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

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

1.1 PRODUCT NAME:----------> PETROSOL 3812S

PRODUCT NUMBER(S)----------> 224300

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS----> Automotive Blend

1.2 RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USES OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE AND USES ADVISED AGAINST
RECOMMENDED USE: Fast Dry Acrylic Enamel Reducer
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)
Flammable liquids (Category 3), H225
Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 5), H301
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4), H331
Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category 4), H311
Skin irritation (Category 2), H315
Eye irritation (Category 2A), H319
Reproductive toxicity (Category 2), H361
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Category 2), H370, H373
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3), Central nervous system, H336
Aspiration hazard (Category 1), H304
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H400
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H410

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

GHS02 GHS08 GHS07 GHS09

Signal word DANGER

Hazard statement(s)
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H301 + H311 + H331 Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H370 Causes damage to organs.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life, with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)
Prevention:
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
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.
P261 Avoid 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.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
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.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: 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 - May form explosive peroxides.

3. INGREDIENTS

3.1 SUBSTANCE: Not applicable.
3.2 MIXTURE:

Ingredient	CAS No.	% by WT. Range	CLASSIFICATION
Naphtha Petroleum Hydrotreated Light Reg.-No. 01-2119475133-43-XXXX	64742-49-0 EC-No.265-151-9 Index-No.649-328-00-1	51-52	Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225 Skin irritation (Category 2), H315 STOT-SE, (Category 3) Central Nervous System, H336 Aspiration hazard (Category 1), H304 Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H400 Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H410
Xylenes Reg.-No. 01-2119488216-32-XXXX	1330-20-7 EC-No.215-535-7 Index-No.601-022-00-9	15-16	Flammable liquids (Category 3), H226 Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4), H332 Skin irritation (Category 2), H315 Eye irritation (Category 2A), H319 STOT-SE (Category 3), Respiratory System, H335

		STOT-RE, Inhalation (Category 2), Organs
		Liver, Kidney, H373
		Aspiration Hazard (Category 1), H304
		Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H401
Toluene 108-88-3 EC-No.203-625-9 Index-No.601-021-00-3 Reg.-No. 01-2119471310-51-XXXX	14-15	Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225 Skin irritation (Category 2), H315 Reproductive toxicity (Category 2), H361 STOT-SE (Category 2), H373 STOT-SE (Category 3) - Central nervous system, H336 Aspiration hazard (Category 1), H304 Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H401
Methyl alcohol 67-56-1 EC-No.200-659-6 Index-No.603-001-00-X Reg.-No.0-2119433307-44-XXXX	9-10	Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225 Acute toxicity, Oral (Category3), H301 Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 3), H331 Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category 3), H311 STOT-SE (Category 1), H370
2-Propanol 67-63-0 EC-No.200-661-7 Index-No.603-117-00-0 Reg.-No. 01-2119457558-25-XXXX	8-9	Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225 Eye irritation (Category 2A), H319 STOT-SE (Category 3), Central nervous system, H336

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4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES:

INHALATION: PETROSOL 3812S

***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: PETROSOL 3812S

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

EYE CONTACT: PETROSOL 3812S

***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: PETROSOL 3812S

***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: Splashes are toxic to eyes. Vapor exposure has also caused tearing and photophobia. An accidental splash in the human eye caused transient superficial damage with rapid recovery, although reversible corneal burns have also been reported. Hemorrhagic inflammatory lesions may develop.

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. The liquid is readily absorbed through intact or broken skin.

Inhalation: Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. Symptoms are loss of appetite, muscle weakness, dizziness, and drowsiness. High vapor concentrations are anesthetic and central nervous system depressants. Liver and kidney damage may occur, but are usually mild and transient. High concentrations may cause death from sudden ventricular fibrillation, but more frequently death occurs from respiratory arrest.

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

Toxic effects may occur including signs of central nervous system depression and other symptoms as in acute inhalation, including ventricular fibrillation and liver and kidney injury. Minute amounts aspirated into the lungs can produce severe pulmonary injury or death.

