

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

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

PRODUCT NAME----->**PRESS WASH 4050**

PRODUCT NUMBER(S)-----> 116405

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS-----> Blend

RECOMMENDED USE: Cleaning of printing presses.

USES ADVISED AGAINST: No information available

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**

Fax: **1-973-589-3072**

Emergency Telephone Number

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

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1)

Acute Toxicity, Dermal (Category 5)

Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4)

Acute Toxicity, Oral (Category 5)

Aspiration hazard (Category 1)

Carcinogenicity (Category 1A)

Eye irritation (Category 2B)

Flammable Liquids (Category 3)

Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2)

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) [Narcotic effects] – (Category 3)

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements



Pictogram

Signal Words

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor

H303 + H313 May be harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H320 Causes eye irritation

H336 May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

H350 May cause cancer.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)

P280 Wear protective gloves and eye and face protection.

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

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. No smoking.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek medical attention.

P391 Collect spillage.

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

P405 Store locked up.

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

3. INGREDIENTS

Ingredient

CAS No.

% by WT.
Range

Light Aromatic Solvent 64742-95-6 |44-45| Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1)

EC-No.265-199-0				Acute Toxicity, Dermal (Category 5) Acute toxicity, Inhalation(Category 5) Acute Toxicity, Oral (Category 5) Aspiration hazard (Category 1) Carcinogenicity (Category 1A) Eye irritation (Category 2B) Flammable Liquids (Category 3)
Petroleum Hydrocarbon distillates	8052-41-3 EC-No.232-489-3	51-52		Flammable Liquids, (Category 4) Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4) Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2) Eye irritation (Category 2B) STOT-SE (Category 3) Narcotic Effects Aspiration hazard (Category 1)
Nonylphenol Ethoxylate	9016-45-9	2-3		Eye irritation (Category 2B) Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2)
d-Limonene	5989-27-5 EC-No.227-815-6	.8-1.2		Flammable liquids (Category 3), Skin irritation (Category 2), Skin sensitization (Category 1) Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1) Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1)
Butylate Hydroxytoluene	128-37-0 EC-No.204-881-4	.2-.3		Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1) Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1)

4. FIRST-AID PROCEDURES

INHALATION: Press Wash 4050

****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: Press Wash 4050

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

medical attention immediately.

EYE CONTACT: Press Wash 4050

****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: Press Wash 4050

****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.

Note to physicians: Notes to Physician: Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. Administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required. This material (or a component) sensitizes the heart to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE CHEMICAL:

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.

Flash Point: 108 °F TCC

LEL %:0.8

UEL %:7.0

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam--> x CO2--> x Dry Chemical--> x Water-fog--> x Other-->

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

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.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: 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. Vapor is heavier than air and can travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flashback. Liquid floats on water.

COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: 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.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES: 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.

METHODS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEAN UP: Use explosion proof equipment. Shut off valves, contain spill, keep out of water sources, basements and sewers, for smaller spills add non-flammable absorbent in spill area. For large spills use vapor suppressing foam on spill to minimize vapors clean up by vacuuming then using non-flammable absorbent. 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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES: 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.

HANDLING INFORMATION: 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.

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".

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE: 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. Do not store this material in over 100F. 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.

CONTAINER WARNINGS: 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 re-conditioner.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL (PERSONAL PROTECTION)

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

Ingredient	CAS No.	% by WT. Range	Exposure Limits
Light Aromatic Solvent	64742-95-6	52-54	100ppm TWA(ACGIH)
Naphtha			100ppm TWA(OSHA)
			500ppm PEL(OSHA)

Petroleum Hydrocarbon distillates	8052-41-3	33-36	100ppm TLV(ACGIH) 500ppm PEL(OSHA)
Nonylphenol Ethoxylate	9016-45-9	1.8-3	N.E.
d-Limonene	5989-27-5	.8-1.4	20ppm TWA(ACGIH) 30ppm TWA(AIHA)
Butylated Hydroxytoluene	128-37-0	.2-.3	2mg/m3 TLV(ACGIH) 10mg/m3 TWA(NIOSH) 10mg/m3 TWA(OSHA)

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
AIHA = American Industrial Hygiene Association
N.E. =None Established

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES: Consider the potential hazards of this material (Section 2), 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.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: 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 TLV. For exposures greater than 10 times ACGIH TLV or 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.

