

Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Thermal Cracked

Safety Data Sheet

Number 11319

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Thermal Cracked
SDS Number : 11319
Revision Date : 1/23/2025

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : Martinez Refining Company LLC
3485 Pacheco Blvd
Martinez, CA 94553

Telephone : 925-313-3601

Emergency telephone number : 800-424-9300 (Chemtrec)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use :
Refinery stream.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 1
Skin irritation : Category 2
Aspiration hazard : Category 1
Reproductive toxicity : Category 2
Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 1B
Carcinogenicity : Category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Inhalation) : Category 3 (Inhalation, Narcotic effects.)
Chronic aquatic toxicity : Category 2

GHS Label element

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Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Danger

Hazard statements

: **PHYSICAL HAZARDS:**
H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H340 May cause genetic defects if inhaled.
H350 May cause cancer.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

: **Prevention:**
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
Response:
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
Storage:
P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Moderately irritating to eyes.

Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space.

A component or components of this material may cause cancer.

This product contains benzene which may cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

This material is a static accumulator.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), an extremely flammable and toxic gas, and other hazardous vapours may evolve and collect in the headspace of storage tanks, transport vessels and other enclosed containers.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

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SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous components

Chemical Name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (%)
naphtha (petroleum), light thermal cracked	Naphtha (petroleum), light thermal cracked	64741-74-8	100

Further information

Contains:

Chemical Name	Identification number	Concentration [%]
Toluene	108-88-3, 203-625-9	5 - 25
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7, 215-535-7	5 - 25
benzene	71-43-2, 200-753-7	0.1 - 1
cyclohexane	110-82-7, 203-806-2	1 - 5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4, 202-849-4	1 - 5
Trimethylbenzene, all isomers	25551-13-7, 247-099-9	0 - 5
n-Hexane	110-54-3, 203-777-6	0 - 5
Naphthalene	91-20-3, 202-049-5	0 - 0.5
Cumene	98-82-8, 202-704-5	0 - 0.5

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- In case of eye contact : Flush eyes with water while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision, or swelling persist transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- If swallowed : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.
Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and a temporary redness of the eye.
If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

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The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.

Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination.

Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

Damage to blood-forming organs may be evidenced by: a) fatigue and anaemia (RBC), b) decreased resistance to infection, and/or excessive bruising and bleeding (platelet effect).

Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

Immediate medical attention, special treatment : Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Hazardous combustion products may include:
A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).
Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.
Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Further information : If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately.
Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.
If possible remove containers from the danger zone.
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Vapour can travel for considerable distances both above and below the ground surface. Underground services (drains, pipelines, cable ducts) can provide preferential flow paths. Do not breathe fumes, vapor. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas meter. Do not operate electrical equipment.
- Environmental precautions : Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater. Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.
- Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Take precautionary measures against static discharges. For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
- Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
- Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

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cannot be contained.

Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Chapter 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering.
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
Prevent spillages.
For comprehensive advice on handling, product transfer, storage and tank cleaning refer to the product supplier.
Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses. Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse.
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
- Precautions for safe handling : When using do not eat or drink.
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.
Never siphon by mouth.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Avoid exposure.
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
- Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

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- Product Transfer : Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.
- Storage**
- Other data : Tank storage:
Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.
Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.
The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.
Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.
- Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel., Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product., For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint., For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.
Unsuitable material: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene., However, some may be suitable for glove materials.
- Container Advice : Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Containers, even those that have been emp-

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tied, can contain explosive vapours.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable.

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).
CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics – Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Toluene	108-88-3	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	200 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		CEIL	300 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		Peak	500 ppm	OSHA Z-2
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	150 ppm	ACGIH
benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.5 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH
		PEL	1 ppm	OSHA CARC
		STEL	5 ppm	OSHA CARC
		TWA	10 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		CEIL	25 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		Peak	50 ppm	OSHA Z-2
cyclohexane	110-82-7	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	25 ppm	ACGIH
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	500 ppm 1,800 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
Trimethylbenzene, all isomers	25551-13-7	TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
n-Hexane	110-54-3	TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
Naphthalene	91-20-3	STEL	15 ppm	ACGIH

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		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
Cumene	98-82-8	TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
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Biological occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene	In blood	Prior to last shift of work-week	0.02 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Toluene		Toluene	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.03 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Toluene		o-Cresol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 .mg/g Creatinine	ACGIH BEI
benzene	71-43-2	S-Phenylmercapturic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	25 .µg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
benzene		t,t-Muconic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	500 .µg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Sum of mandelic acid and phenyl glyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift at end of work-week	0.7 .g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene				End of shift	0,15 .g/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Ethylbenzene		Ethylbenzene	In end-exhaled air	Not critical		ACGIH BEI
n-Hexane	110-54-3	2,5-Hexane-	Urine	End of shift at	0.4 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

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		dione		end of work- week		
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Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods
<http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances
<http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany
<http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

Engineering measures

: The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:
Use sealed systems as far as possible.
Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.
Prevent unauthorised persons entering the zone.
Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance

General Information:

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise ex-

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posure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection
Remarks

: Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replace-

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ment regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material.

