

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

## 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

1.1 PRODUCT NAME:-----> **Petrosol 901**

PRODUCT NUMBER(S)-----> 227700

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS----> Prep Coat Blend

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

RECOMMENDED USE: Preparatory surface cleaner.

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 2), H225

Skin irritation (Category 2), H315

Eye irritation (Category 2A), H319

Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4), H301

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 Toxic if swallowed.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H370 Causes damage to organs.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic 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.

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.

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.**

### **3. INGREDIENTS**

**3.1 SUBSTANCE: Not applicable.**

**3.2 MIXTURE:**

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>CAS No.</b>	<b>% by WT. Range</b>	<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>
Naphtha Petroleum Hydrotreated Light	64742-49-0 EC-No.265-151-9 Index-No.649-328-00-1 Reg.-No. 01-2119475133-43-XXXX	88-91	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
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5 EC-No.200-578-6 Index-No.603-002-00-5 Reg.-No. 01-2119457610-43-XXXX	9-10	Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225
Methyl alcohol	67-56-1 EC-No.200-659-6 Index-No.603-001-00-X Reg.-No.0-2119433307-44-XXXX	.37-.4	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
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6 EC-No.205-500-4 Index-No.607-022-00-5 Reg.-No.01-2119475103-46-XXXX	.09-.1	Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225   Eye irritation (Category 2A), H319   STOT-SE (Category 3), Central Nervous   System, H336
Methyl isobutyl	108-10-1	0.19-	Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225

Ketone	EC-No. 203-550-1 Index-No. 606-004-00-4 Reg.-No. 01-2119473980-30-XXXX	0.20	Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4), H332 Eye irritation (Category 2A), H319 Carcinogenicity (Category 2), H351 STOT-SE (Category 3), Respiratory system, H335
Heptane or	142-82-5 EC-No.205-563-8 Index-No.601-008-00-2 Reg.-No. 01-2119457603-38-XXXX	0.1	Flammable liquids (Category 2), H335 Skin irritation (Category 2), H315 Eye Irritation (Category 2A), H320 STOT-SE (Category 3), Central nervous system, H336 Aspiration hazard (Category 1), H304 Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H400 Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H410
Toluene	108-88-3 EC-No.203-625-9 Index-No.601-021-00-3 Reg.-No. 01-2119471310-51-XXXX	0.1	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

#### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

###### INHALATION: PETROSOL 901

**\*\*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 901

**\*\*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: PETROSOL 901

**\*\*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: PETROSOL901**

**\*\*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:** Transient mild irritation including stinging, watering and 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:** 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.

**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.

**Chronic:** 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: 19.4°C (67°F) (TCC)

LEL %:1.2 (V)

Auto-ignition: N.D.

UEL %:8.8 (V)

UNIFORM FIRE CODE: Flammable Liquid Class IB

**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:**

Flammable 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.

**REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ):** Toluene – 1000lbs; Methyl Isobutyl Ketone – 5000lbs; Methanol – 5000lbs; Ethyl acetate – 5000lbs; Blend 10000lbs.

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:**

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>CAS No.</b>	<b>% by WT. Range</b>	<b>Exposure Limits</b>
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Naphtha Petroluem Hydrotreated Light	64742-49-0 EC-No.265-151-9 Index-No.649-328-00-1 Reg.-No. 01-2119475133-43-XXXX	88-91	247ppm TWA (ACGIH)   500ppm TWA (OSHA)
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5 EC-No.200-578-6 Index-No.603-002-00-5 Reg.-No. 01-2119457610-43-XXXX	9-10	1000PPM TWA (ACGIH)   1000PPM TWA (OSHA)   1000PPM TWA (NIOSH)
Methyl alcohol	67-56-1 EC-No.200-659-6 Index-No.603-001-00-X Reg.-No.0-2119433307-44-XXXX	0.37-0.4	200PPMTWA (ACGIH)   250PPM STEL (ACGIH)   200PPM TWA (OSHA)   250PPM STEL (OSHA)   200PPM TWA (NIOSH)   250PPM STEL (NIOSH)
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6 EC-No.205-500-4 Index-No.607-022-00-5 Reg.-No.01-2119475103-46-XXXX	.09-.1	400PPM TWA (ACGIH)   400PPM TWA (OSHA)   400PPM TWA (NIOSH)   2000PPM IDLH
Methyl isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1 EC-No. 203-550-1 Index-No. 606-004-00-4 Reg.-No. 01-2119473980-30-XXXX	.19-.2	20PPM TWA (ACGIH)   75PPM STEL (ACGIH)   50PPM TWA (NIOSH)   75PPM STEL (NIOSH)   50PPM TWA (OSHA Z-1)   75PPM STEL (OSHA-Z-1)
Heptane or	142-82-5 EC-No.205-563-8 Index-No.601-008-00-2 Reg.-No. 01-2119457603-38-XXXX	0.1	400PPM TWA (ACGIH)   500PPM STEL (ACGIH)   85PPM TWA (NIOSH)   440PPM CEILING (NIOSH)   500PPM TWA (OSHA)
Toluene	108-88-3 EC-No.203-625-9 Index-No.601-021-00-3 Reg.-No. 01-2119471310-51-XXXX	0.1	20PPM TWA (ACGIH)   150PPM STEL (ACGIH)   100PPM TWA (NIOSH)   150PPM STEL (NIOSH)   100PPM TWA (OSHA)   150PPM STEL (OSHA)

