



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME UNIPAR® IP 105 PC

SYNONYM Isoalkanes; Aliphatic hydrocarbon; Isoparaffins

CHEMICAL FAMILY Petroleum Hydrocarbon

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION UniSource Energy, Inc.
40 Shuman Blvd, Suite 290
Naperville, IL 60563
Phone: 630-470-6030 Fax: 630-470-6031

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS UniSource Energy, Inc. CHEMTREC
1-800-444-5510 1-800-424-9300

SECTION 2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS Number	Material or Component	% By Weight
68551-16-6	C9-11 ISOALKANES	100

SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
MAY CAUSE IRRITATION TO SKIN, EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT
MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED AND ENTERS AIRWAYS.
ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED – CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE
MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS OR DIZZINESS.

GHS CLASSIFICATION

Flammable Liquid: Category 3
Aspiration Toxicant: Category 1
Target Organ Toxicant (central nervous system): Category 3
Target Organ Toxicant (respiratory irritant): Category 3

ROUTES OF ENTRY: Absorbed through dermal contact, eye contact, inhalation, ingestion

POTENTIAL ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eyes: Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.
Skin: May be irritating to the skin. Degree of injury will depend on the amount of material that gets onto the skin and the speed and thoroughness of first aid treatment. Prolonged unprotected exposure may cause drying and defatting. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin.
Inhalation: Breathing of high vapor concentrations may cause dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness. Vapor or fumes from this material may cause respiratory irritation.
Ingestion: This material can directly enter the lungs, if swallowed or vomited. Once in the lungs it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. May be irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

POTENTIAL CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Carcinogenic Effects
Not listed by NTP, IARC, OSHA or ACGIH as carcinogenic

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE

Personnel with pre-existing skin disorders should avoid contact with this product.
Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons pose potential human health risks which may vary from person to person. Exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized.

(See Toxicological Information – Section 11)

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

EYE CONTACT: Flush thoroughly with water while holding eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if worn, after initial flushing, and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. If irritation occurs, get immediate medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash contact areas immediately with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and place in closed container for storage until laundered or discarded. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing before reuse. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop.

INHALATION: Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek immediate medical attention if breathing difficulties continue.

INGESTION: DO NOT induce vomiting; aspiration into lungs may cause chemical pneumonia and lung damage. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. Give the person a glass of water or milk to drink and get immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which may cause pneumonitis.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABILITY CLASS: Combustible

FLASH POINT: 34.9°C (102.9°F) (Tag Closed Cup)

AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE: 336°C (636.8°F)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: Not determined

PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and other organic compounds may be produced.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use water fog or spray, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

Evacuate area. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

Small Fire: Use DRY chemical powder, halon and CO₂.

Large Fire: Use water spray, fog or foam. DO NOT use water jet.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (FIRE)

Wear MSHA/NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus or equivalent and full protective gear (Bunker gear).

NFPA HAZARD ID

Health: 1

Fire Hazard: 2

Reactivity: 0

Special Notice: None

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES**

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity or oil spills which could reach any waterway including intermittent dry creeks. Report spills to local authorities and/or the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding area. Eliminate all (potential) sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. Handling equipment must be grounded to prevent sparking. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when cleaning up spills.

SPILL MANAGEMENT

Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if it can be done without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.

Water Spill: Stop leak if it can be done without risk. Confine the spill immediately with booms. Warn other vessels. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. Report spills as required to appropriate authorities. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Large Spills: Contain spill and safely stop the flow, warning personnel to stay away. Eliminate all sources



of ignition and ventilate. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Water spray may reduce vapor, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Recover with appropriate pumping equipment or with suitable absorbent.

Small Spills: Absorb with an inert material such as clay or sand. Place in appropriate non-leaking container. Seal tightly for proper disposal.

Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Liquid evaporates and forms vapor (fumes) that can catch fire and burn with explosive force. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, electric motors and switches. Fire hazard is greater as liquid temperature rises above 85°F.

Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating an accumulation of electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, ("Flammable and Combustible Liquids, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity", NFPA '77) and/or API Recommended Practice 2003 ("Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents").

HANDLING

Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Ground all equipment containing material. Ground lines and equipment used during transfer to reduce the possibility of static spark-initiated fire or explosion. Use non-sparking tools. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents.

Do not attempt to refill or clean containers since residue is difficult to remove.

DO NOT ingest. Do not breathe gas, fumes, vapor or spray. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately, showing them the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash thoroughly after handling this product.

STORAGE

Combustible materials should be stored in a separate labeled safety storage cabinet or room. Keep away from heat and all possible sources of ignition. Keep container tightly closed and dry. Keep in a cool and well-ventilated area. Ground all equipment containing material. Do not pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers may contain material residue; do not reuse without adequate precautions. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage.

