

Transform Product Safety Technical Manual

CHEMICAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

part 1 Chemical and corporate identity

Chemical name : Special white oil (D70)

Supplier name : Changshu Runzhi Petrochemical Co., Ltd.

address : Xinlian Village, He City, Zhitang Town, Changshu City, Jiangsu Province

phone : 051252543595

Emergency call : 051252541724

fax number : 051252543595

Email address : 3004122@qq.com

Recommended use : Used as a solvent and cleaning agent, etc.

Restricted use :

part 2 Risk overview

Hazard category : Non-flammable liquid

Label elements :

Entry route : Inhalation, ingestion, absorption through skin

Health hazard : Long-term exposure has an anesthetic effect on the central nervous system, can cause chronic poisoning, damage the hematopoietic system, cause chronic poisoning, irritate and sensitize skin and mucous membranes, and cause hemorrhagic leukemia.

Environmental hazards : This substance is harmful to the environment, so special attention should be paid to the pollution of water bodies.

Explosion hazard : Flammable product. Its vapor and air can form an explosive mixture. It may burn and explode when exposed to open flames and high heat.

Emergency Summary :

Part 3 Ingredient/composition information

The difference between pure product and mixture : Pure

Chemical name : Special white oil D70

Harmful ingredients and : Aromatics $\leq 0.10\%$ 71-43-2

content

Part 4 first-aid

Suck	Enter	Quickly leave the scene to a place with fresh air. Keep the airway open. Give oxygen when breathing is difficult. If breathing and heartbeat stop, perform artificial respiration and cardiac massage immediately. Seek medical attention. Avoid adrenaline.
skin contact		Take off contaminated clothes and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.
eye contact		Open the upper and lower eyelids immediately, rinse with running water or normal saline for at least 15 minutes and seek medical attention.
food	Enter	Drink enough warm water, induce vomiting, and seek medical attention.

Part 5 Fire-fighting measures

Fire extinguishing method and extinguishing agent		Foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder, sand can be used to extinguish the fire, but water is ineffective.
Dangerous characteristics		Its vapor and air form an explosive mixture, which can cause combustion and explosion when exposed to open flames and high heat energy. It can react with oxidants. Its vapor is heavier than air, and can spread to distant places at a lower level, and it will reignite when it encounters a fire source. If the internal pressure of the container increases due to high heat, there is a risk of cracking and explosion. If the flow rate is too fast, static electricity is easily generated and accumulated.
Special fire fighting method		
Special protective equipment to protect firefighters		Firefighters must wear gas masks and full-body firefighting suits to put out the fire in the upwind direction. Move the container from the fire scene to an open place as much as possible. Keep the fire container cool by spraying water until the fire is over. If the container in the fire scene has changed color or produces sound from the safety relief device, it must be evacuated immediately.

Part 6 ventleakEmergency treatment

Emergency treatment		Cut off the fire source. Quickly evacuate personnel from the leaked contaminated area to a safe area, enter the street for isolation, and strictly restrict access. It is recommended that emergency response personnel wear self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus and wear protective clothing.
Environmental protection		Cut off the source as much as possible. Prevent entry into

measures	restricted spaces such as sewers and flood drains.
Elimination method	Small amount of leakage: collect the spilled liquid in a closed container as much as possible, absorb the remaining liquid with sand, activated carbon or other inert materials, or brush with an emulsion made of incombustible dispersant, and put the lotion in the waste water after dilution system. A large number of leaks: construct dikes or dig pits for storage. Cover with foam to reduce steam hazards, spray mist water to cool and dilute the steam to protect on-site personnel. Use explosion-proof pump to transfer to tanker or special collector, recycle or transport to waste treatment plant for treatment.

Precaution:

Part 7 Handling and storage

Handling matters	Airtight operation, strengthen ventilation. Operators must undergo special training and strictly abide by operating procedures. It is recommended that operators wear self-priming filter-type gas masks, chemical protective glasses, anti-toxic substances seepage through overalls, and rubber oil-resistant gloves. Use explosion-proof ventilation systems and equipment. Prevent the vapor from leaking into the air in the workplace. Avoid contact with oxidants. When filling, it should be noted that the flow rate does not exceed 5M/S, and there is a grounding device to prevent static electricity from accumulating. When handling, load and unload with care to prevent damage to packaging and containers. Equipped with corresponding types of fire fighting equipment and emergency treatment equipment. Empty containers may be harmful residues.
Precautions for storage	Store in a cool, ventilated warehouse. Keep away from fire and heat sources. In hot season, the storage temperature should not exceed 30°C. Prevent direct sunlight. It must be sealed and packaged and not in contact with air. It should be stored separately from oxidants and edible chemicals, and avoid mixed storage. The switch is located outside the warehouse. Equipped with the appropriate variety and quantity of fire equipment. Use explosion-proof lighting and ventilation facilities. It is forbidden to use mechanical equipment and tools that easily generate sparks. The storage area should be equipped with leakage emergency treatment equipment and suitable storage materials.

Part 8 Exposure control/personal protection

Maximum allowable concentration	: China MAC (mg/m ³) No standard established
Monitoring method	:no data
Engineering control method	: The production process is closed and fully ventilated. Provide safety shower and eyewash equipment.
Respiratory protection	: Generally, special protection is not required. When the concentration in the air exceeds the standard, it is recommended to wear a filter gas mask (half-mask). When emergency rescue or evacuation, you should wear an air or oxygen respirator.

