

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

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

PRODUCT NAME:-----> **GJSOL D60**

1.1 PRODUCT NUMBER(S)-----> 248401

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS----> Hydrotreated Light Distillate

CAS-No: 64742-47-8

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Aliphatic Hydrocarbon

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

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

USES ADVISED AGAINST: No information available

1.3 DETAILS OF THE SUPPLIER OF THE SAFETY DATA SHEET

Company: G.J. CHEMICAL CO., INC.

Address: 40 VERONICA AVENUE
SOMERSET, NJ 08873

Telephone: 1-973-589-1450

Fax: 1-973-589-3072

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Phone: 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)

Flammable liquids (Category 4), H227

H336Aspiration hazard (Category 1), H304

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements



Pictogram

GHS08

Signal word **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H227 Combustible Liquid

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention:

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

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS - none

3. INGREDIENTS

3.1 SUBSTANCE:

Ingredient	CAS No.	% by WT. Range	CLASSIFICATION
Hydrotreated Light Distillate	64742-47-8 EC-No.265-149-8 Index-No. 649-422-00-2 Reg.-No. 1-2119484819-18-XXXX	95- 100	Flammable liquids (Category 4), H227 Aspiration hazard (Category 1), H304

This product contains no EPA Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) in amounts >0.1%

3.2 MIXTURE: Not applicable

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES:

INHALATION: GJSOL D60

****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: GJSOL D60

****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: GJSOL D60

****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: GJSOL D60

****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: Causes eye irritation; tearing, blurred vision.

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. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

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

Typical symptoms: 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: There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Any material aspirated during vomiting may cause lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. If it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents, this should be done by means least likely to cause aspiration. (e.g.: Gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation).

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: 61°C (142°F) (TCC)

LEL %:0.7 (V)

AUTO-IGNITION TEMP: 200°C (392°F)

UEL %:5.3 (V)

UNIFORM FIRE CODE: Combustible Liquid Class IIIA

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: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID: 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. RUNOFF TO SEWER MAY CREATE FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD
Keep containers tightly closed. Combustible 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. Extinguish only if fire can be stopped. Use flooding amounts of water as a fog; solid streams may be ineffective. Cool containers with flooding amounts of water from as far a distance as possible. Avoid breathing vapors; keep upwind. If fire is uncontrollable or containers are exposed to direct flame, water may be ineffective. Fire fighters should wear full fire fighting 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.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Combustible Liquid; Eliminate ignition sources in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. Immediately evacuate all nonessential people. Verify that responders are properly trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire resistant protective clothing during cleanup operations.

6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Keep out of water sources, drains and sewers. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system

6.3 METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP:

Methods for cleanup and containment:

Use explosion proof equipment. Shut off valves, contain spill, keep out of water sources and sewers, for smaller spills add non-flammable absorbent in spill area.

For large spills use foam on spill to minimize vapors clean up by vacuuming then using non-flammable absorbent.

Methods for disposal:

Place all saturated absorbent, using non-sparking tools, in an approved container for disposal. Minimize breathing vapors and skin contact, ventilate confined areas, open all windows and doors, assure conformity with applicable government regulations.

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

7. **HANDLING AND STORAGE**

7.1 **PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:** This material presents a fire hazard. Liquid quickly evaporates and forms vapor (fumes), which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence. 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. Recommended storage temperature: 15 - 25°C. Store large quantities only in cool, dry areas in buildings designed to comply with OSHA 1910.106. Keep containers tight and upright to prevent leakage. Do not contact with oxidizing materials. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not take internally. Storage class (TRGS 510): Flammable liquids

CONTAINER WARNINGS: Containers should be Bonded and Grounded when pouring. Avoid free fall of liquid in excess of a few inches. Empty containers release residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, or expose such containers to heat, sparks, static electricity or other sources of ignition. Do not attempt to clean. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum re-conditioner.

