

Heptane:

LD50, Oral (Rat)>5000 mg/kg
 LC50, Inhalation (4h)(Rat)>20 mg/L
 LD50, Dermal (Rabbit)>2000 mg/kg

n-Hexane:

LD50, Oral (Rat): 15840 mg/kg
LC50, Inhalation (4h)(Rat): 48000 ppm

n-Hexane, other isomers:

LC50, Inhalation (4h)(Rat): 48000 ppm

CycloHexane:

LD50, Oral (Rat): >5000 mg/kg
LC50, Inhalation (4h)(Mouse): 70000 mg/m³

0000110-54-3 HEXANE

INHALATION causes irritation of respiratory tract, cough, mild depression, cardiac arrhythmias. It has been reported that a 10 minute exposure to 5,000 ppm caused dizziness and a sensation of giddiness INGESTION causes nausea, vomiting, swelling of abdomen, headache, depression.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Exposure can cause headache, lightheadedness, dizziness, lack of coordination and loss of consciousness.

0064742-49-0 NAPHTHA

May cause Central Nervous System (CNS) depression

Aspiration Hazard

0000110-54-3 HEXANE

ASPIRATION causes severe lung irritation, coughing, pulmonary edema; excitement followed by depression.

0064742-49-0 NAPHTHA

Harmful by ingestion (may cause lung damage by aspiration)

Carcinogenicity

No data available.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity

0000110-54-3 HEXANE

Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxic effects upon human reproduction.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. Based on available literature

0000110-82-7 CYCLOHEXANE

Can irritate and burn the eyes.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Repeated exposure may cause skin rash, dryness and redness.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes eye irritation

0000110-82-7 CYCLOHEXANE

Can irritate and burn the skin.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Can irritate the eyes.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes skin irritation

0000110-54-3 HEXANE

The substance is irritating to the skin

0000110-82-7 CYCLOHEXANE

May affect the central nervous system. May damage the liver and kidneys.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

0000110-54-3 HEXANE

Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. The substance may have effects on the central nervous system and peripheral nervous system. This may result in polyneuropathy.

0064742-49-0 NAPHTHA

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Repeated exposure affects the nervous system

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

0000110-82-7 CYCLOHEXANE

Exposure can cause headache, dizziness and lightheadedness.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

May affect the nervous system.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000110-54-3 HEXANE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and by ingestion.

0000110-82-7 CYCLOHEXANE

Mildly irritating to the respiratory tract. If swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor, through the skin and by ingestion.

0064742-49-0 NAPHTHA

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, respiratory system, skin. May cause central nervous system effects such as dizziness, headache, nausea, and loss of consciousness. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

LC50 (rat): approximately 25000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 103 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (6)

LD50 (oral, rat): Greater than 15000 mg/kg (4)

0000110-82-7 CYCLOHEXANE

LD50 (oral, rat): 8-39 mL/kg (6200 to 30400 mg/kg) (3)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 1300 mg/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 18000 mg/kg (4)

0000110-54-3 HEXANE

LC50 (male rat): 38500 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 77000 ppm (271040 mg/m3) (1-hour exposure) (15)

LC50 (rat): 48000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (16)

LC50 (rat): 73680 ppm (260480 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure) (n-hexane and isomers) (1,3)

LD50 (oral, 14-day old rat): 15840 mg/kg (3)

LD50 (oral, young rat): 32340 mg/kg (3)

LD50 (oral, adult rat): 28700 mg/kg (3,16)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Fish - Pimephales promelas - 96h : Acute LC50 2500 µg/l Fresh water

Harmful to aquatic life

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

0000110-82-7 CYCLOHEXANE

Readily biodegradable

Mobility in Soil

0064742-49-0 NAPHTHA

If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile

Bioaccumulative Potential

N-Hexane

LogPow: 4

BCF: 501.187

0064742-49-0 NAPHTHA

Has the potential to bioaccumulate

Persistence and Degradability

0000110-54-3 HEXANE

Readily biodegradable in water.

0000110-82-7 CYCLOHEXANE

Readily biodegradable

0064742-49-0 NAPHTHA

Expected to be readily biodegradable

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000110-54-3 HEXANE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

0000110-82-7 CYCLOHEXANE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

0064742-49-0 NAPHTHA

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Waste Disposal

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, provincial and local laws.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Canada Information

UN Number: UN1208

Proper shipping name: Hexanes

Hazard class: 3

Packing group: II

U.S. DOT Information

UN Number: UN1208

Proper shipping name: Hexanes

Hazard class: 3

Packing group: II

IMDG Information

UN Number: UN1208

Proper shipping name: Hexanes

Hazard class: 3

Packing group: II

IATA Information

UN Number: UN1208

Proper shipping name: Hexanes

Hazard class: 3

Packing group: II

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0064742-49-0	NAPHTHA	65% - 80%	DSL,TSCA,EU_EC_Inventory - European_EC_Inventory
0000110-54-3	HEXANE	20% - 45%	DSL,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,EU_EC_Inventory - European_EC_Inventory
0000142-82-5	N-HEPTANE	0% - 1%	DSL,TSCA,EU_EC_Inventory - European_EC_Inventory
0000110-82-7	CYCLOHEXANE	0% - 1%	DSL,TSCA,EU_EC_Inventory - European_EC_Inventory

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CANsmg or CANspmm - Canadian Short Term Exposure Level in mg/L or in ppm; CANTmg or CANTppm - Canadian Time Weighted Average in mg/L or in ppm; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center(US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

Version 1.0:

Revision Date: Jul 28, 2021

DISCLAIMER

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