



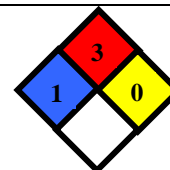
# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



## SPECIAL BOILING POINT SOLVENT

### Section 1 – Chemical Product and Company Identification

Chemical Name :	Special Boiling Point (SBP) Naphtha
Chemical Formula :	Complex mixture of hydrocarbons
CAS Number :	
Synonyms :	SBP Naphtha
General Use :	Petrochemicals, Rubber industry
Manufacture's Name :	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
Address :	Refinery, Mahul, Chembur, Mumbai 400074
Telephone Number for Info :	25533888 / 25533999 / 25524888 / 25524999
MSDS No. :	
Date Prepared :	June 2020
Revision :	2



NFPA 704 (Sec 16)

### Section 2 – Composition / Information on Ingredients

Composition :	Mixture of hydrocarbons
Hazardous Components :	All components non toxic but highly inflammable
ACGIH TLV :	

### Section 3 – Hazards Identification

Primary Entry Routes :	Inhalation, skin, eyes and ingestion
Acute Effects :	Nausea and vomiting. Irritation of mouth, and gastro intestinal act may follow. Rapidly developing, potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis. Irritation will remove natural fat from skin. Prolonged or repeated contact should be avoided; otherwise skin chapping, cracking or possible contact dermatitis may result. Dry skin, erythema, oil acne, and oil folliculitis & warty growth may occur which may become skin cancer subsequently on excessive repeated exposure. Eye irritant.
Carcinogenicity :	Not listed as carcinogenic
Chronic Effects :	No data available

### Section 4 – First Aid Measures

Eyes :	Flush with water for 15 min. Get medical attention.
Skin :	Wash with warm water & soap.
Inhalation :	Remove to fresh air. Consult a physician if irritation persists.
Ingestion :	Do not induce vomiting Olive oil or any other vegetable oil should be given orally to retard absorption of naphtha. Get medical help at once.

### Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point :	< - 10 °C
Flash Point Method :	Abel
Auto ignition Temperature :	223 °C
LEL :	1.1 %
UEL :	9.0 %
Flammability Classification :	Flammable
Extinguishing Media :	Foam, Dry Chemical Powder, CO2
Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards :	Heat produces vapours and can cause violent rupture of containers
Hazardous Combustion Products :	Carbon di oxide, carbon mono oxide
Fire-Fighting Instructions :	Flashback may occur along vapour trail. Fire fighters should wear self breathing apparatus while fighting fire

### **Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures**

Small Spills :	Shut off leaks without risk. Absorb on sand or earth.
Containment :	Prevent spillage from entering drains or water sources
Cleanup :	After spills wash area with soap and water preventing runoff from entering drains:

### **Section 7 – Handling and Storage**

Handling Precautions :	Do not use/store near heat/open flame. Avoid breathing harmful vapors. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling
Storage Requirements :	Do not use/store near heat/open flame/water/acids

### **Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection**

Engineering Controls :	Provide proper ventilation for environment to be below TWA
Respiratory Protection :	Use respiratory protection if ventilation is improper
Protective Clothing / Equipment :	Use face shield, PVC gloves, safety boots while handling. Contaminated clothing to be immediately removed

### **Section 9 – Protection Physical and Chemical Properties**

Physical State :	Liquid
Appearance and Odour :	Water white liquid with hydrocarbon like odour
Vapor Pressure :	1 to 4 psi at 38 °C
Specific Gravity :	0.68 to 0.69 gm / cc at 15 °C
Water Solubility :	Insoluble
Boiling Point :	50 °C to 120 °C
Freezing Point :	Data not available
Vapour Density :	3.0 (Air = 1)

### **Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity**

Stability :	Chemically stable.
Chemical Incompatibilities :	Incompatible with oxidizing agents & chlorine. Reacts vigorously with oxidising materials.

Conditions to Avoid :	Can undergo auto-oxidation in air & generate heat which can build up in a confined space to cause spontaneous combustion
Hazardous Decomposition Products :	Carbon di oxide, carbon mono oxide

### **Section 11 – Toxicological Information**

TLV as per ACIGH :	500 ppm(TWA)
Acute Inhalation Effects :	No data available

### **Section 12 – Ecological Information**

Prevent spillage from entering drains or water sources. After spills wash area with soap and water preventing runoff from entering drains. Can burn with lot of heat producing CO<sub>2</sub> and CO.

### **Section 13 – Disposal Considerations**

Disposal: Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations

### **Section 14 – Transport Information**

Shipping Name :	Special Boiling Point Naphtha
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### **Section 15 – Regulatory Information**

Non - Toxic/Flammable Substance

### **Section 16 – Other Information**

SBP is often used in adulterating Motor Spirit.

Prepared by: Process Safety Section, BPCL- Mumbai Refinery

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