7.3 SPECIFIC END USES: Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL (PERSONAL PROTECTION)

8.1 CONTROL PARAMETERS:

Ingredient	CAS No.	% by WT. Range	Exposure Limits
Hydrotreated Light Distillate	64742-47-8 EC-No.265-149-8 Index-No. 649-422-00-2 Reg.-No. 1-2119484819-18-XXXX	95-100	216ppm TWA (ACGIH) (Reciprocal Calculations Method for Certain Refined Hydrocarbon Vapors)

This product contains no EPA Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) in amounts >0.1%

Key: (PEL) = Permissible Exposure Limit OSHA
 (TLV) = Threshold Limit Value OSHA & ACGIH
 (STEL) = Short Term Exposure Limit ACGIH
 (WEEL) = USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels
 (TWA) = Time Weighted Average
 CAS = Chemical Abstracts Registry Number
 IDLH = Immediate Danger to Life and Health
 N.E. =None Established

8.2 EXPOSURE CONTROLS

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES: Consider the potential hazards of this material (Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide general dilution or local exhaust ventilation in volume and pattern to keep concentrations within permitted exposure limits. All areas should be ventilated in accordance with OSHA Regulation 29 CFR Part 1910. Explosion proof motors should be used in mechanical ventilation.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: The specific respirator selected must be based on contamination levels found in the work place, must not exceed the working limits of the respirator and be jointly approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (NIOSH-MSHA):

For known vapor concentrations use a NIOSH/MSHA air purifying respirator with full face-piece and organic vapor cartridge for exposures >1 <10 times ACGIH TWA. For exposures greater than 10 times ACGIH TWA or for unknown vapor concentrations use NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face-piece. Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

BODY CLOTHING: Employee must wear appropriate protective (impervious) clothing and equipment to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with this substance. Use chemical resistant apron or other impervious clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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

Full contact

Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.4 mm

Break through time: 480 min

Splash contact

Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.2 mm

Break through time: 65 min

Observe glove manufacturer's instructions concerning penetrability and breakthrough time.

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:

GJSOL D60

APPEARANCE:

Clear liquid

COLOR:

Colorless

ODOR:

Characteristic hydrocarbon odor

ODOR THRESHOLD:

No data available

pH:

No data Available

MOLECULAR WEIGHT:

No data available

MELTING POINT:

-50°C (-58°F)

BOILING POINT:

183 to 208°C (361 to 406°F)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY:

0.78

DENSITY (25°C):

0.779 g/ml (20°C)

VAPOR PRESSURE:

0.53mmHg @ 20°C (68.0°F)

VAPOR DENSITY:

6.1

WATER SOLUBILITY:	Negligible
PARTITION COEFFICIENT N-OCTANOL/WATER	No data available
FLASH POINT:	61°C (142°F) - closed cup
EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE=1):	0.05
UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:	5.3% (V)
LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:	0.7% (V)
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE:	200°C (392°F)
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:	No data available
VISCOSITY:	No data available
EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES:	No data available
OXIDIZING PROPERTIES:	No data available

9.2 OTHER INFORMATION:

Bulk Density 6.48lbs/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.

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> Causes eye irritation; tearing, blurred vision.

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. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Symptoms are loss of appetite, muscle weakness, dizziness, and drowsiness.

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

Typical symptoms are cardiovascular disorders, sweetish taste in the mouth, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, strong thirst, burning of eyes and bleeding from the nose. Damage may occur to the kidney, liver, skin, respiratory system and central nervous system.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure> Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis and people with chronic respiratory conditions. Significant exposure may adversely affect people with pre-existing heart disorders making them more susceptible to irregular heartbeats.

ACUTE TOXICITY:

C9-C15 Alkanes: In animal studies utilizing mineral spirits containing up to 22% aromatics indicated that the acute central nervous system effects are reversible. Based on existing animal studies, the potential for persistent effects is not clear. Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light: Mineral spirits have produced slight to moderate skin irritation particularly with evaporation from the skin is prevented. Animal studies have demonstrated that mineral spirits produced mild respiratory tract irritation at elevated concentrations.

