

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



## Section 1. Identification

<b>GHS product identifier</b>	: Heptane (19043)
<b>Chemical name</b>	: Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light
<b>Synonyms</b>	: Petroleum hydrocarbon solvent; Commercial Heptane; C7-rich Solvent; CITGO® Material Code No.: 19043
<b>Material uses</b>	: Hydrocarbon Solvent
<b>Code</b>	: 19043
<b>MSDS #</b>	: 19043

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Not applicable.

<b>Supplier's details</b>	: CITGO Petroleum Corporation Lemont Refinery 135th Street & New Avenue Lemont, IL 60439 custsol@citgo.com
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<b>Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)</b>	: Technical Contact: (630) 257-4112 (M-F 8 AM - 4 PM CT) (800) 967-7601 (24 Hr) (8am - 4pm CT M-F) Medical Emergency: (832) 486-4700 CHEMTREC Emergency: (800) 424-9300 (United States Only)
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## Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>OSHA/HCS status</b>	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
<b>Classification of the substance or mixture</b>	: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 2 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1

### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
Causes skin irritation.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
Toxic to aquatic life.  
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Precautionary statements

## Section 2. Hazards identification

- Prevention** : Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Response** : Collect spillage. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention.
- Storage** : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Supplemental label elements** : Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor may cause flash fire or explosion. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Substance
- Chemical name** : Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light
- Other means of identification** : Petroleum hydrocarbon solvent;  
Commercial Heptane;  
C7-rich Solvent;  
CITGO® Material Code No.: 19043

### CAS number/other identifiers

**CAS number** : 64742-49-0

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
C7-C8 Alkanes	60 - 100	**
C7-C8 Cycloalkanes	5 - 10	**

\* = Various      \*\* = Mixture      \*\*\* = Proprietary

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to process variation.

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.**

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open

## Section 4. First aid measures

airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

- Skin contact** : Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation. Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
headache  
dizziness/vertigo  
drowsiness/fatigue  
nausea or vomiting  
unconsciousness  
Une sureexposition répétée ou prolongée aux solvants peut causer des dommages au cerveau ou à d'autres systèmes nerveux. Les symptômes peuvent inclure la perte de mémoire, la perte de capacité intellectuelle et la perte de coordination.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
dryness  
cracking  
redness
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : En cas d'ingestion, ce matériau présente un risque significatif d'aspiration et de pneumonie chimique. L'induction de vomissements n'est pas recommandée. Envisager du charbon activé et/ou un lavage gastrique. Si le patient est obnubilé, protéger les voies respiratoires par une intubation endotrachéale à ballonnet ou en plaçant le corps en position de Trendelenburg et en décubitus latéral gauche.
- Specific treatments** : Treat symptomatically and supportively.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that gas or vapor is still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media** : Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. PETIT FEU : Vapeur, CO<sub>2</sub>, poudre chimique ou gaz inerte (par exemple, azote).LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, ignition or explosion.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

: Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. 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. This material is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide

### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

: 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.

### Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**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".

### Environmental precautions

: Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

### 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. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof 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.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges include but are not limited to: mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations. Restrict flow velocity according to API 2003 (2008), NFPA 77 (2007), and Laurence Britton, "Avoiding Static Ignition Hazards in Chemical Operations". To reduce potential for static discharge, ensure that all equipment is properly grounded and bonded and meets appropriate electrical classification requirements.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : 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 before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.
- Bulk Storage Conditions:** Maintain all storage tanks in accordance with applicable regulations. Use necessary controls to monitor tank inventories. Inspect all storage tanks on a periodic basis. Test tanks and associated piping for tightness. Maintain the automatic leak detection devices to assure proper working condition.

Head spaces in tanks and other containers may contain a mixture of air and vapor in the flammable range. Vapor may be ignited by static discharge. Storage area must meet OSHA requirements and applicable fire codes. Additional information regarding the design and control of hazards associated with the handling and storage of flammable and combustible liquids may be found in professional and industrial documents including, but not limited to, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publications NFPA 30 ("Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code"), NFPA 77 ("Recommended Practice on Static Electricity") and the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, ("Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents").