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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:** Employee must wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent contact with this substance.

Splash contact Material: butyl-rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.3 mm

Break through time: 113 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:**

<b>Petrosol 901 Blend</b>	
<b>APPEARANCE:</b>	Clear liquid
<b>COLOR:</b>	Colorless
<b>ODOR:</b>	Hydrocarbon odor
<b>ODOR THRESHOLD:</b>	No data available
<b>pH:</b>	No data Available
<b>MOLECULAR WEIGHT:</b>	No data available
<b>MELTING POINT:</b>	No data available
<b>BOILING POINT:</b>	123 - 137°C (254 - 279°F)
<b>SPECIFIC GRAVITY:</b>	0.763
<b>DENSITY (25°C):</b>	0.763 g/ml 20°C (68.0°F)
<b>VAPOR PRESSURE:</b>	14.5mmHg @ 20°C (68.0°F)
<b>VAPOR DENSITY:</b>	3.6
<b>WATER SOLUBILITY:</b>	10%
<b>PARTITION COEFFICIENT N-OCTANOL/WATER</b>	No data available
<b>FLASH POINT:</b>	19.4°C (67°F) - closed cup
<b>EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE=1):</b>	1.97
<b>UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:</b>	8.8% (V)
<b>LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:</b>	1.2% (V)
<b>AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE:</b>	No data available
<b>DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:</b>	No data available
<b>VISCOSITY:</b>	No data available
<b>EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES:</b>	No data available
<b>OXIDIZING PROPERTIES:</b>	No data available

### **9.2 OTHER INFORMATION:**

**Bulk Density** 6.367lbs/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:** 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> Transient mild irritation including stinging, watering and 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> 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.

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.

Chronic: 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	
Ethanol	4060mg/kg	963mg/kg	20000ppm/10hr	
Methanol	5628mg/kg	15800mg/kg	64000ppm/4hr	

Ethyl Acetate	5620mg/kg	>18000mg/kg	45000mg/m3/4hr
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	2080mg/kg	>16000mg/kg	8.2-16.4mg/L/4h
Heptane or	>5000mg/kg	>2000mg/kg	10300mg/m3/4hr
Toluene	5580mg/kg	12.196g/kg	28800mg/m3/4hr

**Naphtha Petroleum Hydrotreated Light –**

**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

**Ethanol -**

**SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION :** Skin - Rabbit Result: No skin irritation - 24 h (OECD Test Guideline 404)

**SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION:** Eyes - Rabbit Result: Moderate eye irritation (OECD Test Guideline 405)

**RESPIRATORY IRRITATION:** No data available.

**RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION:** No data available

**MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** No information available.

**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.

**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: No data available**

**Ethyl Acetate -**

**SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: Skin - Rabbit Result: Mild skin irritation (OECD Test Guideline 404)**

**SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION: Causes serious eye irritation**

**RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION:**

**Respiratory: No data available.**

**Skin: No data available.**

**MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: No Data Available**

**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 TOXICITY: No Data Available**

**Specific target organ toxicity (STOT - SE) - single exposure**

**May cause drowsiness or dizziness.**

**Specific target organ toxicity (STOT- RE) - repeated exposure  
no data available**

**ASPIRATION HAZARD: No Data Available**

**11.2 ADDITIONAL DATA: Blood pressure drop, Narcosis, Vertigo. Poisoning effect on central nervous system can cause convulsions, labored breathing and loss of consciousness.**

