

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

## 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

1.1 PRODUCT NAME-----> **Solvent 6040**

PRODUCT NUMBER(S)-----> 257700

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS-----> Blend

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

RECOMMENDED USE: Industrial: Solvent in coatings. Manufacture of substances.

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), H226**

**Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2), H315**

**Serious eye damage (Category 2B), H319**

**Carcinogenicity (Category 2), H351**

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

**Specific target organ toxicity-repeated exposure (Category 3), Central Nervous System, H373**

**Aspiration Hazard (Category 1), H304**

**Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H402**

**Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H412**

## 2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements



Signal Words **DANGER**

### Hazard statement(s)

- H226 Flammable Liquid and Vapor
- H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- H332 Harmful if inhaled.
- H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H351 Suspected of causing cancer.
- H402 Harmful to aquatic life.
- H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Precautionary statement(s)

#### Prevention:

- P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
- P233 Keep container tightly closed.
- P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
- P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P260 Do not breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.
- P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P273 Avoid release to the environment.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

#### Response:

- P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
- P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
- P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
- P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

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

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

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

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

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

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS –

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

### 3. INGREDIENTS

3.1 SUBSTANCE: Not applicable.

3.2 MIXTURE:

Ingredient	CAS No.	% by WT. Range	CLASSIFICATION
Mineral Spirits 66/3	64742-47-8 EC-No.265-149-8 Index-No. 649-422-00-2 Reg.-No.01-2119484819-18-XXXX	40-42	Flammable Liquids (Category 3), H225 Skin corrosion/irritation, (Category 2), H315 STOT-SE (Category 3), Narcotic Effects, H332, H336 Aspiration Hazard (Category 1), H304 Acute aquatic toxicity, (Category 3), H402 Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 3), H412
Nonexempt Mineral Spirits	8052-41-3 EC-No.232-489-3 Index-no. 649-345-00-4 Reg.-No. 01-2120261965-45-XXXX	58-60	Flammable Liquids (Category 3), H226 Acute toxicity inhalation (Category 4), H332 Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2), H315 Serious eye damage (Category 2B), H319 Carcinogenicity (Category 2), H351 STOT-SE (Category 3), Narcotic Effects, H336 STOT-RE (Category 2), Central Nervous System, H373 Aspiration hazard (Category 1), H304 Acute Aquatic Toxicity (Category 2), H402 Chronic Aquatic Toxicity (Category 2), H412
Trimethylbenzene All isomers	25551-13-7 EC-No.247-099-9	1-5	Flammable liquids (Category 3), H225 Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4), H332 Skin irritation (Category 2), H315

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  Eye irritation (Category 2A), H319</li> <li>  STOT-SE (Category 3), Respiratory System, H335</li> <li>  Aspiration hazard (Category 1), H304</li> <li>  Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H402</li> <li>  Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H412</li> </ul>
Toluene	108-88-3 EC-No.203-625-9 Index-NO.601-021-00-3 Reg.-No. 01-2119471310-51-XXXX	0-1.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  Flammable liquids (Category 3), H225</li> <li>  Skin irritation (Category 2), H315</li> <li>  Reproductive toxicity (Category 2), H361</li> <li>  STOT-SE (Category 3), Central Nervous System, H336</li> <li>  STOT-RE (Category 2), H373</li> <li>  Aspiration Hazard (Category 1), H304</li> <li>  Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H401</li> </ul>
Cumene	98-82-8 EC-No.202-704-5 Index-No. 601-024-00-X Reg.-No. 01-2119473983-24-XXXX	<0.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  Flammable liquids (Category 3), H226</li> <li>  Carcinogenicity (Category 2), H351</li> <li>  STOT-SE (Category 3), Respiratory System, H335</li> <li>  Aspiration Hazard (Category 1), H304</li> <li>  Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H401</li> <li>  Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H411</li> </ul>
Naphthalene	91-20-3 EC-No.202-049-5 Index-No. 601-052-00-2 Reg.-No. 01-2119561346-37-XXXX	0.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  Flammable solids (Category 1), H228</li> <li>  Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4), H302</li> <li>  Carcinogenicity (Category 2), H351</li> <li>  Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H400</li> <li>  Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H410</li> </ul>
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4 EC-No.202-849-4 Index-No.601-023-00-4 Reg.-No. 01-2119892111-44-XXXX	0.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225</li> <li>  Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4), H332</li> <li>  Carcinogenicity (Category 2), H351</li> <li>  STOT-RE (Category 2), H373</li> <li>  Aspiration Hazard (Category 1), H304</li> <li>  Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H401</li> </ul>

#### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

**INHALATION: BLEND 6040**

**\*\*FIRST AID- Remove from exposure area to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, 100% humidified oxygen should be administered. Keep person warm and at rest. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Get medical attention immediately.**

**SKIN CONTACT: BLEND 6040**

**\*\*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: BLEND 6040**

**\*\*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: BLEND 6040**

**\*\*FIRST AID- ASPIRATION HAZARD. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. If swallowed, vomiting may occur spontaneously. If vomiting occurs place victims head below knees. 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, drowsiness difficulty breathing, convulsions, coma, and even death. Approximately 20,000ppm or (2% vol.%) in air is fatal to humans in 5 to 10 minutes.

