

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

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

1.1 PRODUCT NAME:-----> **Mineral Spirits LO**

PRODUCT NUMBER(S)-----> 203100

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS----> Mineral Spirits 66/3; Mineral Spirits meets: ASTM D-235 Type 1C specifications; 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: Solvent for Coatings, Distribution of a substance, Use as an Intermediate, Use in cleaning agents, Use as a fuel, Use as a lubricant, Use as functional fluids, Manufacture of substances.

USES ADVISED AGAINST: Explosives, Use in Road and Construction, Use in agrochemicals.

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)

Flammable liquids (Category 3), H225

Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2), H315

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3), Narcotic effects, H332, H336

Aspiration hazard (Category 1), H304

Acute Aquatic Toxicity (Category 3), H401

Chronic Aquatic Toxicity (Category 3), H412

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements



Pictogram

GHS02

GHS08

GHS07

Signal word

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H332 Harmful if Inhaled

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention:

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

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P260 Do not breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

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.

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

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

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

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 –
Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor may cause flash fire or explosion. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

3. INGREDIENTS

3.1 SUBSTANCE:

Ingredient	CAS No.	% by WT. Range	CLASSIFICATION
Distillates Petroleum Hydrotreated Light	64742-47-8 EC-No.265-149-8 Index-No. 649-422-00-2 Reg.-No.01-2119484819-18-XXXX	90+	Flammable liquids (Category 3), H225 Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2), H315 STOT-SE (Category 3), Narcotic Effects H332, H336 Aspiration Hazard (Category 1), H304 Acute Aquatic Toxicity (Category 3), H401 Chronic Aquatic Toxicity (Category 3), H412
Components:			
C9-C15 Cycloalkanes	mixture	72.65	
C9-C15 Alkanes	mixture	27.17	

3.2 MIXTURE: Not applicable.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES:

INHALATION: MINERAL SPIRITS LO

****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: MINERAL SPIRITS LO

****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: MINERAL SPIRITS LO

****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: MINERAL SPIRITS LO

****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: Pain or irritation, watering, or 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: Repeated or prolonged overexposure to solvents can cause brain or other nervous system damage. The symptoms can include the loss of memory, the loss of intellectual capacity and the loss of coordination. Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness. Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

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. Significant exposure may adversely affect people with pre-existing heart disorders making them more susceptible to irregular heartbeats.

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. If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: 42°C (107.6°F) (TCC)

LEL %:0.6 (V)

Auto-ignition: 236°C (456.8°F)

UEL %:5.5 (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 SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR 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. VAPOR-AIR MIXTURES ARE EXPLOSIVE. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. 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. Liquid floats on water.

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

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 (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/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. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for confined spaces and where there is exposure to vapors. Use full fire-fighting protective clothing.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: 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, 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. Liquid quickly evaporates and forms vapor (fumes), which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence. 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.

HYGIENE: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking

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. **DANGER!** Do not open containers unless contents are at room temperature 25°C (77°F) or below. 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.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL (PERSONAL PROTECTION)

8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS:

Ingredient	CAS No.	% by WT. Range	Exposure Limits
Ditillates Petroleum Hydrotreated Light	64742-47-8 EC-No.265-149-8 Index-No. 649-422-00-2 Reg.-No.01-2119484819-18-XXXX	90-100	212ppm TWA (ACGIH)
Components: C9-C15 Cylcoalkanes	mixture	72.654	400ppm TWA (ACGIH) as Methylcyclohexane
C9-C15Alkanes	mixture	27.173	200ppm TWA (ACGIH) as Nonane

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 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: Avoid skin contact with liquid. Employee must wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent contact with this substance. Use Nitrile, neoprene, polyethylene or fluoro-elastomer 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:

Mineral Spirits LO 64742-47-8

APPEARANCE:	Clear liquid
COLOR:	Colorless
ODOR:	Hydrocarbon sweet odor
ODOR THRESHOLD:	No data available
pH:	No data Available
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	No data available
MELTING POINT:	-58°C (-72.4°F)
BOILING POINT:	158 to 194°C (316.4 to 381.2°F)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	0.78
DENSITY (25°C):	0.78 g/ml (20°C)
VAPOR PRESSURE:	0.225 to .45mmHg @ 20°C (68.0°F)
VAPOR DENSITY:	4.5
WATER SOLUBILITY:	1.5g/l
PARTITION COEFFICIENT N-OCTANOL/WATER	No data available
FLASH POINT:	42°C (107.6°F) - closed cup
EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE=1):	<1
UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:	5.5% (V)
LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:	0.6% (V)
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE:	236°C (456.8°F)

DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: No data available
VISCOSITY: No data available
EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES: No data available
OXIDIZING PROPERTIES: No data available

9.2 OTHER INFORMATION:

Bulk Density 6.5lbs/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: Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s).