**AT INCREASED RISK FROM EXPOSURE: Persons with liver disease.**

**Methyl Alcohol (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.

**Methyl Isobutyl Ketone -**

**SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION:** Skin - Rabbit Result: Mild skin irritation - 24 h

**SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION:** Eyes - Rabbit Result: Moderate eye irritation - 24 h

**RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION:** No data available

**MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** No data Available

**CARCINOGEN STATUS:**

**IARC:** 2B - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans (4-Methylpentan-2-one)

**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 on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:** Developmental toxicity (fetotoxicity not teratogenicity) was observed in rodents exposed repeatedly to a vapor concentration which was maternally toxic (3000ppm). Significant effects were not seen at 300 or 1000ppm.

**Developmental Toxicity - Mouse - Inhalation**

**Effects on Embryo or Fetus:** Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus).

**Effects on Embryo or Fetus:** Fetal death.

**Developmental Toxicity - Mouse - Inhalation**

**Specific Developmental Abnormalities:** Central nervous system. Specific

**Developmental Abnormalities:**

**Musculoskeletal system. Specific Developmental Abnormalities:** Cardiovascular (circulatory) system.

**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): no data available**

**ASPIRATION HAZARD: No data available**

**11.2 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Blurred vision, Dermatitis.**

**Methyl Isobutyl ketone has potentiated the neurotoxicity of linear 6-carbon solvents such as hexane in experimental animals. Methyl Isobutyl Ketone has enhanced the Liver toxicity of halogenated solvents in experimental animals.**

#### **Heptane -**

**SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: No known significant effects or critical hazards**

**SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION: Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.**

**RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: No information available.**

**MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: No information available.**

**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 TOXICITY: No data available.**

**Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-SE) - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System): May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.**

**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**

#### **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.

## **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

**Ethanol -**

Toxicity to fish:

LC-50 Goldfish 250 PPM/6 hours-lethal in fresh water.

#### **12.2 PERSISTANCE AND DEGRADABILITY:**

#### **12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:** No data available

**Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD):** 125% 5 days, 44.2% (theoretical) 5 days, 71.2%

(theoretical) 20 days

**Bio-concentration Factor (BCF):** no data available.

**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.

### Ethyl Acetate -

Ethyl Acetate exhibits low acute toxicity to aquatic organisms.

**12.1 AQUATIC TOXICITY:** (acute)

Toxicity to Fish:

LC50 pimephales promelas, (Fathead minnow) - 230ppm – 96 h

LC50 pimephales promelas, (Fathead minnow) - 270ppm – 48 h

LC50 Salmo gairdneri, (Rainbow trout) - 230ppm – 96 h

LC50 Salmo gairdneri, (Rainbow trout) - 260ppm – 48 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other invertebrates:

EC50 Daphnia magna, (Water Flea) - 717ppm – 48 h

EC50 Daphnia magna, (Water Flea) - 2306ppm – 24 h

NOEC Daphnia magna, (Water flea) - 2.4mg/L – 21 days

Toxicity to algae:

EC50 Selenastrum, (green algae) - 4,300.00 mg/l – 24 h

EC50 Selenastrum, (green algae) - 1,800.00 - 3,200.00 mg/l – 72 h

**12.2 PERSISTANCE AND DEGRADABILITY:**

Ethyl Acetate was readily biodegradable when tested according to OECD Guideline 301D.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.82g/g

Theoretical Carbon Dioxide: 2mg/mg

Biochemical Oxygen Demand: 0.29g/g

Process: biotic/abiotic ; degradation rate: 100% Time: 28 days

Process: oxygen depletion degradation rate: 62% Time: 5 days

**12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:**

Does not significantly accumulate in organisms.

n-octanol/water (log Kow): 0.68 (pH 7 25°C)

Bio-concentration Factor (BCF): 30 (ECHA)

**12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL:** Data are not available.

**12.5 RESULTS OF PBT AND vPvB:** Data are not available.

**12.6 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS:** Slightly hazardous to water.

### Methyl Alcohol (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 PERSISTENCE 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.

**Methyl Isobutyl Ketone -**

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone exhibits low acute toxicity to aquatic species.