Chronic:

Inhalation: Sweetish taste in the mouth, dry nose and throat, strong thirst, mucosal hemorrhage, and anemia have been reported. Chronic inhalation can cause headache, loss of appetite, nervousness and pale skin. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of vapors above 200 PPM may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and anorexia. Other common complaints include headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability, breathing difficulties, and flatulence. Effects on the nervous system may result in excitation, followed by depression, tremors, apprehension, impaired memory, insomnia, vertigo, and tinnitus.

Skin: Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause a skin rash. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause de-fatting of the skin with drying, erythema, cracking, thickening and blistering.
Eye: Repeated exposure of the eyes to high concentrations of vapor may cause reversible eye damage.
Repeated or prolonged exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause a burning sensation, conjunctivitis and blurred vision; has been reported in some workers. 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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: 1.67°C (35°F) (TCC) **LEL %:0.9**
Auto-ignition: N.D. **UEL %:6.7**
UNIFORM FIRE CODE: Flammable Liquid Class 1B

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. Keep containers tightly closed. Extremely Flammable liquid; isolate from all sources of ignition. Above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Liquid floats on water.

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 NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) 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: Extremely Flammable; 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.

REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Toluene – 1000lbs; Methanol – 5000lbs; Xylenes – 1000lbs; 2-Propanol – 5000lbs; Blend 6250lbs.
The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 304 requires that a release equal to or greater than the reportable quantity for this substance be immediately reported to the local emergency planning committee and the state Emergency Response Commission (40 CFR 355.40). If the release of this substance is reportable under CERCLA Section 103, the National Response Center must be notified immediately at (800) 424-8802 or (202) 426-2675 in the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area (40 CFR 302.6).

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.

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. A refrigerated room is preferable for materials with a flash point temperature lower than 70°F. DANGER! Do not open containers unless contents are at room temperature 72°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.

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
Naphtha Petroluem Hydrotreated Light	64742-49-0 EC-No.265-151-9 Index-No.649-328-00-1 Reg.-No. 01-2119475133-43-XXXX	51-52	247ppm TWA (ACGIH) 500ppm TWA (OSHA)
Xylene	1330-20-7 EC-No.203-576-3 Index-No.601-022-00-9 Reg.-No. 01-2119488216-32-XXXX	15-16	100PPM TWA (ACGIH) 150PPM STEL (ACGIH) 100PPM TWA (NIOSH) 150PPM STEL (NIOSH) 100PPM TWA (OSHA)
Toluene	108-88-3 EC-No.203-625-9 Index-No.601-021-00-3 Reg.-No. 01-2119471310-51-XXXX	14-15	20PPM TWA (ACGIH) 150PPM STEL (ACGIH) 100PPM TWA (NIOSH) 150PPM STEL (NIOSH) 100PPM TWA (OSHA) 150PPM STEL (OSHA)

Methyl alcohol 67-56-1 EC-No.200-659-6 Index-No.603-001-00-X Reg.-No.0-2119433307-44-XXXX	9-10	200PPMTWA (ACGIH) 250PPM STEL (ACGIH) 200PPM TWA (OSHA) 250PPM STEL (OSHA) 200PPM TWA (NIOSH) 250PPM STEL (NIOSH) 25000PPM IDLH
2-Propanol 67-63-0 EC-No.200-661-7 Index-No.603-117-00-0 Reg.-No. 01-2119457558-25-XXXX	8-9	200ppm TLV (ACGIH) 400ppm STEL (ACGIH) 400ppm TWA (OSHA) 500ppm STEL (OSHA) 400ppm TWA (NIOSH) 500ppm STEL (NIOSH)

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 of for unknown vapor concentrations use positive pressure self contained breathing apparatus with full face-piece. Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

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: Fluorinated rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.7 mm
Break through time: 480 min
Splash contact Material: Nitrile rubber
Minimum layer thickness: 0.4 mm
Break through time: 35 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