Eye protection	: Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas. If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide adequate eye protection.
Skin and body protection	: Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.
Protective measures	: Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
Hygiene measures	: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: liquid liquid
Colour	: Colourless to yellowish Not applicable
Odour	: hydrocarbon-like Not applicable
Odour Threshold	: Data not available
pH	: Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	: Data not available
Boiling point/boiling range	: 26 - 230 °C / 79 - 446 °F Method: Unspecified
Flash point	: <= -40 °C / -40 °F Method: Unspecified
Evaporation rate	: Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	: 8 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	: 1 %(V)

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Vapour pressure	: 9 - 100 kPa (38 °C / 100 °F) Method: Unspecified
	20 - 180 kPa (50 °C / 122 °F) Method: Unspecified
Relative vapour density	: Data not available
Relative density	: Data not available
Density	: 740 - 870 kg/m ³ (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F) Method: Unspecified
Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: Data not available
Solubility in other solvents	: Data not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Data not available
Auto-ignition temperature	: 280 - 470 °C / 536 - 878 °F
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, dynamic	: no data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: 0.25 - 0.75 m ² /s (40 °C / 104 °F) Method: Unspecified
	Method: Unspecified Data not available
Explosive properties	: Classification Code: Not classified
Oxidizing properties	: Not applicable
Conductivity	: Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	: Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

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In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

Incompatible materials : Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous decomposition products : Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.
Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Information on likely routes of exposure

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Low toxicity:

Remarks: Based on human experience, breathing of vapours or mists may cause a temporary burning sensation to nose, throat and lungs.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity:

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration) :
Remarks: Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

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Remarks: Expected to be slightly irritating.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., May cause heritable genetic damage

Remarks: Mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams have shown predominantly negative results.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., Known human carcinogen.

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

Remarks: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

Remarks: An epidemiology study of more than 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers found no significantly increased risk of death from leukemia, multiple myeloma, or kidney cancer associated with gasoline exposure.

IARC	Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans	
	benzene	71-43-2
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
	Naphthalene	91-20-3
	Cumene	98-82-8
	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
ACGIH	Confirmed human carcinogen	
	benzene	71-43-2
	Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans	
	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
OSHA	OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen	

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	benzene	71-43-2
NTP	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	
	Naphthalene	91-20-3
	benzene	71-43-2

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

:
Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Causes foeto-toxicity at doses which are maternally toxic.

Remarks: Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3., May impair fertility at doses which produce other toxic effects.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy indicate that toluene can cause birth defects, growth retardation and learning difficulties.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans

Remarks: Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3., Peripheral nervous system: repeated exposure causes peripheral neuropathy in animals.

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., Blood-forming organs: repeated exposure affects the bone marrow.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with

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irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Abuse of vapours has been associated with organ damage and death.

Remarks: May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome)., Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2.

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product. The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Expected to be toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Expected to be toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Expected to be toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Expected to be harmful: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Expected to be inherently biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

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Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: If product enters soil, one or more constituents will be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.
Floats on water.

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard.
Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums.
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container.

Local legislation
Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

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US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1268
Proper shipping name : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Class : 3
Packing group : I
Labels : 3
ERG Code : 128
Marine pollutant : no

International Regulation

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1268
Proper shipping name : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Class : 3
Packing group : I
Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1268
Proper shipping name : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
(Naphtha (petroleum), light thermal cracked)
Class : 3
Packing group : I
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : yes

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Pollution category : Y
Ship type : 3
Product name : Benzene
Special precautions : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

Additional Information : MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards : Flammable liquid, Carcinogen

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
Benzene	71-43-2	10	50
Xylene	1330-20-7	100	400

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Toluene	108-88-3	1000	4000
Naphthalene	91-20-3	100	*
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1000	*
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1000	*
n-Hexane	110-54-3	5000	*
Cumene	98-82-8	5000	*

*: Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Fire Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 302 : No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Toluene	108-88-3	25 %
benzene	71-43-2	1 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	5 %
n-Hexane	110-54-3	4.9999 %
cyclohexane	110-82-7	5 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.5 %

Clean Water Act

The following Hazardous Chemicals are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3:

benzene	71-43-2	1 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	5 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.5 %
cyclohexane	110-82-7	5 %
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	25 %
Toluene	108-88-3	25 %

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Toluene	108-88-3
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7
benzene	71-43-2
cyclohexane	110-82-7
Trimethylbenzene, all isomers	25551-13-7

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Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
n-Hexane	110-54-3
Cumene	98-82-8
Naphthalene	91-20-3

New Jersey Right To Know

Toluene	108-88-3
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7
benzene	71-43-2
cyclohexane	110-82-7
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
n-Hexane	110-54-3
Naphthalene	91-20-3

California Prop 65

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.
WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 1, 3, 0

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
BEL = Biological exposure limits
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
EC = European Commission
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial

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Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level
OE_HP V = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

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