G.J. CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC. SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

1.1 PRODUCT NAME------ BLANDINE CLEAN

PRODUCT NUMBER(S)-----> 114000

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS-----> Blend

1.2 RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES

ADVISED AGAINST

RECOMMENDED USE: Blend for cleaning of printing presses.

USES ADVISED AGAINST: No information available

1.3 DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Company: G.J. CHEMICAL CO., INC.

Address: **40 VERONICA AVENUE**

SOMERSET, NJ 08873

Telephone: 1-973-589-1450 1-973-589-3072 Fax:

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Phone: 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

Flammable Liquids, (Category 3), H227

Skin corrosion/irritation, (Category 2), H315

Aspiration Hazard (Category 1), H304

Specific target organ toxicity-single exposure, (Category 3), Narcotic effects,

H336

Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 3), H401

Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 3), H412

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements



Signal Words DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

Pictogram

H227 Combustible Liquid

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention:

P102 Keep out of the reach of children.

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS: None

<u>INGREDIENTS</u>

3.2 MIXTURE:

CAS No. % by WT. Ingredient CLASSIFICATION Range

Component 1	
Distillates (Petroleum), 64742-47-8	89-91 Flammable Liquids, (Category 3), H227
Hydrotreated EC-No.265-149-8	Skin corrosion/irritation, (Category 2), H315
Light RegNo.01-2119484819-18	Aspiration Hazard (Category 1), H304
	STOT-SE, (Category 3), Narcotic effects,
	H336
	Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 3), H401
	Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 3), H412
Component 2	į ir
Distillates (Petroleum) 64742-47-8	9-11 Aspiration hazard (Category 1), H304
Hydrotreated EC-No.265-149-8	
Light RegNo.01-2119484819-18	j j

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES:

INHALATION: BLANDINE CLEAN

**FIRST AID- Remove from exposure area to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, 100% humidified oxygen should be administered. Keep person warm and at rest. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical attention immediately.

SKIN CONTACT: BLANDINE CLEAN

**FIRST AID- Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash affected area with soap or mild detergent and large amounts or water until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15-20 minutes). Do not use ointments. Get medical attention immediately.

EYE CONTACT: BLANDINE CLEAN

**FIRST AID- Wash eyes immediately with large amounts of water, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15-20 minutes). Remove contact lenses, if worn, after initial flush. Get medical attention immediately.

INGESTION: BLANDINE CLEAN

**FIRST AID- ASPIRATION HAZARD. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with

water. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. If swallowed, vomiting may occur spontaneously. If vomiting occurs place victims head below knees.

Immediately consult a physician or poison control center, treat symptomatically.

4.2 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED INGESTION:

<u>Eye</u>: Transient mild irritation including stinging, watering and redness; <u>Skin</u>: Irritating including redness, burning and drying. The degree of irritation depends on the amount of material applied to skin and the time until it is removed.

<u>Inhalation</u>: Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. Symptoms are loss of appetite, muscle weakness, dizziness, drowsiness difficulty breathing, convulsions, coma, and even death. Approximately 20,000ppm or (2% vol. %) in air is fatal to humans in 5 to 10 minutes.

Ingestion: If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms are burning sensation of mouth and esophagus.

Chronic: Typical symptoms are cardiovascular disorders, sweetish taste in the mouth, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, strong thirst, burning of eyes and bleeding from the nose. Damage may occur to the kidney, liver, skin, respiratory system and central nervous system.

<u>Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure</u>: Pre-existing medical conditions of the respiratory system, eyes. Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis.

4.3 INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED:

Note to physicians: Exposure to high concentrations of this material may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias. Other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered.

<u>5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES</u>

Flash Point: 47.78°C (118°F) (TCC) LEL %:0.8 (V) Auto-ignition: N.D. UEL %:6.0 (V)

Uniform Fire code: Combustible Liquid Class II

5.1 SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam--> x CO2--> x Dry Chemical-->

x Water-fog--> x Other-->

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use waterjet.

5.2 <u>SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR</u> MIXTURE:

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: DANGEROUS FIRE HAZARD WHEN EXPOSED TO HEAT OR FLAME. VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL A

CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TO A SOURCE OF IGNITION AND FLASH BACK. Keep containers tightly closed. Combustible liquid; isolate from all sources of ignition. Above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Liquid floats on water.

<u>CONDITIONS OF FLAMMABILITY</u>: Flammable in the presence of a source of ignition when the temperature is above the flash point.

<u>HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:</u> Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbon oxides and other unidentified organic compounds evolve when this material undergoes combustion.

5.3 ADVICE FOR FIREFIGHTERS: Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Avoid breathing vapors, stay upwind. Do not enter fire area without structural fire fighter's protective equipment including NIOSH approved self contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode. Use water spray to knock down vapors. Use halon, carbon dioxide extinguisher or dry powder for small fires. Large fires are best controlled by alcohol foam, fog, and water spray. Move container from fire area if you can do it without risk. Apply cooling water to sides of containers that are exposed to flames until well after fire is out. Stay away from ends of tanks. For massive fire in cargo area, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles: if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tank due to fire. Isolate for 1/2 mile in all directions if tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in fire (1990 Emergency Response Guidebook, DOT P 1800.5, guide page 26). Extinguish only if fire can be stopped. Use flooding amounts of water as a fog; solid streams may be ineffective. Cool containers with flooding amounts of water from as far a distance as possible. Avoid breathing vapors; keep upwind. If fire is uncontrollable or containers are exposed to direct flame, water may be ineffective (NFPA 325M, Fire Hazard Properties of Flammable Liquids, Gases, and Volatile Solids, 1991). Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face-piece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Water may be used to flush spills away from exposures and to dilute spills to non-flammable mixtures. Do Not Use: Water in straight hose stream will scatter and spread fire and should not be used.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 <u>PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS</u>, <u>PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES</u>: Combustible Liquid! Eliminate ignition sources in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. Immediately evacuate all nonessential people. Verify that responders are properly trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire resistant protective clothing during cleanup operations.

6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Keep out of water sources, drains and sewers. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system

6.3 METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP:

Methods for cleanup and containment:

Use explosion proof equipment. Shut off valves, contain spill, for small spills add non-flammable absorbent in spill area. For large spills vapor suppressing foam on spill to minimize vapors to minimize vapors clean up by vacuuming then using non-flammable absorbent.

Methods for disposal:

Place all saturated absorbent, using non-sparking tools, in an approved container for disposal. This material will float on water and its runoff may create an explosion or fire hazard. Minimize breathing vapors and skin contact, ventilate confined areas, open all windows and doors, assure conformity with applicable government regulations.

6.4 <u>REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS</u>: See Sections 8 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING: This material presents a fire hazard. Liquid quickly evaporates and forms vapor (fumes), which can catch fire and burn. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources, such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Vapor is heavier than air and can travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Avoid breathing vapors in top of shipping container. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid work practices that may release volatile components in the atmosphere. Avoid contaminating soil or releasing material into sewage and drainage systems. Use non-sparking tools to open or close containers.

Advice on general occupational hygiene:

Wash hands before breaks and after work. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. When using do not smoke.

STATIC HAZARD: 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 be sufficient. For more information refer to OSHA Standard 29CFR 1910.106 "Flammable and Combustible Liquids" and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77) "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity".

7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES: Follow maximum allowed pile heights specified in the BOCA codes or the NFPA manual. Local fire authorities should be notified for storage of this material in any quantity. Local permits are required for storage in warehouse quantities.

Recommended storage temperature: 15 - 25°C. Do not open containers unless contents are at room temperature 72F. Store large quantities only in cool, dry areas in buildings designed to comply with OSHA 1910.106. Keep containers tight and upright to prevent leakage. Do not contact with oxidizing materials. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not take internally.

<u>CONTAINER WARNINGS</u>: Containers should be Bonded and Grounded when pouring. Avoid free fall of liquid in excess of a few inches. Empty containers release residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, or expose such containers to heat, sparks, static electricity or other sources of ignition. Do not attempt to clean. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner.