9.1 INFORMATION ON BASIC PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Petrosol 3812S Blend

APPEARANCE:	**Watery liquid**
COLOR:	**Colorless**
ODOR:	**Pungent aromatic, benzene-like odor**
ODOR THRESHOLD:	**10-15ppm**
pH:	**No data Available**
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	**No data available**
MELTING POINT:	**No data available**
BOILING POINT:	**65 - 147°C (149 - 291°F)**
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	**0.796**
DENSITY (25°C):	**0.796 g/ml (20°C)**
VAPOR PRESSURE:	**20.3mmHg@20°C (68.0°F)**
VAPOR DENSITY:	**3.4**
WATER SOLUBILITY:	**Moderate**
PARTITION COEFFICIENT N-OCTANOL/WATER	**No data available**
FLASH POINT:	**1.67°C (35°F) - closed cup**
EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE=1):	**1.8**
UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:	**6.7% (V)**
LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:	**0.9% (V)**
AUTO INGNITION 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	**6.639lbs/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: Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

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:

VM&P Naphtha

HYDROCHLORIC ACID: Exothermic reaction
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE: Exothermic reaction
NITRIC ACID: Exothermic reaction.
OXIDIZERS (STRONG): Fire and explosion hazard.
PLASTICS, RUBBER, COATINGS: May be attacked.
SULFURIC ACID: Exothermic reaction.

XYLENE:

NITRIC ACID: Exothermic reaction.
OXIDIZERS (STRONG): Fire and explosion hazard.
PLASTICS, RUBBER, COATINGS: May be attacked.
SULFURIC ACID: Exothermic reaction.

TOLUENE

ALLYL CHLORIDE + DICHLOROETHYL ALUMINUM OR ETHYLALUMINUM SESQUICHLORIDE: Possible explosion.
BROMINE TRIFLUORIDE (SOLID): Violent reaction.
1,3-DICHLORO-5,5-DIMETHYL-2,4-IMIDAZOLIDIDIONE: Explosive reaction.
DINITROGEN TETROFLUORIDE: Forms explosive mixture.
NITRIC ACID: Vigorous reaction.
NITRIC ACID + SULFURIC ACID: Violent decomposition possible.
NITROGEN TETROXIDE: Explosive reaction.
OXIDIZERS (STRONG): Fire and explosion hazard.
PLASTICS, RUBBER, AND COATINGS: May be attacked.
SILVER PERCHLORATE: Forms shock-sensitive mixture.
SULFUR DICHLORIDE: Violent reaction, greatly accelerated in the presence of iron or ferric chloride.
SULFURIC ACID: Exothermic reaction.
TETRANITROMETHANE: Forms explosive mixture.
URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE: Violent reaction.

METHANOL:

ACETYL BROMIDE: Violent reaction with formation of hydrogen bromide.
ALKYLALUMINUM SOLUTIONS: Violent reaction.
ALUMINUM: Corrodes.

BARIUM PERCHLORATE: Distillation yields highly explosive alkyl perchlorate.

BERYLLIUM HYDRIDE: Violent reaction, even at -196· C.

BROMINE: Vigorously exothermic reaction.
CALCIUM CARBIDE: Violent reaction.
CHLORINE: Possible ignition and explosion hazard.
CHLOROFORM AND SODIUM HYDROXIDE: Explosive reaction.
CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE (CHROMIC ANHYDRIDE): Possible ignition.
CYANURIC CHLORIDE: Violent reaction.
DICHLOROMETHANE: Possible ignition and explosion.
DIETHYL ZINC: Possible ignition and explosion.
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE + WATER: Explosion hazard.
IODINE + ETHANOL + MERCURIC OXIDE: Explosion hazard.
LEAD: Corrodes.
LEAD PERCHLORATE: Explosion hazard.
MAGNESIUM: Violent reaction
MAGNESIUM (POWDERED): Mixtures are capable of detonation.
METALS: Incompatible.
NICKEL: Possible ignition in the presence of nickel catalyst.
NITRIC ACID (CONCENTRATED): Mixtures of greater than 25% acid may decompose violently.
OXIDIZERS (STRONG): Fire and explosion hazard.
PERCHLORIC ACID: Explosion hazard.
PHOSPHOROUS TRIOXIDE: Possible violent reaction and ignition.
PLASTICS, RUBBER, COATINGS: May be attacked.
POTASSIUM: Possible dangerous reaction.
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE + CHLOROFORM: Exothermic reaction.
POTASSIUM TERT-BUTOXIDE: Fire and explosion hazard.
SODIUM + CHLOROFORM: Possible explosion.
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE: Explosion hazard.
SODIUM METHOXIDE + CHLOROFORM: Violent reaction.
SULFURIC ACID: Fire and explosion hazard.
ZINC: Explosion Hazard

