

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Complies with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

Date of Prep: 3/19/97

SECTION 1

SUNNYSIDE CORPORATION
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WHEELING, ILLINOIS 60090
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE

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FOR INFORMATION:

(847) 541-5700

- SUNNYSIDE CORPORATION
- CHEM TREC

Product Class: Petroleum Hydrocarbon
Trade Name: S&L NAPHTHA

Manufacturer's Code:
NPCA HMIS:

808
Health: 2
Flammability: 3
Reactivity: 0

Product Appearance and Odor: Clear, with little if any color; characteristic odor

SECTION 2 -- HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

INGREDIENT	CAS #	PERCENT	ACGIH TLV (TWA)	ACGIH TLV (STEL)	OSHA PEL (TWA)	OSHA PEL (STEL)	VAPOR PRESSURE
Rubber Solvent	64742-89-8		400 PPM				180 MM Hg @ 68° F.
n-Hexane	110-54-3		50 PPM		50 PPM		Not available
Other Hexane Isomers	Varies		500 PPM	1000 PPM	500 PPM	1000 PPM	Not available
n-Heptane	142-82-5		400 PPM	500 PPM	400 PPM	500 PPM	Not available
Other Heptane Isomers	None		Not Est.	Not Est.	Not Est.	Not Est.	Not available
Pentane	109-66-0		600 PPM	750 PPM	600 PPM	750 PPM	Not available
Toluene	108-88-3		50 PPM (SKIN)		100 PPM	150 PPM	Approx. 54 MM Hg @ 25° C
Cyclohexane	110-82-7		300 PPM		300 PPM		Not available
Other C5-C10 Paraffins and Cycloparaffins	None		Not Est.	Not Est.	Not Est.	Not Est.	Not available

SECTION 3 -- EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eye Contact:	Move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with plenty of clear water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Seek medical attention.
Skin Contact:	Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned.
Inhalation:	If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.
Ingestion:	Aspiration hazard. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Get medical attention.
Note to Physician:	Exposure to high concentrations of this material may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. Other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observed for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.

SECTION 4 -- PHYSICAL DATA

The following data represent approximate or typical values. They do not constitute product specifications.

Boiling Range:	114-285° (F)	Vapor Density:	Heavier than air
Evaporation Rate:	Slower than ether	% Volatile By Volume:	100%
Weight Per Gallon:	5.83 Lbs.		
Solubility in Water:	Negligible; less than 0.1%		

SECTION 5 -- FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flammability Classification:	Flammable Liquid - Class IB.
Flash Point:	(0° (F) Tag, Closed Cup
Autoignition Temperature:	520° F.
Lower Explosive Limit:	1% vol.
Extinguishing Media:	Carbon dioxide, foam, dry chemical, water spray. Do not use direct water stream; it will spread fire. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	Extremely flammable. Vapors may cause a flash fire or ignite explosively. Vapors may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flashback. Prevent buildup of vapors or gases to explosive concentrations.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	<p>Do not store or mix with strong oxidants. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure buildup which could result in container rupture. Container areas exposed to direct flame contact should be cooled with large quantities of water as needed to prevent weakening of container structure.</p> <p>Emergency responders in the danger area should wear full bunker gear and a positive pressure NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire exposed containers with water.</p>

SECTION 6 -- HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE Primary Route of Entry:	See Section 2. Inhalation
Eye Contact	Eye irritant. Contact may cause stinging, watering, redness, and swelling.
Skin Contact:	Skin irritant. Contact may cause redness and burning of the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin, burns, and severe skin damage. No information available on skin absorption. Studies of other exposure routes suggest a low degree of hazard by skin absorption.
Inhalation:	Vapors may cause irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory tract. Breathing high vapor concentrations may result in mild central nervous system depression, dizziness, headache, respiratory irritation, convulsions, or loss of consciousness. Prolonged or repeated inhalation may produce peripheral and central nerve damage.
Ingestion:	Ingestion of product may result in vomiting. Aspiration of vomitus into the lungs must be avoided as even small quantities may result in aspiration pneumonitis.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:	<p>Pre-existing eye, skin, respiratory (asthma-like), kidney, liver and peripheral nerve disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.</p> <p>Exposure to high concentrations of this material may cause irregular heartbeats. Persons with pre-existing heart disorders may be more susceptible to this effect.</p>
Target Organs:	Stove and Lantern Naphtha is a potential hazard to the central nervous system, kidney, liver, sense of hearing and peripheral nervous system.
Developmental:	Potential hazard to the fetus.
Carcinogenicity:	Stove and Lantern Naphtha is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

SECTION 7 -- REACTIVITY DATA

Stability:	Stable
Conditions to Avoid:	Heat, sparks and flame.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):	Strong oxidizing agents like liquid chlorine or concentrated oxygen.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Thermal decomposition may yield carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.

SECTION 8 -- SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken in case material is spilled or released: Remove ignition sources, evacuate area, avoid breathing vapors or contact with liquid. Recover free liquid or stop leak if possible. Dike large spills and use absorbent material for small spills. Keep spilled material out of sewers, ditches and bodies of water.

Waste disposal method: Incinerate under safe conditions; dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

SECTION 9 -- SAFE HANDLING AND USE INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection:	Appropriate vapor canister, self-contained breathing apparatus or supplied-air hose mask, if needed.
Ventilation:	Sufficient, in volume and pattern, to keep workroom concentration below current applicable OSHA safety and health requirements. See Section 2. Use explosion-proof equipment. No smoking or open lights.
Protective Gloves:	Rubber or Neoprene.
Eye Protection:	Chemical safety goggles.
Other Protective Equipment:	Impervious clothing or boots, if needed.

SECTION 10 -- SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Dept. of Labor Storage Category:	Flammable Liquid-Class IB.
Hygienic Practices:	Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Keep containers closed when not in use. Avoid eye contact. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash skin with soap and water after contact.
Additional Precautions:	Ground containers when transferring liquid to prevent static accumulation and discharge. Additional information regarding safe handling of products with static accumulation potential can be ordered by contacting the American Petroleum Institute (API) for API Recommended Practice 2003, entitled "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lighting, and Stray Currents" (American Petroleum Institute, 1720 L Street Northwest, Washington, DC 20005), or the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) for NFPA 77 entitled "Static Electricity" (National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101).
Empty Container Warning:	"Empty" containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Do not attempt to clean since residue is difficult to remove. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to supplier or disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

SECTION 11 -- ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This product contains the following toxic chemical(s) which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372:

TOXIC CHEMICAL	CAS #	APPROXIMATE % BY WEIGHT
n-Hexane	110-54-3	12-18%
Toluene	108-88-3	0-6%
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1-3%

SARA Title III Hazard Categories: Immediate (Acute) Health, Delayed (Chronic) Health, Fire.

Common Names: Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Aliphatic Hydrocarbon, Petroleum Distillate.

California Proposition 65: This product contains trace amounts of Toluene, a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm, and trace amounts of Benzene, a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. D.O.T. Proper Shipping Name:	Petroleum Distillates, NOS
U.S. D.O.T. Hazard Class & Packing Group:	3, II
U.S. D.O.T. Identification Number:	UN 1268

Refer to 49 CFR for possible exceptions and exemptions.