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. Copper or copper alloys.

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> Pain or irritation, watering, or 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> Repeated or prolonged overexposure to solvents can cause brain or other nervous system damage. The symptoms can include the loss of memory, the loss of intellectual capacity and the loss of coordination. Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness. Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

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. Significant exposure may adversely affect people with pre-existing heart disorders making them more susceptible to irregular heartbeats.

ACUTE TOXICITY:

C9-C15 Alkanes: In animal studies utilizing mineral spirits containing up to 22% aromatics indicated that the acute central nervous system effects are reversible. Based on existing animal studies, the potential for persistent effects is not clear.

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	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: C9-C15 Alkanes: 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.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION: No additional information

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: C9-C15 Alkanes: In animal studies utilizing mineral spirits containing up to 18%, aromatics skin sensitization is not evident.

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: C9-C15 Alkanes: In vivo and in vitro studies on mineral spirits containing up to 22 % aromatics indicate that these products are not genotoxic.

Carcinogenicity – C9-C15 Alkanes: 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. A low carcinogenic potential is suggested.

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: C9-C15 Alkanes: 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.

TERATOGENICITY: C9-C15 Alkanes: 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: C9-C15 Cycloalkanes and C9-C15 Alkanes may be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

11.2 ADDITIONAL DATA: No data available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 AQUATIC TOXICITY:

Toxicity to fish:

LC50 *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout) - 2.9 mg/l - 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:

EC50 - *Daphnia magna* (Water flea) - 1.4 mg/l - 48 h

(OECD Test Guideline 202)

12.2 PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: No data available

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: No data available

12.5 RESULTS OF PBT AND vPvB:

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 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 number is: D001, D018

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

This product may be re-classified as "Combustible Liquid," unless transported by vessel or aircraft. Non-bulk packages (less than or equal to 119 gal) of combustible liquids are not regulated as hazardous materials

Land Transport (DOT)

14.1 USDOT ID Number-----> UN1268

**14.2 USDOT Shipping Name-----> Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.
(Naphtha Solvent)**

14.3 USDOT Hazard Classification-----> 3 (Flammable Liquid)

USDOT Label Codes-----> 3

14.4 USDOT Package Code-----> III

14.5 Marine Pollutant-----> No

14.6 Special precautions for user-----> Yes
Emergency Response Guide-----> 128
Limited quantity ----->Yes.
Packaging instruction Exceptions: 150. Non-bulk: 203. Bulk: 242.
Quantity limitation Passenger aircraft/rail: 60 L. Cargo aircraft: 220 L.
Special provisions-----> 144, B1, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29

Sea Transport (IMDG)

14.1 ID Number-----> UN1268
14.2 Proper shipping name-----> PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
(Naphtha Solvent)
14.3 Hazard Classification-----> 3 (Flammable Liquid))
Label Codes-----> 3
14.4 Package Code-----> III
14.5 Marine Pollutant-----> No
14.6 Special precautions for user-----> Yes
EMS-Number-----> F-E, S-E
Special provisions 223, 363, 955

Air Transport (IATA)

14.1 ID Number-----> UN1268
14.2 Proper shipping name-----> Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.
(Naphtha Solvent)
14.3 Hazard Classification-----> 3 (Flammable Liquid)
Label Codes-----> 3
14.4 Package Code-----> III
14.5 Environmental hazard-----> No
14.6 Special precautions for user-----> Yes
Quantity limitation Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 60 L.
Packaging instructions: 355. Cargo Aircraft Only: 220 L.
Packaging instructions: 366. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 10 L.
Packaging instructions: Y344.
Special provisions A3

Special precautions for user: Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code
Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

<u>Australia</u>	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances	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) if purchased in Europe.	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>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>United States & 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=2 Reactivity=0
HMIS RATINGS (SCALE 0-4): Health=1 Fire=2 Reactivity=0 PPE=G

Hazard statement(s) from Section 2 and 3:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H332 Harmful if Inhaled

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Date of preparation-----> June 16, 2015

Revision Number-----> 1.3

Revision Content: General Update all sections

Revision Date-----> October 16, 2018

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Acronyms:

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 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
EC-50	-	Effective Concentration
EPA	-	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
GHS	-	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
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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