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Exposure limits</u>
C7-C8 Alkanes	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States).</b> TWA: 1500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
C7-C8 Cycloalkanes	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States).</b> TWA: 1500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
Heptane	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2021).</b> TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1640 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 2050 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).</b> TWA: 85 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 350 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. CEIL: 440 ppm 15 minutes. CEIL: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).</b> TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 2000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
Heptane (19043)	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States)</b> 342 ppm (1400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) 8 hour(s) Notes: La TLV pour le solvant d'hydrocarbure est basée sur la procédure décrite à l'annexe H (« Méthode de calculs réciproques pour certaines vapeurs de solvant d'hydrocarbure raffiné ») des directives ACGIH TLVs® et BEIs®. Le mélange GGV (ACGIH TLV) est basé sur la colonne B (McKee et al., 2005) du tableau 1 (« Valeurs indicatives du groupe ») de l'annexe H.

#### Appropriate engineering controls

: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

#### Environmental exposure controls

: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, vapor controls, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

#### Individual protection measures

##### Hygiene measures

: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

##### Eye/face 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: chemical 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. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

##### Skin protection

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hand protection** : Avoid skin contact with liquid. 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. Recommandé : Gants résistants aux produits chimiques, de qualité industrielle, fabriqués en nitrile, néoprène, polyéthylène, caoutchouc fluoroélastomère ou chlorure de polyvinyle approuvés par le fabricant de gants. 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. Leather gloves are not protective for liquid contact.
- Body protection** : Avoid skin contact with liquid. 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** : Avoid skin contact with liquid. 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. Leather boots are not protective for liquid contact.
- Respiratory protection** : Avoid inhalation of gases, vapors, mists or dusts. 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. Si un respirateur purificateur d'air est approprié, utilisez-en un équipé de cartouches conçues pour les vapeurs organiques.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Transparent, colorless.
- Odor** : Characteristic hydrocarbon solvent odor.
- pH** : Not available.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : 93 to 99°C (199.4 to 210.2°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -9°C (15.8°F) [Tagliabue (ASTM D-56)]
- Evaporation rate** : 4.5 (n-butyl acetate. = 1)
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Lower: 1%  
Upper: 6.7%
- Vapor pressure** : 6 kPa (45 mm Hg)
- Relative vapor density** : 3 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 0.7
- Density lbs/gal** : 5.8 lbs/gal
- Density gm/cm<sup>3</sup>** : Not available.
- Gravity, °API** : Estimated 71 @ 60 F
- Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : 246°C (474.8°F)
- Conductivity** : <50 picosiemens/meter (sans ajout)
- Flow time (ISO 2431)** : Not available.
- Particle characteristics**
- Median particle size** : Not applicable.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s).
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- 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. Ne pas stocker avec des agents oxydants forts.
- Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:  
oxidizing materials
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Heptane	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-

**Conclusion/Summary** : **heptane**: L'heptane est un dépresseur du SNC et une narcose à des concentrations élevées.

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

**Skin** : No additional information.

**Eyes** : No additional information.

**Respiratory** : No additional information.

#### Sensitization

Not available.

**Skin** : No additional information.

**Respiratory** : No additional information.

#### Mutagenicity

Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary** : **heptane**: Le n-heptane n'était pas mutagène dans le test Salmonella/microsome (Ames).

#### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary** : No additional information.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary** : No additional information.

#### Teratogenicity

Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary** : No additional information.



## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
C7-C8 Alkanes	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
C7-C8 Cycloalkanes	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Heptane	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
C7-C8 Alkanes	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
C7-C8 Cycloalkanes	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Heptane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation. Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
headache  
dizziness/vertigo  
drowsiness/fatigue  
nausea or vomiting  
unconsciousness  
Une surexposition répétée ou prolongée aux solvants peut causer des dommages au cerveau ou à d'autres systèmes nerveux. Les symptômes peuvent inclure la perte de mémoire, la perte de capacité intellectuelle et la perte de coordination.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
dryness  
cracking  
redness
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Short term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

**General** : Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

**Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
Heptane	N/A	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Heptane	Acute EC50 1.5 mg/l Acute LC50 4 mg/l Acute LC50 375000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 4924 ppm Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna Fish - Carassius auratus Fish - Oreochromis mossambicus Fish - Gambusia affinis - Adult	48 hours 24 hours 96 hours 96 hours

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Persistence and degradability

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Heptane (19043)	-	70%; < 28 day(s)	Readily

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Heptane	4.66	552	high

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations






### Disposal methods

: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

### RCRA classification

: D001, D018

## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1206	UN1206	UN1206
UN proper shipping name	Heptanes	Heptanes	Heptanes
Transport hazard class(es)	3  	3  	3 
Packing group	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

### Additional information

#### DOT Classification

: This product is not regulated as a marine pollutant when transported on inland waterways in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg or by road, rail, or inland air in non-bulk sizes, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of §§ 173.24 and 173.24a.

**Limited quantity** Yes.

**Packaging instruction** Exceptions: 150. Non-bulk: 202. Bulk: 242.

**Quantity limitation** Passenger aircraft/rail: 5 L. Cargo aircraft: 60 L.

**Special provisions** IB2, T4, TP2

#### TDG Classification

: Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark). The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail.

#### ADR/RID

: The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

#### IMDG

: The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

**Emergency schedules** F-E, S-D

#### IATA

: The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

**Quantity limitation** Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 5 L. Packaging instructions: 353. Cargo Aircraft Only: 60 L. Packaging instructions: 364. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 1 L. Packaging instructions: Y341.

## Section 14. Transport information

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are listed or exempted.

**Clean Water Act (CWA) 307:** toluene; ethylbenzene; benzene

**Clean Water Act (CWA) 311:** cyclohexane; toluene; ethylbenzene; benzene

This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

### SARA 302/304

#### Composition/information on ingredients

**SARA 304 RQ** : Not applicable.

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2  
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1  
HNOC - Static-accumulating flammable liquid  
HNOC - Defatting irritant

#### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Classification
C7-C8 Alkanes	60 - 100	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
C7-C8 Cycloalkanes	5 - 10	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

### State regulations


**Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: HEPTANE; N-HEPTANE

**New York** : None of the components are listed.

**New Jersey** : The following components are listed: n-HEPTANE; HEPTANE

**Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: HEPTANE

### California Prop. 65 Clear and Reasonable Warnings (2018)

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylbenzene, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and n-hexane, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

## Section 15. Regulatory information

Ingredient name	%	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
n-hexane	<0.1	No.	Yes.	-	Yes.
toluene	<0.1	No.	Yes.	-	Yes.
ethylbenzene	<0.001	Yes.	No.	Yes.	-
cumene	<0.001	Yes.	No.	-	-
benzene	<0.001	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.

### International regulations

#### Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

### Inventory list

<b>United States</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Australia</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Canada</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>China</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Europe</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Japan</b>	: <b>Japan inventory (CSCL):</b> All components are listed or exempted. <b>Japan inventory (ISHL):</b> All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Malaysia</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>New Zealand</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Philippines</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Taiwan</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Thailand</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Turkey</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Viet Nam</b>	: Not determined.

## Section 16. Other information

### National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

### Procedure used to derive the classification

**Section 16. Other information**

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Justification</b>
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 2 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method  Expert judgment Calculation method Calculation method

**History**

**Date of printing** : 4/13/2022  
**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 4/13/2022  
**Date of previous issue** : 8/22/2012  
**Version** : 9

**Key to abbreviations**

: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
 IATA = International Air Transport Association  
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
 UN = United Nations

**References**

: Not available.

▣ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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