Hand protection : Wear rubber and oil resistant gloves.

Eye protection : Generally, special protection is not required, but it is recommended to wear chemical safety glasses under special circumstances.

Skin and body protection : Wear work clothes.

Other protection : Smoking is strictly prohibited at the work site. Avoid long-term repeated contact. Avoid drinking alcoholic beverages before work, work in cans, restricted spaces or other high-concentration areas, and must be supervised.

Part 9 Physical and chemical properties

Appearance and traits : Colorless transparent liquid odor No fragrance:

PH value : Melting point (°C) :no data

Boiling point (°C) : 180~260 Flash point (°C) : 72

Upper explosion limit%(V/V) : 5 Lower explosion limit%(V/V) :0.7

Vapor Pressure : 0.03-0.06/20°C steamdensity(air=1):2.77

density :0.805 Solubility : Insoluble in water, soluble in most organic solvents such as alcohol

Octanol/water partition coefficient: not available

Natural temperature (°C) : Decomposition temperature :

Part 10 Stability and reactivity

stability :stable

Dangerous reaction :Strong oxidants

Conditions to avoid : Open flame, high fever

Incompatible substances :

Hazardous decomposition products : Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide

Part 11 Toxicological information

Acute toxicity : LD50: 36000 mg/kg (rat oral); 7072 mg/kg (rabbit skin), LC50: no

data

Skin irritation or corrosion : It has a stimulating effect on the skin and mucous membranes, an anesthetic effect on the central nervous system, and an inhibitory effect on the hematopoietic system.

Eye irritation or corrosion : Vapor can cause eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin irritation : Neurasthenic syndrome is the main manifestation. In severe cases, muscle tremor and ataxia may occur. There are also eye and respiratory tract irritation, contact dermatitis, dryness and other skin damage.

Germ cell mutagenicity :no data

Carcinogenicity :no data

Reproductive toxicity :

Specific target organ system toxicity-single exposure:

Specific target organ system toxicity-repeated exposure:

Inhalation hazard : Inhalation of high-concentration kerosene vapor, often firstly excited, then turned to inhibition, manifested as fatigue, headache, tingling sensation, trance, muscle tremor, ataxia, and movement; severe disorientation, delirium, confusion, etc. .

Part 12 Ecological information

Ecotoxicity LC100 12.8 m mol/L 24h (Tetrahymena pyriformis).
 LC50 27mg/L 96h (small arm shrimp); LC50 20mg/L 96 h (brown shrimp)
 LC50 108 mg/L 96h (flea-like juvenile of yellow tract crab)
 LC50 12mg/L 1 h (one year of European trout); LC50 63mg/L 14 d (rainbow trout)
 LC50 370 mg/L 48h (Mexican salamander 3~4 weeks after hatching)
 LC50 90mg/L 148 h (slippery toad 3~4 weeks after hatching)
 LD50 46 mg/L 24 h (goldfish); 20mg/L 14~48h (bluegill sunfish)
 LD100 34 mg/L 24 h or 60 mg/L 2 h (bluegill sunfish)
 TLm 66~21 mg/L 24 h, 48h (sea shrimp)
 TLm 35.5~33.5 mg/L 24 h soft water, 24.4~32mg/L, 96h (hard water blackhead minnow)
 TLm 22.5~33.5 mg/L 24h, 96h soft water (bluegill sunfish); TLm34.4L 24h, 96h, soft water (goldfish)
 TLm 36.6 mg/L 24 h, 96h soft water (rainbow trout), TLm 395mg/L 24 h, 96h (eating fish)

Persistence and degradability When the initial concentration is 20mg/L, 24%, 44% and 47% (in brown soil) are degraded within 1, 5 and 10 weeks respectively; at low concentrations, the removal rate is 44%-100% (in the sewage Treatment plant).

Potential bioaccumulation BFC: Japanese eel 3.5; Daxiyang herring 4.4; Goldfish 4.3

Mobility in soil : The half-life of photolysis is 13.5d (calculated) or 17d (experimental).

Part 13 Disposal

Nature of waste :Hazardous Waste

Disposal methods : Treated by controlled incineration

Disposal considerations : Mix and absorb with sand wood or other non-combustible adsorbents, and then collect them to waste disposal sites for disposal. It can also be incinerated on the spot while ensuring safety. If there is a large amount of leakage, use the embankment for storage, and then collect, transfer, recycle or send the waste to the disposal site for disposal.

Part 14 Transport information

Dangerous goods number : 33501

Shipping name :1223

Hazard classification : Non-flammable liquid

Packing group :Class III

Marine pollutants

Transportation considerations :Transportation precautions: transportation should be carried out in the morning and evening in summer to prevent sun exposure. Transportation should follow the prescribed route.

Part 15 Regulatory Information

The Regulations on the Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals (Order No. 344 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China) provide corresponding regulations on the production, operation, storage and transportation, transportation, use, and disposal of hazardous chemicals.

Part 16 other information

References: 1. Zhou Guotai, Complete Book on Safety Technology of Chemical Dangerous Goods, Chemical Industry Press, 1997

2. "New Safety Manual of Dangerous Goods", the first edition of Chemical Industry Press, April 2001

Time to fill out the form; July 12, 2015

Form filling department: Changshu Runzhi Petrochemical Co., Ltd. Technology Department

Data review unit: Suzhou Changshu Quality and Technical Supervision Bureau

Note: Compiled in accordance with GB/T 16483-2008 "Chemical
Safety Technical Specification Content and Item Sequence".