I<u>SOPROPYL ALCOHOL (ISOPROPANOL; 2-PROPANOL):</u>
ACIDS: Incompatible.
ACIDS ANHYDRIDES: Incompatible.
ALUMINUM: Dissolution is exothermic.
BARIUM PERCHLORATE: Formation of explosive compound.
2-BUTANONE (METHYL ETHYL KETONE): Accelerates the peroxidation of the alcohol.
CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE (GRANULAR): Ignition.
COATINGS: May be attacked.
DIOXYGENYL TETRAFLUOROBORATE: Ignition at ambient temperatures.
HALOGENS: Incompatible.
HYDROGEN + PALLADIUM (PARTICLES): Ignition on exposure to air.
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE: Formation of explosive compound.
KETONES: Markedly increases the possibility of peroxidation.
NITROFORM (TRINITROMETHANE): Dissolves liberating heat and possibly exploding.
OLEUM: Temperature and pressure increase in closed container.
OXIDIZERS (STRONG): Fire and explosion hazard.

OXYGEN (GAS): Autoxidation, on exposure to light, results in formation of ketones and potentially explosive hydrogen peroxide.
PHOSGENE: In the presence of iron salts, may explode.
PLASTICS: May be attacked.
POTASSIUM TERT-BUTOXIDE: Ignition.
RUBBER: May be attacked.
SODIUM DICHROMATE + SULFURIC ACID: Exothermic reaction with possible incandescence

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> Splashes are toxic to eyes. Vapor exposure has also caused tearing and photophobia. An accidental splash in the human eye caused transient superficial damage with rapid recovery, although reversible corneal burns have also been reported. Hemorrhagic inflammatory lesions may develop.

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. The liquid is readily absorbed through intact or broken skin.

Inhalation> Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. Symptoms are loss of appetite, muscle weakness, dizziness, and drowsiness. High vapor concentrations are anesthetic and central nervous system depressants. Liver and kidney damage may occur, but are usually mild and transient. High concentrations may cause death from sudden ventricular fibrillation, but more frequently death occurs from respiratory arrest.

Ingestion> If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms are burning sensation of mouth and esophagus.
Toxic effects may occur including signs of central nervous system depression and other symptoms as in acute inhalation, including ventricular fibrillation and liver and kidney injury. Minute amounts aspirated into the lungs can produce severe pulmonary injury or death.

Chronic:
Inhalation: Sweetish taste in the mouth, dry nose and throat, strong thirst, mucosal hemorrhage, and anemia have been reported. Chronic inhalation can cause headache, loss of appetite, nervousness and pale skin. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of vapors above 200 PPM may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and anorexia. Other common complaints include headache, fatigue, lassitude,

irritability, breathing difficulties, and flatulence. Effects on the nervous system may result in excitation, followed by depression, tremors, apprehension, impaired memory, insomnia, vertigo, and tinnitus.

Skin: Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause a skin rash. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause de-fatting of the skin with drying, erythema, cracking, thickening and blistering.

Eye: Repeated exposure of the eyes to high concentrations of vapor may cause reversible eye damage.
Repeated or prolonged exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause a burning sensation, conjunctivitis and blurred vision; has been reported in some workers. 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:

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
Naphtha Petroleum Hydrotreated Light	>5000mg/kg	4000mg/kg	>54mg/L/4hr
Xylene	3523mg/kg	12126mg/kg	5000ppm/4hr
Toluene	5580mg/kg	12.196g/kg	28,800mg/m3/4h
Methanol	5628mg/kg	15800mg/kg	64000ppm/4hr
2-Propanol	5045mg/kg	12800mg/kg	16000ppm/8hr

<u>Naphtha Petroleum Hydrotreated Light</u> -
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION : Primary dermal irritation studies (four hour exposure) in rabbits utilizing mineral spirits containing less than 2% aromatics

resulted in slight to moderate skin irritation.
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION: No data available
RESPIRATORY IRRITATION: No data available.
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: In animal studies utilizing mineral spirits containing up to 18%, aromatics skin sensitization is not evident.
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: No information available.
CARCINOGEN STATUS – IARC: 3 - Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Petroleum ether)
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 NTP, OSHA or ACGIH.
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.
11.2 ADDITIONAL DATA: No data available