Recommended containers: use mild steel, stainless, epoxy or zinc silicate lined. Unsuitable Materials: Avoid contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.

7.3 SPECIFIC END USES: Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL (PERSONAL PROTECTION)

8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS:

Ingredient	gredient CAS No.		Exposure Limits
Component 1 Distillates (Petroleum), 647 Hydrotreated EC-No.26 Light RegNo.01-211948	65-149-8	 89-91 212p 	opm TWA (ACGIH)
Component 2 Distillates (Petroleum) 647 Hydrotreated EC-No.20 Light RegNo.01-211948		9-11 212p 	opm TWA (ACGIH)

Key: (PEL) = Permissible Exposure Limit OSHA

(TLV) = Threshold Limit Value OSHA & ACGIH (STEL) = Short Term Exposure Limit ACGIH

(WEEL) = USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels

(TWA) = Time Weighted Average

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Registry Number IDLH = Immediate Danger to Life and Health

N.E. =None Established

8.2 EXPOSURE CONTROLS

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES: Consider the potential hazards of this material (Section 3), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide general dilution or local exhaust ventilation in volume and pattern to keep concentrations within permitted exposure limits. All areas should be ventilated in accordance with OSHA Regulation 29 CFR Part 1910. Explosion proof motors should be used in mechanical ventilation.

<u>RESPIRATORY PROTECTION</u>: The specific respirator selected must be based on contamination levels found in the work place, must not exceed the working limits of the respirator and be jointly approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (NIOSH-MSHA):

For known vapor concentrations use a NIOSH/MSHA air purifying respirator with full face-piece and organic vapor cartridge for exposures >1 <10 times ACGIH TWA. For exposures greater than 10 times ACGIH TWA of for unknown vapor concentrations use positive pressure self contained breathing apparatus with full face-piece. Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

<u>BODY CLOTHING</u>: Employee must wear appropriate protective (impervious) clothing and equipment to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with this substance. Use chemical resistant apron or other impervious clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

<u>SKIN PROTECTION</u>: Employee must wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent contact with this substance. Use Nitrile, neoprene, polyethylene or fluoroelastomer chemical resistant gloves.

<u>HYGIENE</u>: Use good personal hygiene practices, wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION: Use safety eyewear with splash-guards or face shield. Emergency shower and eyewash should be easily accessible to the work area.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Blandine Clean APPEARANCE:

Clear mobile liquid

COLOR: Colorless

ODOR: Characteristic hydrocarbon odor

ODOR THRESHOLD:

pH:

No data available

MOLECULAR WEIGHT:

MELTING POINT:

No data available

No data available

BOILING POINT: 381-530°F

 SPECIFIC GRAVITY:
 0.782@20°C (68°F)

 DENSITY (25°C):
 0.782 g/ml 20°C (68°F)

 VAPOR PRESSURE:
 <1mmHg@ 20°C (68.0°F)</td>

VAPOR DENSITY: 4.75

WATER SOLUBILITY: Negligible

PARTITION COEFFICIENT N-

OCTANOL/WATER No data available

FLASH POINT: 47.78°C (118°F) - closed cup

EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE=1): 0.09 UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT: 6.0% (V) LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT: 0.8% (V)

AUTO INGNITION TEMPERATURE:
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:
VISCOSITY:
No data available
No data available
EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES:
No data available
No data available

9.2 OTHER INFORMATION: No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

10.1 REACTIVITY: No data available.

10.2 CHEMICAL STABILITY: Unstable () Stable (X)

10.3 POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: No data available.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: May occur () Will not occur (X)

- 10.4 <u>CONDITIONS TO AVOID</u>: --> Heat, Sparks, Pilot Lights, Static Electricity, and Open Flame.
- 10.5 <u>INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS</u> --> Strong oxidants such as caustic soda, liquid chlorine, oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, inorganic acids e.g. hydrochloric acid hydrogen peroxide.
- 10.6 <u>HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:</u> Fumes, Smoke, Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS:

Routes of Entry: Inhalation--> x Skin--> x Ingestion--> x

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS:

Effects of overexposure:

Eye> Transient mild irritation including stinging, watering and redness;

Skin> Irritating including redness, burning and drying. The degree of irritation depends on the amount of material applied to skin and the time until it is removed.