BODY CLOTHING: 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.

SKIN PROTECTION: Employee must wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent contact with this substance. Use Butyl Rubber or Neoprene chemical resistant gloves.

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

APPEARANCE, COLOR AND ODOR: Press Wash 4050 is a clear colorless mobile liquid with a mild aromatic odor.

ODOR THRESHOLD:	No data available
pH:	No data available
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	No data available
MELTING POINT:	No data available
BOILING POINT:	305-355°F
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	0.822@20°C (68°F)
DENSITY (25°C):	0.822 g/ml 20°C (68°F)
VAPOR PRESSURE:	3mmHg @ 20°C (68.0°F)
VAPOR DENSITY:	4.4
WATER SOLUBILITY:	9%
PARTITION COEFFICIENT N-OCTANOL/WATER	No data available
FLASH POINT:	108°F - closed cup
EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE=1):	0.2
UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:	7.0% (V)
LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:	0.8% (V)
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE:	No data available
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:	No data available
VISCOSITY:	No data available
EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES:	No data available
OXIDIZING PROPERTIES:	No data available

OTHER INFORMATION:

Bulk Density 6.85lb/gal

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Unstable () Stable (X)

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: No data available

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, Sparks, Pilot Lights, Static Electricity, and Open Flame.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong oxidants such as caustic soda, liquid chlorine, oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, inorganic acids e.g. hydrochloric acid hydrogen peroxide.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Fumes, Smoke, Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide.

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS:

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

Effects of overexposure:

Eye> Mildly irritating with short term contact ; Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness and swelling.

Skin> Mildly irritating with short term exposure; The degree of irritation depends on the amount of material applied to the skin and for how long. Symptoms include; redness, itching, and burning of the skin.

Inhalation> Irritation of the respiratory tract or acute nervous system depression characterized by headache, dizziness, staggering gait, confusion, unconsciousness or coma;

Ingestion> 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 include a burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, staggering gait, drowsiness, loss of consciousness, and delirium. There is a danger of aspiration into the lungs during vomiting. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death.

Chronic: Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

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 or liver.

It has been reported that female workers exposed to toluene and xylene in concentrations which periodically exceeded the exposure limits were also affected by pathological pregnancy conditions (toxicosis, miscarriage) and infertility.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure> Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis. Disorders of the skin, respiratory system, liver, kidneys, and central nervous system.

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
Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha	8400mg/kg	>3160mg/kg	2900ppm
Petroleum Hydrocarbon Distillate	N.D.	>3000mg/kg	>5.5mg/L/8hrs
Ethoxylated Nonylphenol	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
d-Limonene	>4400mg/kg	>5g/kg	>1g/kg
Butylated Hydroxytoluene	>6000mg/kg	>2000mg/kg	N.D.

Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: No data available.

CARCINOGEN STATUS:

IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

ACGIH: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen

OSHA: No data is available.

This product is or contains a component that has been reported to be possibly carcinogenic based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification. Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No data available.

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

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.

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Distillate

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: A low carcinogenic potential is suggested by a lack of genotoxic potential identified in in vivo and in vitro genetic toxicity tests (with and without metabolic activation).

CARCINOGEN STATUS:

The National Toxicology Program (NTP) conducted two-year carcinogenicity studies in rats and mice with Stoddard Solvent IIC (less than 2% aromatics). The studies indicated that there was some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats (adrenal medulla neoplasms and renal tubule adenoma) but no evidence of carcinogenic activity in female rats. Further, there was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in female mice (hepatocellular adenoma) but no evidence of carcinogenic activity in male mice.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No data available.

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

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.

Nonylphenol Ethoxylate

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: No data available

CARCINOGEN STATUS: 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, OSHA or ACGIH.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-SE) - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System): no data available

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

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No data available

ASPIRATION HAZARD: No data available

ADDITIONAL DATA: No data available

d-Limonene

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: No data available

CARCINOGEN STATUS:

Carcinogenicity - Rat - Oral

Tumorigenic: Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria. Kidney, Ureter, Bladder: Kidney tumors. Tumorigenic Effects: Testicular tumors.

