

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

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

1.1 PRODUCT NAME:-----> **PENRECO® DRAKEOL®LT
MINERAL OIL NF**

PRODUCT NUMBER(S)---> Drakeol® 5 - 142240, Drakeol® 7 – 142440, Drakeol® 9 – 142840, Drakeol® 13 – 141640, Drakeol® 15 – 141540, Draketex® 50 - 143000
Penetec®Drakesol® 260-AT - 219500

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS->Penreco®Drakeol®5, 5A, 6, 6LP, 6VR, 7, 7A, 7PG, 8, 9, 10, 10B, 10C, 13, 15, GD-LP, GD-Med, 70HP, 75HP, 90HP, 100HP.
Penetec® and Drakesol®260-AT, Draketex®50. Penreco®Drakeol®100G, 100

CAS-No: 8042-47-5 CHEMICAL FAMILY: Aliphatic Hydrocarbon

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

RECOMMENDED USE: Industrial: Use in coatings, Intermediate, Rubber production, Metal working fluids, Use in water treatment chemicals, Use in cleaning agents, Use as a lubricant, Use in polymer processing, Use in functional fluids, Distribution of substance, Use in Laboratories.

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.

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 breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.

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.

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
White Mineral Oil	8042-47-5	100	Aspiration hazard (Category 1), H304
	EC-No.265-149-8		
Reg.-No. 01-2119487078-27-XXXX			

3.2 MIXTURE:

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES:

INHALATION: PENRECO®DRAKEOL®LT MINERAL OIL NF

****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: PENRECO®DRAKEOL®LT MINERAL OIL NF

****FIRST AID- First Aid is not normally needed. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash affected area with soap or mild detergent and water.**

EYE CONTACT: PENRECO®DRAKEOL®LT MINERAL OIL NF

****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. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.**

INGESTION: PENRECO®DRAKEOL®LT MINERAL OIL NF

****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 possible do not leave victim unattended, and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Immediately consult a physician or poison control center, treat symptomatically.**

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

Eye: Not known to be an eye irritant.

Skin: Not known to be a skin irritant. No harmful effects from skin absorption have been reported.

Inhalation: Expected to have a low degree of toxicity by inhalation. May cause irritation of the respiratory tract.

Ingestion: No harmful effects reported from ingestion. ASPIRATION HAZARD –

This material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage. May cause irritation of the digestive tract, diarrhea. **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:

Notes to physician: Acute aspirations of large amounts of oil laden material may produce a serious aspiration pneumonia. Patients who aspirate these oils should be followed for the development of long term sequelae. Inhalation exposure to oil mists below current workplace exposure limits is unlikely to cause pulmonary abnormalities.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: 138°C (280°F) (PMCC)

LEL %: N.D.

AUTO-IGNITION TEMP: N.D.

UEL %: N.D.

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 accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition. This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. Keep containers tightly closed. Isolate from all sources of ignition. Closed containers may rupture when exposed to extreme heat. Vapor is heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. 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: Shut off source. 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. Do Not Use: Water in straight hose stream will scatter and spread fire and should not be used. 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: This material may burn, but will not ignite readily. 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, storm drains, 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: Vapor is heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. 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. 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 incompatible materials. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not take internally. Storage class (TRGS 510): Combustible 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
White Mineral Oil	8052-47-5	100	5mg/m3 TWA (ACGIH)
	EC-No.265-149-8		10mg/m3 STEL (ACGIH)
Reg.-No. 01-2119487078-27-XXXX			As oil mist, if present

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):

An air purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges in combination with a Type 95 (R or P) particulate filter may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Use self-contained positive pressure NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator (SCBA) if there is a potential for uncontrolled release and/ or unknown exposure levels

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.

Full contact

Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.4 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Splash contact
Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm
Break through time: 30 min

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

Penreco®Drakeol®LT Mineral Oil NF 8052-47-5

APPEARANCE:	Oily liquid
COLOR:	Colorless
ODOR:	Odorless
ODOR THRESHOLD:	No data available
pH:	No data Available
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	No data available
MELTING POINT:	No data available
BOILING POINT:	>271°C (> 520°F)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	0.81-0.87@ 15.6°C (60°F)
DENSITY (25°C):	0.81-0.87 g/ml@15.6°C (60°F)
VAPOR PRESSURE:	<0.1mmHg @ 20°C (68.0°F)
VAPOR DENSITY:	>1
WATER SOLUBILITY:	Negligible
PARTITION COEFFICIENT N-OCTANOL/WATER	No data available
FLASH POINT:	138°C (280°F) – PM closed cup
EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE=1):	<1
UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:	No data available
LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:	No data available
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
9.2 OTHER INFORMATION:	
Bulk Density	6.92lbs/gal.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

10.1 REACTIVITY: No data available.

10.2 CHEMICAL STABILITY: Unstable () Stable (X)
Stable under recommended storage conditions

10.3 POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: No data available

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

10.4 CONDITIONS TO AVOID: High temperatures and sources of ignition.

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

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS:

Effects of overexposure:

Eye> Not known to be an eye irritant.

Skin> Not known to be a skin irritant. No harmful effects from skin absorption have been reported.

Inhalation> Expected to have a low degree of toxicity by inhalation. May cause irritation of the respiratory tract.

Ingestion> No harmful effects reported from ingestion. **ASPIRATION HAZARD –** This material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage. May cause irritation of the digestive tract, diarrhea.

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	
White Mineral Oil	>5000mg/kg (OECS Test 401)	>2000mg/kg (OECD Test 402)	>5.0mg/l/4hr (OECD Test 403)	

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Skin - Rabbit Result: No skin irritation
(OECD Test Guideline 404)

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION: Eyes - Rabbit Result: No eye irritation
(OECD Test Guideline 405)

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: Buehler Test - Guinea pig did not
cause sensitization on laboratory animals. (OECD Test Guideline 406)

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: in vitro 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.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No data available

TERATOGENICITY: 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.
Aspiration may lead to: lipid pneumonia

11.2 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Repeated dose toxicity Rat - female - Oral -
NOAEL : 1,600 mg/kg - LOAEL : 160 mg/kg – (OECD Test Guideline 408)
Effects due to ingestion may include:, laxative effect, Gastrointestinal
disturbance.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 AQUATIC TOXICITY (Acute):

Toxicity to fish:

LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - > 100 mg/l - 96 h Static test
(OECD Test Guideline 203)

Toxicity to daphnia and other invertebrates:

LC50 Daphnia magna (Water flea) - > 100 mg/l - 48 h
(OECD Test Guideline 202)

12.2 PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: No data available

12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: No data available

Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): No data available

Bio-concentration Factor: 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: 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-----> N/A

14.5 Marine Pollutant-----> 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) – No SARA Hazards

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

Mineral Oil CAS-No. 8052-47-5

New Jersey Right to Know Components

Mineral Oil CAS-No. 8052-47-5

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)

White Mineral Oil CAS 8052-47-5 is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

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

Text of hazard statement codes in Section 2 and 3:
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Date of preparation-----> July 23, 2015

Revision Number-----> 1.2

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

Revision Date-----> January 22, 2019

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

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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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