Inhalation> Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. Symptoms are loss of appetite, muscle weakness, dizziness, drowsiness difficulty breathing, convulsions, coma, and even death. Approximately 20,000ppm or (2% vol. %) in air is fatal to humans in 5 to 10 minutes.

Ingestion> If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms are burning sensation of mouth and esophagus.

Chronic: Typical symptoms are cardiovascular disorders, sweetish taste in the mouth, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, strong thirst, burning of eyes and bleeding from the nose. Damage may occur to the kidney, liver, skin, respiratory system and central nervous system.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure> Pre-existing medical conditions of the respiratory system, eyes. Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis.

ACUTE TOXICITY:

The effects of overexposure shown in Section II are based on acute toxicity profiles. Typical values are:

Ingredient	Oral LD50(Rat) Skin LD50(Rabbit) Inhalation LC50			
Component 1 Distillates (Petroleum) Hydrotreated Light		 		
Component 2 Distillates (Petroleum) Hydrotreated Light		00mg/m3/4hr 		

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Primary dermal irritation studies (four hour exposure) in rabbits utilizing mineral spirits containing less than 2% aromatics resulted in slight to moderate skin irritation. In humans, mineral spirits have produced slight to moderate skin irritation particularly with evaporation from the skin is prevented.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION:

Skin: In animal studies utilizing mineral spirits containing up to 18%, aromatics skin sensitization is not evident.

Respiratory: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: In vivo and in vitro studies on mineral spirits containing up to 22 % aromatics indicate that these products are not genotoxic.

CARCINOGEN STATUS: IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: There were no treatment-related effects on pregnancy rate, mortality or gross post mortem observations in animal studies utilizing mineral spirits containing less than 2% aromatics

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-SE) - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System): Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-RE) - repeated exposure (Globally Harmonized System): No data available

ASPIRATION HAZARD: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

ADDITIONAL DATA: No data available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eco-toxicity data are not available for this blend product.

Material -- Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

Material -- Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms.

12.1 AQUATIC TOXICITY (Acute):

Toxicity to fish:

LC50 >1000mg/L

Toxicity to daphnia and other invertebrates:

EC50 >1000mg/L

Toxicity to algae:

IC50 >1000mg/l

12.2 PERSISTANCE AND DEGRADABILITY:

Oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air. Expected to be not inherently biodegradable.

- 12.3 <u>BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL</u>: Has the potential to bio-accumulate <u>Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)</u>: No data available Bio-concentration Factor (BCF): No data available.
- 12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL: No data available.

12.5 RESULTS OF PBT AND vPvT:

PBT assessment results: This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

13. **DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

13.1 <u>WASTE TREATMENT METHODS:</u> Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at time of disposition. Dispose in accordance with all applicable disposal regulations. Incinerate under controlled conditions in a permitted facility.

CONTAMINATED PACKAGING: Dispose of as unused product.

The information offered here is for the product as shipped. Use and/or alterations to the product such as mixing with other materials may significantly change the characteristics of the material and alter the RCRA classification and the proper disposal method.

RCRA: The unused product is a RCRA hazardous waste if discarded. The RCRA ID number is: D001.

If the waste is a spent solvent, the appropriate spent solvent code should be used.

DISPOSAL MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, 48 CFR 262

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

o.s.