All efforts should be made to prevent any leaks or spills. Storage tanks containing this product should be engineered to prevent contact with water resources, as this material could contaminate the water resources. Surface spills can reach groundwater through porous soil or cracked surfaces. The storage tanks should be monitored regularly for leaks. Where spills or leaks are possible, a comprehensive response plan should be developed and implemented.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eyes: Safety glasses with side shields

Body: Impervious protective clothing to prevent skin contact (gloves, aprons, boots, complete facial protection). Users should determine acceptable performance characteristics of protective clothing.

Respiratory: Use a MSHA/NIOSH approved respirator or equivalent at high concentrations or if exposure is anticipated to be greater than applicable exposure limits.

Hands: Protective gloves if contact is possible (Viton or Nitrile is suggested)

Feet: Safety slip-proof shoes in areas where spills or leaks can occur

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Splash goggles, Boots, Gloves, Apron

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE

The best practice is to maintain concentrations of all atmospheric contaminants as low as practical using engineering controls and work rules. Appropriate personal protective equipment may be used for additional protection of the worker from exposure. For application of TLV's or PEL's consult an industrial hygienist.



Material or Component	Exposure Limits
C9-11 ISOALKANES	ACGIH: 200 ppm (TWA)

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE AND APPEARANCE: Colorless liquid at room temperature

ODOR: Mild hydrocarbon

COLOR: Colorless

FLASH POINT: 34.9°C (102.9°F) (Tag Closed Cup)

BOILING RANGE: 148.8 – 176.7°C (299.8 – 350.1°F)

EVAPORATION RATE: <1

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.746 @ 15.6°C (60°F)

VISCOSITY: 1.1 cSt @ 38°C (100°F)

VAPOR PRESSURE: 6.18 mm Hg @ 38°C (100°F)

VAPOR DENSITY: 4.5 calculated (Air = 1)

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Negligible

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY: The product is stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat and sources of ignition

INCOMPATIBILITY WITH VARIOUS SUBSTANCES: Reactive/ incompatible with oxygen and strong oxidizing agents

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: May produce incomplete combustion products (COx)

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: No

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Inhalation, ingestion, skin, eye contact

ACUTE AND CHRONIC TOXICITY

Acute Oral Toxicity: LD50: 34.6 g/kg [Rat]

Acute Dermal Toxicity: LD50: 15.4 g/kg [Rat]

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: LC50: 1215 ppm/6 hours [Rat]

OTHER TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

Repeated Dose Toxicity: NOAEL > 922 ppm

Genetic Toxicity: Negative

Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: NOAEL > 817 ppm

Additional information is available upon request.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY: Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms

BIODEGRADABILITY: 28 days / 69.8 %

SPECIAL REMARKS ON THE PRODUCTS OF BIODEGRADATION: Constituents are expected to be readily biodegradable.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL

Disposal can occur only in properly permitted facilities in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Chemical additions, processing or otherwise altering this material may make the waste management information presented in this MSDS incomplete. This material, when discarded or disposed of, may be a hazardous waste according to Federal Regulations (40 CFR 261). Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), it is the responsibility of the user of the material to characterize and determine, at the time of disposal, whether the material is a hazardous waste subject. 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 authorities.



Consult your local or regional authorities.

SECTION 14

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT CLASSIFICATION FOR BULK SHIPMENTS

Proper Shipping Name: UN 3295, Hydrocarbons, liquid, n.o.s., 3, III

UN/NA Number: UN 3295

Packing Group: III

ICAO/IATA: UN 3295, Hydrocarbons, liquid, n.o.s., 3, III

IMO/IMDG: UN 3295, Hydrocarbons, liquid, n.o.s., 3, III (39.4°C)

RID/ADR: UN 3295, Hydrocarbons, liquid, n.o.s., 3, III, ADR

SECTION 15

REGULATORY INFORMATION

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: Class B, Division 3: Combustible Liquids

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS

TSCA: All components are listed.

SARA 311/312

The following chemicals in this product require reporting under the requirements of 40 CFR 370, Hazardous Chemical Reporting: Community Right-To-Know. The hazard category for each chemical is also listed.

Chemical Name	Immediate Hazard	Delayed Hazard	Fire Hazard	Pressure Hazard	Reactivity Hazard
C9-C11 ISOALKANES	X	-	X	-	-

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

EUROPE

Classification and labeling according to Directive 67/548/EEC:

Signal Word: Danger

Xn: Harmful

S62: If swallowed do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container to label.

R65: Harmful – May cause lung damage if swallowed.

R66: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

R67: Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTORY LISTS

Australia Inventory (AUS): All components are listed.

Canada Inventory (DSL): All components are listed.

China Inventory (IECSC): All components are listed.

EU Inventory (EINECS): All components are listed.

Japan Inventory (ENCS): All components are listed.

Korea Inventory (ECL): All components are listed.

Philippines Inventory (PICCS): All components are listed.

SECTION 16

OTHER INFORMATION

REVISIONS

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) has been created to fully comply with the guidance contained in the ANSI MSDS standard (ANSI Z400.1-1998).

**DATE PREPARED: MARCH 2011****UNIPAR® IP 105 PC**

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