<u>Xylene</u> -
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Skin - Rabbit Result: Skin irritation - 24 h
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION: Eyes - Rabbit Result: Moderate eye irritation
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: No data available
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: No information available.
CARCINOGEN STATUS:
Xylene:
IARC: 3 - Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
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.
Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-SE) - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System) May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-RE)- repeated exposure (Globally Harmonized System) Inhalation - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. - Central nervous system, Liver, Kidney
ASPIRATION HAZARD: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
AT INCREASED RISK FROM EXPOSURE: Pregnant women.
11.2 ADDITIONAL DATA: Blurred vision, Incoordination., Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Dizziness, Weakness, anemia, Prolonged or repeated exposure to skin causes defatting and dermatitis.

Alcohol may enhance the toxic effects. Stimulants such as epinephrine or ephedrine may induce ventricular fibrillation.

Toluene -
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Skin - Rabbit Result: Skin irritation - 24 h
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION: Eyes - Rabbit Result: No eye irritation (OECD Test Guideline 405)
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: No data available.
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Germ cell mutagenicity Rat Liver DNA damage
CARCINOGEN STATUS:
IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.
OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.
REPRODUCTIVE STATUS: Damage to fetus possible Suspected human reproductive toxicant Reproductive toxicity - Rat - Inhalation Paternal Effects: Spermatogenesis (including genetic material, sperm morphology, motility, and count). Experiments have shown reproductive toxicity effects in male and female laboratory animals. Developmental Toxicity -Rat - Oral Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus).
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: No data available
11.2 ADDITIONAL DATA: Stimulants such as epinephrine may induce ventricular fibrillation. Alcohol may enhance the toxic effects. The metabolism of other solvents may be inhibited resulting in a potentiation of toxic effects of those chemicals. Uptake is directly proportional to the amount of body fat. Blood levels may be cumulative when exposure is extended.
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.
11.2 ADDITIONAL DATA: Stimulants such as epinephrine may induce ventricular fibrillation. Alcohol may enhance the toxic effects. The metabolism of other solvents may be inhibited resulting in a potentiation of toxic effects of those chemicals. Uptake is directly proportional to the amount of body fat. Blood levels may be cumulative when exposure is extended.

Methanol -
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION : Irritating to skin.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION: Irritating to eyes. Risk of serious damage to eyes.
RESPIRATORY IRRITATION: Irritating to respiratory tract.
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: No data available
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:
Genotoxicity in vitro - Ames test - S. typhimurium - with and without metabolic activation - negative
Genotoxicity in vitro - in vitro assay - fibroblast - negative
Mutation in mammalian somatic cells.
Genotoxicity in vivo - mouse - male and female - Intraperitoneal - 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.
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT-SE) - Single Exposure (Globally Harmonized System)
Causes damage to organs.
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT-RE) - Repeated Exposure (Globally Harmonized System)
The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, repeated exposure.
11.2 ADDITIONAL DATA:
AT INCREASED RISK FROM EXPOSURE: Persons with kidney, eye or skin disorders.

2-Propanol (Isopropyl Alcohol) -
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Skin - Rabbit Result: Mild skin irritation - 24 h
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION: Eyes - Rabbit Result: Eye irritation 24 h
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: No data available.
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: No data available.
CARCINOGEN STATUS:
(IARC Group-3). Strong acid manufacturing process: human sufficient evidence (IARC Group-1). Workers involved in the manufacture of isopropyl alcohol by the strong-acid process, involving the formation of isopropyl oils, showed an increase in para-nasal and laryngeal cancer.
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 information available.
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT-SE) - single exposure GHS
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT-RE) - repeated exposure GHS
no data available

AT INCREASED RISK FROM EXPOSURE: Persons with pre-existing skin disorders; impaired liver, renal and/or pulmonary function.
11.2 ADDITIONAL DATA: Central nervous system depression, prolonged or repeated exposure can cause: Nausea, Headache, Vomiting, narcosis, Drowsiness, Overexposure may cause mild, reversible liver effects. Aspiration may lead to:, Lung edema, Pneumonia
Potentiates the effects of carbon tetrachloride and other hepatotoxic chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons.