Sea Transport (IMDG)	
14.1 ID Number	
14.2 Proper shipping name	> COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S
14.3 Hazard Classification	> 3
Label Codes	> 3
14.4 Package Code	>
14.5	> Yes
14.6 Special precautions for user	> No
EMS-Number	> F-E, S-D
Air Transport (IATA)	
14.1 ID Number	
14.2 Proper shipping name	> Combustible liquid, n.o.s.
14.3 Hazard Classification	> 3
Label Codes	> 3
14.4 Package Code	>
14.5 Environmental hazard	> None
14.6 Special precautions for user	> No

15. **REGULATORY INFORMATION**

15.1 SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS/LEGISLATION SPECIFIC FOR THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE:

SARA TITLE III (Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act)

SECTION 302 AND 304: Extremely Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 355) - Not Listed

SECTION 313: Toxic Chemicals Listing (40 CFR 372.65) - Components Listed:

Toluene CAS 108-88-3 <0.01% Concentration
Cumene CAS 98-82-8 <0.001% Concentration
Ethylbenzene CAS 100-41-4 <0.0001% Concentration
Naphthalene CAS 91-20-3 <0.0001% Concentration
Benzene CAS 71-43-2 <0.0001% Concentration

SECTION 311/312: Hazard Categorization (40 CFR 370 - Acute Health, Chronic Health, Fire

<u>CERCLA</u> (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)

SECTION 102(A) Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302.4) - Components Listed: Cumene CAS 98-82-8 Reportable Quantity - 5000lbs concentration<0.001% Naphthalene CAS 91-20-3 Reportable Quantity - 100lbs. concentration <0.0001% Benzene CAS 71-43-2 Reportable Quantity - 10lbs, concentration <0.0001%

Pennsylvania Right to Know Components

Component 1 Distillates (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light CAS-64742-47-8 Component 2 Distillates (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light CAS-64742-47-8

New Jersey Right to Know Components

Component 1 Distillates (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light CAS-64742-47-8 Component 2 Distillates (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light CAS-64742-47-8

Rhode Island Right to Know Components

Component 1 Distillates (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light CAS-64742-47-8 Component 2 Distillates (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light CAS-64742-47-8

California Prop. 65 Components

This material may contain the following components which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Ethylbenzene: <0.0001% Naphthalene: <0.0001%

Toluene: <0.01% Benzene: <0.0001%

TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)

Component 1 Distillates (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light CAS-64742-47-8, and Component 2 Distillates (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light CAS-64742-47-8 are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

15.2 CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT: A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out for this substance or mixture.

16. OTHER INFORMATION:

HMIS (Hazardous Materials Identification System)

Hazard Rating:

4-Extreme

3-High

2-Moderate

1-Slight

0-Insignificant

NFPA RATINGS (SCALE 0-4): Health=1 Fire=2 Reactivity=0

HMIS RATINGS(SCALE 0-4): Health=1 Fire=2 Reactivity=0 PPE=G

Hazard statement(s) from Section 2 and 3:

H226 Flammable Liquid and vapor.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H401 Toxic to aquatic life.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Date of preparation-----> November 3, 1988

Revision Number---->1.7

Revision Content-----> General update all sections

Revision Date----> June 28, 2018

Prepared by-----> T.G. Fenstermaker, Jr.

Acronyms:

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygenists

AIHA - American Industrial Hygiene Association
ANSI - American Nation Standards Institute

API - American Petroleum Institute

CERCLA - Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

DOT - U.S. Department of Transportation
EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HMIS - Hazardous Materials Information System
IARC - International Agency For Research On Cancer

MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration NFPA - National Fire Protection Association

NIOSH - National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NOIC - Notice of Intended Change (Proposed change to ACGIH TLV)

NTP - National Toxicology Program
OPA - Oil Pollution Act of 1990

OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration

PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)
RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REL - Recommended Exposure Limit (NIOSH)

SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III

SCBA - Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus

STEL - Short-Term Exposure Limit (generally 15 minutes)

TLV - Threshold Limit Value

TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA - Time Weighted Average (8hr.)

WHMIS - Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

This information is furnished without warranty, representation, inducement of license of any kind, except that it is accurate to the best of G.J. Chemical's knowledge, or obtained from sources believed by G.J. Chemical Co., Inc. to be accurate, and G.J. Chemical Co., Inc. does not assume any legal responsibility for use or reliance upon same. Users are encouraged to conduct their own tests. Before using any product, read its label. User has the sole responsibility to determine the suitability of the materials for any use and the manner of use contemplated. User must meet all applicable safety and health standards.