Carcinogenicity - Mouse - Oral

Tumorigenic: Equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria.

Gastrointestinal: Tumors.

This product is or contains a component that is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

IARC: 3 - Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (D-Limonene)

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.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-SE) - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System): no data available

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

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No data available

ASPIRATION HAZARD: No data available

ADDITIONAL DATA: No data available

Butylated Hydroxytoluene

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: No data available

CARCINOGEN STATUS:

This product is or contains a component that is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

IARC: 3 - Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (2,6-di-tert-Butyl-p-cresol)

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.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-SE) - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System): no data available

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

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No data available

ASPIRATION HAZARD: No data available

ADDITIONAL DATA: No data available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DANGEROUS TO AQUATIC LIFE IN HIGH CONCENTRATIONS

May be dangerous if it enters water intakes.

Notify local health and pollution control officials.

Notify operators of nearby water intakes.

This mixture contains components that are potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems.

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

WATERFOWL TOXICITY: No data available

PERSISTANCE AND DEGRADABILITY: This Naphtha blend is potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems. It will normally float on water with its lighter components evaporating rapidly. In stagnant or slow moving waterways, a naphtha hydrocarbon layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this covering might limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, oxygen depletion in the waterway might be enough to cause a fish kill. Oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air. Expected to be not inherently biodegradable.

BIOACCUMULATION: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

BIOLOGICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD): No data available

FOOD CHAIN CONCENTRATION POTENTIAL: None noted

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE TREATMENT METHODS: 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 numbers are: Flammable - D001, Xylene - U239.

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

USDOT Shipping Name-----> Press Wash 4050
USDOT Hazard Classification-----> Combustible Liquid n.o.s. HM X
USDOT Label Codes-----> None
USDOT ID Number-----> NA 1993
USDOT Package Code-----> III
Emergency Response Guide-----> 128
Marine Pollutant-----> Yes

IMDG

UN number: NA1993 Class: CL Packing group: III EMS-No: F-E, S-E
Proper shipping name: Combustible Liquid n.o.s.
Marine pollutant: Yes

IATA

UN number: NA1993 Class: CL Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Combustible Liquid n.o.s.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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:
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene CAS 95-63-6 Cumene CAS 98-82-8
Ethylbenzene CAS 100-41-4

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

CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability

Act)

SECTION 102(A) Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302.4)- Components Listed:

Xylene CAS1330-20-7 Reportable Quantity - 100lbs

Cumene CAS 98-82-8 Reportable Quantity - 5000lbs

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Light Aromatic solvent Naphtha CAS-64742-95-6

Stoddard Solvent CAS-8052-41-3

Nonylphenol Ethoxylate 9016-45-9

D-Limonene CAS-No. 5989-27-5

2,6-di-tert-Butyl-p-cresol CAS-No.128-37-0

New Jersey Right To Know Components

Light Aromatic solvent Naphtha CAS-64742-95-6

Stoddard Solvent CAS-8052-41-3

Nonylphenol Ethoxylate 9016-45-9

D-Limonene CAS-No. 5989-27-5

2,6-di-tert-Butyl-p-cresol CAS-No.128-37-0

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

Light Aromatic solvent Naphtha CAS-64742-95-6

Stoddard Solvent CAS-8052-41-3

Nonylphenol Ethoxylate 9016-45-9

2,6-di-tert-Butyl-p-cresol CAS-No.128-37-0

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: <0.2%

Naphthalene: <0.05%

Toluene: <0.01%

Benzene: <0.0005%

TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)

Light Aromatic solvent Naphtha CAS-64742-95-6, Stoddard Solvent CAS-8052-41-3

Nonylphenol Ethoxylate 9016-45-9, D-Limonene CAS-No. 5989-27-5, 2,6-di-tert-Butyl-p-cresol CAS-No.128-37-0 are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

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

Date of preparation-----> June 23, 2010

Revision Number----->1.2

Revision Date-----> May 18, 2015

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

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