

PYROLYSIS GASOLINE - LIGHT

Chemical Names:

Light Pyrolysis Gasoline, Light Py-Gas, Light Steam-Cracked Naphtha, Light Steam-Cracked Gasoline, Dripolene, Solvent Naphtha, Petroleum Naphtha, Petroleum Ether, "Pet" Ether, Naphtha, Benzin, Ligroin

Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbon Mix: Alkanes, Alkenes, Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Components - May Contain Variable Amounts of:

Hexane Isomers, n-Hexane, Methylcyclopentane, Benzene, n-Heptane, Toluene, Cyclohexane

Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, CO₂ (Carbon Dioxide), foam. Water fog or spray can cool the fire, but may not achieve extinguishment.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures and Precautions:

Fires involving this material should not be extinguished unless the source flow can be stopped immediately. Shut off the source and allow the fire to burn itself out. If it cannot be shut off immediately, all exposed equipment and surfaces must be cooled with water to prevent over-heating, flashbacks or explosions. Firemen must use proper protective equipment including respiratory apparatus (NIOSH/MSHA approved) to protect against hazardous combustion products/oxygen deficiencies.

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE! This material releases vapors at or below ambient temperatures. When mixed with air in certain proportions and exposed to an ignition source, these vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Being heavier than air, flammable vapors may travel long distances along the ground before reaching a point of ignition and flashing back.

Health Hazards:

Eye irritation may occur upon short-term exposure, including a burning sensation, tearing, redness or swelling. Upon direct contact with liquid, conjunctivitis and corneal burns may occur. Short term exposure to high levels of vapor may cause CNS depression evidenced by nausea, drowsiness, vertigo, fatigue, convulsions, unconsciousness and death, depending on exposure duration. Skin irritation or more serious disorders may occur upon prolonged and repeated contact due to skin defatting. Skin absorption and/or ingestion may produce toxic effects similar to those resulting from inhalation exposure. Aspiration into the lungs will cause chemical pneumonia. **Benzene is a known carcinogen.**