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.

Naphtha Petroleum Hydrotreated Light -
12.1 AQUATIC TOXICITY:
LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 11 mg/l - 96 h
12.2 PERSISTANCE AND DEGRADABILITY: aerobic - Exposure time 28 d
Result: 77.05 % - Readily biodegradable
12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: This material is not expected to significantly bio-accumulate.
Bio-concentration Factor: estimated<100
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: No data available

Xylene -
HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE IN VERY LOW CONCENTRATIONS
May be dangerous if it enters water intakes.
Notify local health and wildlife officials.
Notify operators of nearby water intakes.
12.1 AQUATIC TOXICITY (Acute):
Toxicity to fish:
LD50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 3.3 mg/l - 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other invertebrates:
EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 75.49 mg/l - 24 h
Toxicity to algae:
EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - 72 mg/l - 14 d Growth inhibition
12.2 PERSISTANCE AND DEGRADABILITY: Readily Biodegradable
12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: 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: An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Toxic to aquatic life.

Toluene –
DANGEROUS TO AQUATIC LIFE IN HIGH CONCENTRATIONS
FOULING TO SHORELINE
May be dangerous if it enters water intakes.
Notify health and wildlife officials.
Notify operators of nearby water intakes.
12.1 AQUATIC TOXICITY (Acute):
LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 7.63 mg/l - 96 h
NOEC - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 5.44 mg/l - 7 d
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates
EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 8.00 mg/l - 24 h
Immobilization EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 6 mg/l - 48 h
Toxicity to algae EC50 - Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae) - 245.00 mg/l - 24 h
EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) - 10.00 mg/l - 24 h
12.2 PERSISTANCE AND DEGRADABILITY: Readily Biodegradable
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): 0% 5 days, 38% (theoretical.) 8 days
12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:
Bioaccumulation Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) - 3 d - 0.05 mg/l
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 90
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: An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Toxic to aquatic life.

Methanol -
DANGEROUS TO AQUATIC LIFE IN HIGH CONCENTRATIONS
May be dangerous if it enters water intakes.
Notify local health and wildlife officials.
Notify operators of nearby water intakes.
12.1 ACUTE AQUATIC TOXICITY:
Toxicity to fish:
LC50 - Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) - 15,400.0 mg/L - 96 h
LC50 – Pimphales promelas (Fathead Minnow) – 28200 mg/L – 96 h
LC50 – Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow Trout) – 19500-20700 mg/L – 96 h
NOEC - Oryzias latipes - 7,900 mg/L - 200 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - > 10,000.00 mg/L - 48 h
Toxicity to algae Growth inhibition:
EC50 - Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae) - 22,000.0 mg/L -96hr
12.2 PERSISTANCE AND DEGRADABILITY: Result: 72 % - rapidly biodegradable

12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: Cyprinus carpio (Carp) - 72 d at 20 °C
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1.0
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): 600 - 1,120 mg/g
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD): 1,420 mg/g
No indication of bioaccumulation potential.
12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL: Mobile
12.5 RESULTS OF PBT AND vPvB ASSESSMENT: This substance does not meet the criteria for classification as PBT or vPvB.
12.6 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: Do not allow this material to enter streams, sewers and other waterways.

2-Propanol (Isopropyl Alcohol) -
DANGEROUS TO AQUATIC LIFE IN HIGH CONCENTRATIONS
May be dangerous if it enters water intakes.
Notify local health and wildlife officials.
Notify operators of nearby water intakes.
12.1 AQUATIC TOXICITY (Acute):
Toxicity to fish:
LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 9,640.00 mg/l - 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:
EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 5,102.00 mg/l - 24 h
Immobilization EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 6,851 mg/l - 24 h
Toxicity to algae:
EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae) - > 2,000.00 mg/l - 72 h
EC50 - Algae - > 1,000.00 mg/l - 24 h
12.2 PERSISTANCE AND DEGRADABILITY: Data not available.
12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:
log Pow <=4 No bioaccumulation is expected
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.

RCRA: The unused product is a RCRA hazardous waste if discarded. The RCRA ID numbers are: Naphtha Petroleum Hydrotreated Light – D001
Xylene – U239; Toluene – U220; Methanol – U154; 2-Propanol - D001
If the waste is a spent solvent, the appropriate spent solvent code should be used.
DISPOSAL MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, 48 CFR 262

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (DOT)
14.1 USDOT ID Number----------> UN1993
14.2 USDOT Shipping Name----------> Flammable Liquids, n.o.s.
14.3 USDOT Hazard Classification-------> 3 (Flammable Liquid)
USDOT Label Codes----------> 3
14.4 USDOT Package Code----------> II
14.5 Marine Pollutant----------> No
14.6 Special precautions for user--------> None
Emergency Response Guide--------> 128
Reportable quantity----------> 6250lbs. - Blend

Sea Transport (IMDG)
14.1 ID Number----------> UN1993
14.2 Proper shipping name----------> Flammable Liquids, n.o.s.
14.3 Hazard Classification----------> 3 (Flammable Liquid)
Label Codes----------> 3
14.4 Package Code----------> II
14.5 Marine Pollutant----------> No
14.6 Special precautions for user----------> Yes
EMS-Number----------> F-E, S-E

Air Transport (IATA)
14.1 ID Number----------> UN1993
14.2 Proper shipping name----------> Flammable Liquids, n.o.s.
14.3 Hazard Classification----------> 3 (Flammable Liquid)
Label Codes----------> 3
14.4 Package Code----------> II
14.5 Environmental hazard----------> None
14.6 Special precautions for user----------> None

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) - Listed;
Xylene 1330-20-7 (12.7%); Ethylbenzene CAS-No.100-41-4 (2.6%); Toluene CAS-No.108-88-3 (14.2%); Methanol CAS-No.67-56-1 (10%)

Low level components listed: Benzene <0.01%; Naphthalene <0.01%

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

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

SECTION 102(A) Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302.4)- Listed
SECTION 101(14) Reportable Quantity: Xylene CAS-No.1330-20-7 – 1000lbs; Toluene CAS-No.108-88-3 – 1000lbs; Methanol CAS-No.67-56-1 – 5000lbs. 2-Propanol CAS-No.67-63-0 – 5000lbs; Blend 6250lbs.

Massachusetts Right to Know Components
No components are subject to the Massachusetts Right to Know Act.
Xylene CAS-No.1330-20-7
Toluene CAS-No.108-88-3
Methanol CAS-No.67-56-1
Ethylbenzene CAS-No.100-41-4
2-Propanol CAS-No.67-63-0

Pennsylvania Right to Know Components
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light CAS-No.64742-49-0
Xylene CAS-No.1330-20-7
Toluene CAS-No.108-88-3
Methanol CAS-No.67-56-1
Ethylbenzene CAS-No.100-41-4
2-Propanol CAS-No.67-63-0

New Jersey Right to Know Components
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light CAS-No.64742-49-0

Xylene CAS-No.1330-20-7
Toluene CAS-No.108-88-3
Methanol CAS-No.67-56-1
Ethylbenzene CAS-No.100-41-4
2-Propanol CAS-No.67-63-0

California Prop. 65 Components
WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
Toluene CAS-No.108-88-3; Ethylbenzene CAS-No.100-41-4

California Prop. 65 Components
This product does contain chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm at no more than 0.1%.
Benzene <0.01%; Naphthalene <0.01%

TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light CAS-No.64742-49-0; Xylene CAS-No.1330-20-7; Toluene CAS-No.108-88-3; Methanol CAS-No.67-56-1; Ethylbenzene CAS-No.100-41-4; 2-Propanol CAS-No.67-63-0 are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION:

HMIS (Hazardous Materials Identification System)
Hazard Rating:
4-Extreme
3-High
2-Moderate
1-Slight
0-Insignificant

NFPA RATINGS (SCALE 0-4): Health=2 Fire=3 Reactivity=0
HMIS RATINGS (SCALE 0-4): Health=2 Fire=3 Reactivity=0 PPE=G

Hazard statement(s) from Section 2 and 3:
H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H301 + H311 + H331 Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H370 Causes damage to organs.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life, with long lasting effects.

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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
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