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

Ingredient	 Oral LD50 (Rabbit)	 Skin LD50 (Rabbit)	 Inhalation LC50
Hydrotreated Light Distillate	>5000mg/kg (OECD Test 401)	>5000mg/kg (OECD Test 402)	>5000mg/m³/4hr (OECD Test 403)

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

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION: May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to (OECD Guideline 405).

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION:

Skin: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to (OECD Guideline 406).

Respiratory: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to (OECD Guideline 471 473 474 476 478 479).

CARCINOGENICITY – C9-C15 Alkanes: The National Toxicology Program (NTP) conducted two-year carcinogenicity studies in rats and mice with Stoddard Solvent IIC (less than 2% aromatics). The studies indicated that there was some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats (adrenal medulla neoplasms and renal tubule adenoma) but no evidence of carcinogenic activity in female rats. Further, there was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in female mice (hepatocellular adenoma) but no evidence of carcinogenic activity in male mice. A low carcinogenic potential is suggested.

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to (OECD Guideline 414 421 422).

TERATOGENICITY: C9-C15 Alkanes: There were no treatment-related effects on pregnancy rate, mortality or gross post mortem observations in animal studies utilizing mineral spirits containing less than 2% aromatics.

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

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-RE) - repeated exposure (Globally Harmonized System): Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Test(s) equivalent or similar to (OECD Guideline 408 413 422).

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

11.2 ADDITIONAL DATA: Vapor concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product may be harmful or fatal to plant and animal life if released into the environment.

12.1 AQUATIC TOXICITY:

No data available

12.2 PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: This product is nonbiodegradable.

12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: This product does not accumulate or biomagnify in the environment.

Bio-concentration Factor (BCF): No data available

Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): No data available

12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL: No data available

12.5 RESULTS OF PBT AND vPvB :

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

12.6 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: 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 number is: D018

If the waste is a spent solvent, the appropriate spent solvent code should be used.

DISPOSAL MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, 48 CFR 262

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (DOT)

Not DOT regulated in containers of <119gallons.

- 14.1 USDOT ID Number-----> UN1268
- 14.2 USDOT Shipping Name-----> NONBULK: Not Regulated
- 14.2 USDOT Shipping Name-----> BULK: Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.
- 14.3 USDOT Hazard Classification-----> Combustible Liquid
USDOT Label Codes-----> Combustible Liquid
- 14.4 USDOT Package Code-----> III
- 14.5 Marine Pollutant-----> No
- 14.6 Special precautions for user-----> None
Emergency Response Guide-----> 128

Sea Transport (IMDG)

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

SEA (MARPOL 73/78 Convention - Annex II) Product Name: NOXIOUS LIQUID, N.F,(9) N.O.S., (GJSOL D60), contains iso-and cycloalkanes (C12+)) Ship type: 3
Pollution category: Z

Air Transport (IATA)

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

SARA TITLE III (Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act)

SECTION 302 AND 304: Extremely Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 355) - Not Listed

SECTION 313: Toxic Chemicals Listing (40 CFR 372.65) - Not listed

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

Hazard

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

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

SECTION 101(14) Reportable Quantity: None

Massachusetts Right to Know Components

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

Pennsylvania Right to Know Components

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

New Jersey Right to Know Components

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

California Prop. 65 Components

This product contains no chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm at no more than 0.1%.

TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)

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

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION:

HMIS (Hazardous Materials Identification System)

Hazard Rating:

4-Extreme

3-High

2-Moderate

1-Slight

0-Insignificant

**NFPA RATINGS (SCALE 0-4): Health=1 Fire=2 Reactivity=0
HMIS RATINGS(SCALE 0-4): Health=1 Fire=2 Reactivity=0 PPE=G**

Hazard statement(s) from Section 2 and 3:

H227 Combustible Liquid

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Date of preparation-----> February 1, 2016
Revision Number-----> 1.2
Revision Content-----> General update all sections
Revision Date-----> January 30, 2019
Prepared by-----> T.G. Fenstermaker Jr.

Calumet D60 is a registered product for The Calumet Corporation.

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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