NAPHTHENIC ACIDS

1654
April 2007

CAS No: 1338-24-5
RTECS No: QK8750000

Carboxylic-acids, -naphthenic-
Acidic petroleum fraction
CnH2n-1COOH
Molecular mass: 180 - 350

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Special powder. Carbon dioxide. Foam. Water may be ineffective.
EXPLOSION			In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE			
Inhalation	Cough. Dizziness.	Local exhaust.	Fresh air, rest.
Skin	Redness. Pain.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
Eyes	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion	Nausea. Vomiting. Diarrhoea. Drowsiness.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Collect leaking liquid in covered containers. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.	**GHS classification** Signal: Danger Excl mark-Health haz-Enviro Harmful if swallowed Causes damage to nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed Toxic to aquatic life

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	SAFE STORAGE
NFPA Code: H2; F1; R0	Separated from strong oxidants and metals.

IPCS
International Programme on Chemical Safety

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety and the European Commission

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance
LIGHT YELLOW TO BLACK VISCOUS LIQUID

Chemical dangers
The substance decomposes on heating, producing irritating fumes. Attacks metal.

Occupational exposure limits
TLV not established.
MAK not established.

Routes of exposure
The substance can be absorbed into the body through the skin by ingestion.

Inhalation risk
No indication can be given about the rate in which a harmful concentration in the air is reached on evaporation of this substance at 20/C.

Effects of short-term exposure
The substance is irritating to the eyes and the skin. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure
Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. The substance may have effects on the liver and central nervous system.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 140-370/C
Melting point: -35 to 2/C
Relative density (water = 1): 0.982 (liquid)
Solubility in water: poor

Flash point: 149 /C o.c.
Explosive limits, vol% in air: lower 1%
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 5 - > 6 (calculated)

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.

NOTES

Composition may change physical and toxicological properties.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION