

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

## 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

1.1 PRODUCT NAME:-----> **EXXSOL™ D110**

PRODUCT NUMBER(S)-----> 160400

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS----> Dearomatized Hydrocarbons; Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light

CAS-No: 64742-47-8

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Aliphatic Hydrocarbon

### 1.2 RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST

**RECOMMENDED USE:** Industrial: Use in coatings, Use of substance as an intermediate, Use in cleaning agents, Use as a fuel, Use as a lubricant, Use in metal working fluids, Use as functional fluids, Explosives manufacture and use, Use as release agents or binders, Distribution of substance, Manufacture of substance.

**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**

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

### 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  
Aspiration hazard (Category 1), H304**

### 2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements



Pictogram

GHS08

Signal word **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention:

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

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ 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:

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

### 3. INGREDIENTS

#### 3.1 SUBSTANCE:

Ingredient	CAS No.	% by WT. Range	CLASSIFICATION
Distillates Petroleum Hydrotreated Light Reg.-No.01-2119484819-18-XXXX	64742-47-8 EC-No.265-149-8	100	Aspiration Hazard (Category 1), H304

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As per paragraph (i) of 29 CFR 1910.1200, formulation is considered a trade secret and specific chemical identity and exact percentage (concentration) of composition may have been withheld. Specific chemical identity and exact percentage composition will be provided to health professionals, employees, or designated representatives in accordance with applicable provisions of paragraph (i).

3.2 MIXTURE: Not applicable

#### **4. FIRST-AID MEASURES**

##### **4.1 DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES:**

**INHALATION: EXXSOL D110**

**\*\*FIRST AID- Remove from exposure area to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. Keep person warm and at rest. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical attention immediately.**

**SKIN CONTACT: EXXSOL D110**

**\*\*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: EXXSOL D110**

**\*\*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: EXXSOL D110**

**\*\*FIRST AID- 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. Immediately consult a physician or poison control center, treat**

**symptomatically.**

#### **4.2 MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS, BOTH ACUTE AND DELAYED:**

**Eye:** May cause eye irritation;

**Skin:** May cause irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin 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. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Symptoms are loss of appetite, muscle weakness, dizziness, and drowsiness.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and esophagus. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract.

**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:** Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis and people with chronic respiratory conditions.

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

Specific details on antidote: No recommendation given.

### **5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

**FLASH POINT:** 115°C (239°F) [ASTM D-93]

**LEL %:**0.5 (V)

**AUTO-IGNITION TEMP:** 234°C (453°F)

**UEL %:**5.0 (V)

**UNIFORM FIRE CODE:** Combustible Class IIIB

**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 SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR**

**MIXTURE:** Material can release vapors that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapor accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition. Keep containers tightly closed. 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.

**CONDITIONS OF FLAMMABILITY:** Not Flammable or combustible.

**HAZARDOUS 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.

**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/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) 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. 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. Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) 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.

Shut off source. Water fog may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build up and possible auto ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:** 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, keep out of water sources and sewers, for smaller spills add non-flammable absorbent in spill area. For large spills use foam on spill 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. Minimize breathing vapors and skin contact, ventilate confined areas, open all windows and doors, assure conformity with applicable government regulations.

**6.4 REFERENCE TO OTHER SECTIONS:** See Sections 8 and 13.

## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:** This material presents a fire hazard. 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. This material is a static accumulator which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source).

**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. 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. Storage class (TRGS 510): Flammable liquids

**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.

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	CAS No.	% by WT. Range	Exposure Limits
Distillates Petroleum Hydrotreated Light	64742-47-8 EC-No.265-149-8 Reg.-No.01-2119484819-18-XXXX	100	212ppm TWA (ACGIH) (Reciprocal Calculations Method for Certain Refined Hydrocarbon Vapors)

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 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:** 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 or for unknown vapor concentrations use NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) 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 chemical resistant gloves.

**HYGIENE:** 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:**

Exxsol D110 64742-47-8

<b>APPEARANCE:</b>	Clear liquid
<b>COLOR:</b>	Colorless
<b>ODOR:</b>	Mild hydrocarbon odor
<b>ODOR THRESHOLD:</b>	No data available
<b>pH:</b>	No data Available
<b>MOLECULAR WEIGHT:</b>	No data available
<b>MELTING POINT:</b>	No data available
<b>BOILING POINT:</b>	248 to 265°C (478 to 509°F)
<b>SPECIFIC GRAVITY:</b>	0.808
<b>DENSITY (25°C):</b>	0.808 g/ml (15.6°C)
<b>VAPOR PRESSURE:</b>	0.01mmHg @ 20°C (68.0°F)
<b>VAPOR DENSITY:</b>	7.0
<b>WATER SOLUBILITY:</b>	Negligible
<b>PARTITION COEFFICIENT N-OCTANOL/WATER</b>	log Pow >4 estimated
<b>FLASH POINT:</b>	115°C (239°F) – [ASTM D-93]
<b>EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE=1):</b>	<1
<b>UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:</b>	5.0% (V)
<b>LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:</b>	0.5% (V)
<b>AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE:</b>	234°C (453°F)
<b>DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:</b>	No data available
<b>VISCOSITY:</b>	3.43cSt@25°C



**EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES:**

No data available

**OXIDIZING PROPERTIES:**

No data available

**9.2 OTHER INFORMATION:**

**Bulk Density**

6.73lbs/gal.

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

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

**10.6 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** 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 Eye--> x

**ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS:**

**Effects of overexposure:**

**Eye>** May cause eye irritation;

**Skin>** May cause irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin 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. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Symptoms are loss of appetite, muscle weakness, dizziness, and drowsiness.

**Ingestion>** If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and esophagus. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract.

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**> Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis and people with chronic respiratory conditions.

**ACUTE TOXICITY:**

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

Ingredient	Oral LD50 (Rat)	Skin LD50 (Rabbit)	Inhalation LC50
Distillates Petroleum Hydrotreated Light	>5000mg/kg	>5000mg/kg	>5000mg/m <sup>3</sup> /4hr

**SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION:** Skin - Rabbit Result: No skin irritation - 4 h

**SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION:** Eyes - Rabbit Result: No eye irritation

**RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION:** Draize Test - Guinea pig Result: Does not cause skin sensitization

**MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Reverse mutation assay *S. typhimurium* Result: negative

**CARCINOGENICITY –**

**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.

Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:** Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

**TERATOGENICITY:** No data available

**Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-SE) - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System):** Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure.

**Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-RE) - repeated exposure (Globally Harmonized System):** Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

**ASPIRATION HAZARD:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material.

**11.2 ADDITIONAL DATA:** Prolonged or repeated exposure to skin causes defatting and dermatitis.

## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**12.1 AQUATIC TOXICITY:** No data available

**12.2 PERSISTANCE AND DEGRADABILITY:** Expected to be readily biodegradable  
Expected to degrade rapidly in air.

**12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:** No data available

**Bio-concentration Factor (BCF):** No data available

**Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD):** No data available

**12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL:** Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

**12.5 RESULTS OF PBT AND vPvB:**

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

**12.6 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS:** No data available

## **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**13.1 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.

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**

**Land Transport (DOT)**

- 14.1 USDOT ID Number-----> N/A
- 14.2 USDOT Shipping Name-----> Not DOT Regulated  
Not Dangerous Goods
- 14.3 USDOT Hazard Classification-----> N/A  
USDOT Label Codes-----> N/A
- 14.4 USDOT Package Code-----> III
- 14.5 Environmental hazard-----> No
- 14.6 Special precautions for user-----> None

**Sea Transport (IMDG)**

- 14.1 UN Number:-----> N/A
- 14.2 Proper Shipping Name-----> Not Dangerous Goods
- 14.3 Hazard Class:-----> N/A  
USDOT Label Codes-----> N/A
- 14.4 Packing Group:-----> N/A
- 14.5 Environmental hazard-----> No

**Air Transport (IATA)**

- 14.1 UN Number:-----> N/A
- 14.2 Proper Shipping Name:-----> Not Dangerous goods
- 14.3 Hazard Class:-----> N/A  
USDOT Label Codes-----> N/A
- 14.4 Packing Group:-----> N/A
- 14.5 Environmental hazard-----> 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) - No components Listed;**

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

**CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act)**

**SECTION 102(A) Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302.4)- Not listed**

**SECTION 101(14) Reportable Quantity: None**

**Massachusetts Right to Know Components**

No components are subject to the Massachusetts Right to Know Act.

**Pennsylvania Right to Know Components**

Distillates (Petroleum) Hydrotreated Light CAS 64742-47-8

**New Jersey Right to Know Components**

Distillates (Petroleum) Hydrotreated Light CAS 64742-47-8

**California Prop. 65 Components**

This product does not contain chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

**TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)**

Distillates Petroleum, Hydrotreated Light CAS 64742-47-8 is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

**International Inventories:**

<u>Country or Region</u>	<u>Inventory Name</u>	<u>On inventory yes/no</u>
<u>Australia</u>	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
<u>Canada</u>	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
<u>Canada</u>	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
<u>China</u>	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
<u>Europe</u>	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
<u>Europe</u>	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
<u>Japan</u>	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
<u>Japan</u>	Industrial Safety & Health Law Inventory (ISHL)	Yes
<u>Korea</u>	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
<u>Mexico</u>	National Inventory of Chemical Substances (INSQ)	Yes
<u>New Zealand</u>	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
<u>Philippines</u>	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
<u>Switzerland</u>	Inventory of Notified New Substances (CHINV)	Yes
<u>Taiwan</u>	National Existing Chemical Inventory (NECI)	Yes
<u>United States &amp; Puerto Rico</u>	Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory	Yes

**15.2 CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT: A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for this substance.**

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

**Hazard statement(s) from Section 2 and 3:**  
**H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.**

**Date of preparation-----> July 21, 2015**  
**Revision Number-----> 1.2**  
**Revision Content-----> General update all sections**  
**Revision Date-----> January 29, 2019**  
**Prepared by-----> T.G. Fenstermaker Jr.**

**EXXSOL™ is a registered trademark of Exxon/Mobil Corporation.**

**Acronyms:**

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
AIHA - American Industrial Hygiene Association  
ANSI - American National Standards Institute  
API - American Petroleum Institute  
CERCLA - Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act  
DOT - U.S. Department of Transportation  
EC-50 - Effective Concentration  
EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
HMIS - Hazardous Materials Information System  
IARC - International Agency For Research On Cancer  
LD-50 - Lethal Dose  
MAK - Germany Maximum Concentration Values  
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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