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THE POWER OF THREE³

PHARMCO-AAPER

AND COMMERCIAL ALCOHOLS

Product Information (203) 740-3471 / Emergency Assistance CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

Manufacturer: PHARMCO-AAPER
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Petroleum Ether 35-60°C

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Petroleum Ether
Synonym(s): Ligroin; Benzin; Petroleum Naphtha, Naphtha ASTM, Petroleum Spirits,
Molecular Formula: Not applicable.
Molecular Weight: Not applicable.

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS No	Percent	Hazardous
Petroleum Distillates	8032-32-4	90.0-100%	Yes

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

WARNING! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.
HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. HARMFUL IF INHALED. MAY AFFECT CENTRAL NERVOUS
SYSTEM. MAY CAUSE IRRITATION TO SKIN, EYES, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT.

NFPA Hazard Ratings: Health - 1, Flammability - 4, Reactivity - 0

NOTE: NFPA ratings involve data and interpretations that may vary from company to company. They are intended only for rapid, general identification of the magnitude of the specific hazard. To deal adequately with the safe handling of this material, all the information contained in this MSDS must be considered.

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation: Inhalation may cause symptoms of intoxication and peripheral nerve disorders and central nervous system

depression. Symptoms of overexposure include loss of appetite, muscle weakness, impairment of motor action, dizziness and drowsiness. May also cause throat irritation.

Ingestion: Local irritation with burning sensation in mouth, esophagus, and stomach. Vomiting, blurred vision, and diarrhea may also occur. Cases of chemical pneumonia have been reported from ingestion of this substance. Nervous system disorders paralleling those from inhalation exposure may also occur.

Skin Contact: May cause irritation. The liquid acts as a defatting agent on the skin.

Eye Contact: Vapors may cause irritation. Splashes may cause redness and pain.

Chronic Exposure: Prolonged overexposure may cause drying and cracking of the skin and associated dermatitis. No chronic systematic effects have been reported from widespread industrial use.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions: Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired liver, kidney or respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

Ingestion: Aspiration hazard. If swallowed, vomiting may occur spontaneously, but DO NOT INDUCE. If vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician immediately.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Call a physician, immediately. Wash clothing before reuse.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

Note to Physician: Monitor all significant inhalations and all ingestions for signs of toxicity and development of pulmonary edema for at least 6 hours.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire:

Flash point: -18C (0F) CC

Autoignition temperature: 288C (550F)

Flammable limits in air % by volume: lel: 1.1; uel: 5.9

Values listed are for petroleum ether. Extremely Flammable Liquid and Vapor! Vapor may cause flash fire. Dangerous fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire.

Explosion: Above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Sealed containers may rupture when heated. Sensitive to static discharge.

Fire Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide. Water may be ineffective. Do not allow water runoff to enter sewers or waterways.

Special Information: In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Water

spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors, to protect personnel attempting to stop leak, and to flush spills away from exposures. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e. g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust. Do not flush to sewer! If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors, to protect personnel attempting to stop leak, and to flush spills away from exposures. US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Protect against physical damage. Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated location, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Separate from incompatibles. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage and use areas should be No Smoking areas. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Isolate from incompatible substances. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. DANGER! DO NOT OPEN Unless Contents Are At Room temperature (72F) or Below. Allow at least 24 hours for material to cool to room temperature before opening container.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Airborne Exposure Limits:

- OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): 300 ppm (TWA), 400 ppm (STEL)
- ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV): 300 ppm (TWA), A3 - Animal Carcinogen.

Ventilation System: A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices, most recent edition, for details.

Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved): If the exposure limit is exceeded, a half-face organic vapor respirator may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. A full-face piece organic vapor respirator may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. WARNING: Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Skin Protection: Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact. Wear protective gloves and clean body-covering clothing.

Eye Protection: Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Clear, colorless liquid.
Odor: Gasoline or kerosene.
Solubility: Insoluble in water.
Specific Gravity: 0.60 - 0.75
pH: No information found.
% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F): 100
Boiling Point: 20 - 75C (68 - 167F)
Melting Point: < -73C (< -99F)
Vapor Density (Air=1): 2.5
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): ca. 40 @ 20C (68F)
Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1): ca. 10

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Heat and sunlight can contribute to instability.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide may form when heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Incompatibilities: Strong oxidizers. Will attack some forms of plastics, rubber and coatings.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, flame, ignition sources, sunlight and incompatibles.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation rat LC50: 3400 ppm/4H. Investigated as a reproductive effector.

-----\Cancer Lists\-----

Ingredient	---NTP Carcinogen---		IARC Category
	Known	Anticipated	
Petroleum Distillates (8032-32-4)	No	No	None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Fate: When released into the soil, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released into the soil, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into water, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released to water, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. This material has an estimated bioconcentration factor (BCF) of less than 100. This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. When released into the air, this material is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days. When released into the air, this material may be removed from the atmosphere to a moderate extent by wet deposition.

Environmental Toxicity: No information found.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA

the information is sufficient or correct in all cases. Users should consider these data only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determinations of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use and disposal of these materials and the safety and health of employees and customers and the protection of the environment.