**12.1 AQUATIC TOXICITY:**

**Toxicity to fish:**

LC0 *Leuciscus idus melanotus* (Orfe) - 480mg/L – 48 h

**Toxicity to daphnia and other invertebrates:**

EC50 *Daphnia magna* (water flea) - 1550-3623mg/L - 24 h

**Toxicity to algae:**

EC50 *Scenedesmus quadricauda* (Green algae) - 980-2000mg/L – 48 h

**12.2 PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:** Methyl Isobutyl Ketone is readily biodegraded. 5 day BOD in freshwater ranged from 56 to 76% of THOD. The estimated half-life for volatilization from water is 15-33 hours. The atmospheric photo-degradation half-life is estimated to be 15 hours.

**12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:** The log octanol/water partition coefficient is 1.31. This suggests that it has low potential to bio-concentrate in aquatic organisms.

**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

**Heptane -**

**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.

#### **12.1 AQUATIC TOXICITY:**

Toxicity to fish

LC50 - Carassius auratus (goldfish) - 4 mg/l - 24.0 h

LC50 - Tilapia mossambica - 375 mg/l - 96.0 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 1.50 mg/l - 48 h

#### **12.2 PERSISTANCE AND DEGRADABILITY:** Readily biodegradable. Ratio

BOD/ThBOD 3.5 %. Degradability 70% in 28 days.

#### **12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:** The potential is high.

The log octanol/water coefficient for this product is: log Pow 4.66

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

**Bio-concentration Factor (BCF):** 552

#### **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:** Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### **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.

### **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; Toluene – U220; Methanol – U154; Methyl Isobutyl Ketone – U161; 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-----> 10000lbs. - 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; Low level components listed: Toluene CAS-No.108-88-3 <0.1%; Ethylbenzene <0.1%; Benzene <0.01%; Naphthalene <0.01%, Methanol CAS-No.67-56-1 <0.4%; 4-Methylpentan-2-one CAS 108-10-1 <0.2%**

**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: Methanol CAS-No. 67-56-1 – 5000lbs; Ethyl Acetate CAS-No. 141-78-6 – 5000lbs.; Methyl isobutyl ketone CAS# 108-10-1 – 5000lbs.; Toluene CAS# 108-88-3- 1000lbs; Blend -10000lbs.**

#### **Massachusetts Right to Know Components**

**Ethanol CAS-No. 64-17-5**

**Methanol CAS-No. 67-56-1**

**Ethyl Acetate CAS-No. 141-78-6**

**Methyl isobutyl ketone CAS-No.108-10-1**

**Toluene CAS-No.108-88-3**

#### **Pennsylvania Right to Know Components**

**Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light CAS-No.64742-49-0**

**Ethanol CAS-No. 64-17-5**

**Methanol CAS-No. 67-56-1**

**Ethyl Acetate CAS-No. 141-78-6**

**Methyl isobutyl ketone CAS-No.108-10-1**

**Toluene CAS-No.108-88-3**

**New Jersey Right to Know Components**

**Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light CAS-No.64742-49-0**

**Ethanol CAS-No. 64-17-5**

**Methanol CAS-No. 67-56-1**

**Ethyl Acetate CAS-No.141-78-6**

**Methyl isobutyl ketone CAS-No.108-10-1**

**Toluene CAS-No.108-88-3**

**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%.**

**Toluene <0.1%; Ethylbenzene <0.1%; Benzene <0.01%; Naphthalene <0.01%**

**TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)**

**Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light CAS-No.64742-49-0, Ethanol CAS-No. 64-17-5; Methanol CAS-No. 67-56-1; Ethyl Acetate CAS-No. 141-78-6; Methyl isobutyl ketone CAS-No.108-10-1; Toluene CAS-No.108-88-3 are listed on the TSCA Inventory.**

**15.2 CHEMICAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT:**

**A chemical safety assessment has not been carried out for this substance by the manufacturer.**

**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**

**Text of hazard statement codes in Section 2 and 3:**

**H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.**

**H301 Toxic if swallowed.**

**H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.**

**H315 Causes skin irritation.**

**H319 Causes serious eye irritation.**

**H335 May cause respiratory irritation.**

**H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.**

**H370 Causes damage to organs.**

**H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.**

## **H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.**

**Date of preparation-----> February 12, 2014**

**Revision Number-----> 1.2**

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

**Revision Date-----> October 31, 2018**

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

### **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
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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