**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:** No data available

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: 40.56°C (105°F) (TCC)                      LEL %:0.6 (V)

Auto-ignition: 230°C (446°F)                              UEL %:6.0 (V)

UNIFORM FIRE CODE: Combustible Liquid Class II

**5.1 SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Foam--> x CO2--> x Dry Chemical-->  
x Water-fog--> x Other-->

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use waterjet.

**5.2 SPECIAL HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE:** FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: DANGEROUS FIRE HAZARD WHEN EXPOSED TO HEAT OR FLAME. VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TO A SOURCE OF IGNITION AND FLASH BACK. 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 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.

## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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

### **6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:**

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

### **6.3 METHODS AND MATERIAL FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP:**

Methods for cleanup and containment:

Use explosion proof equipment. Shut off valves, contain spill, keep out of water sources and sewers, for smaller spills add non-flammable absorbent in spill area. For large spills use foam on spill to minimize vapors clean up by vacuuming then using non-flammable absorbent.

Methods for disposal:

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

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

## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**7.1 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:** This material presents a fire hazard. Liquid quickly evaporates and forms vapor (fumes), which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources, such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Vapor is heavier than air and can travel considerable distance to a

source of ignition and flash back. Avoid breathing vapors in top of shipping container. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid work practices that may release volatile components in the atmosphere. Avoid contaminating soil or releasing material into sewage and drainage systems. Use non-sparking tools to open or close containers.

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

**STATIC HAZARD:** Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not be sufficient. For more information refer to OSHA Standard 29CFR 1910.106 “Flammable and Combustible Liquids” and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77) “Recommended Practice on Static Electricity”.

**7.2 CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES:**

Follow maximum allowed pile heights specified in the BOCA codes or the NFPA manual. Local fire authorities should be notified for storage of this material in any quantity. Local permits are required for storage in warehouse quantities. Recommended storage temperature: 15 - 25°C. **DANGER!** Do not open containers unless contents are at room temperature 25°C (77°F) or below. Store large quantities only in cool, dry areas in buildings designed to comply with OSHA 1910.106. Keep containers tight and upright to prevent leakage. Do not contact with oxidizing materials. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not take internally. Storage class (TRGS 510): Flammable liquids

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

**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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Mineral Spirits 66/3	64742-47-8 EC-No.265-149-8 Index-No. 649-422-00-2 Reg.-No.01-2119484819-18-XXXX	40-42	212ppm TWA (ACGIH)
Nonexempt Mineral Spirits	8052-41-3 EC-No.232-489-3 Index-no. 649-345-00-4 Reg.-No. 01-2120261965-45-XXXX	58-60	212ppm TWA (ACGIH)
Trimethylbenzene All isomers	25551-13-7 EC-No.247-099-9	1-5	25ppm TWA (ACGIH)  25ppm TWA (OSHA)
Toluene	108-88-3 EC-No.203-625-9 Index -No.601-021-00-3 Reg.-No. 01-2119471310-51-XXXX	0-1.8	20ppm TWA (ACGIH)  150ppm STEL (ACGIH)  100ppm TWA (NIOSH)  150ppm STEL (NIOSH)  100ppm TWA (OSHA)  150ppm STEL (OSHA)
Cumene	98-82-8 EC-No.202-704-5 Index-No. 601-024-00-X Reg.-No. 01-2119473983-24-XXXX	<0.01	50ppm TWA (ACGIH)  50ppm TWA (NIOSH)  50ppm TWAS (OSHA Z-1)
Naphthalene	91-20-3 EC-No.202-049-5 Index-No. 601-052-00-2 Reg.-No. 01-2119561346-37-XXXX	0.18	10ppm TWA (ACGIH)  10ppm TWA (NIOSH)  15ppm STEL (NIOSH)  10ppm TWA (OSHA Z-1)
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4 EC-No.202-849-4 Index-No.601-023-00-4 Reg.-No. 01-2119892111-44-XXXX	0.12	20ppmTWA (ACGIH)  125ppm STEL (ACGIH)  100ppm TWA (NIOSH)  125ppm STEL (NIOSH)  100ppm TWA (OSHA Z-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 3), 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.

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:**

Solvent 6040 Mixture

<b>APPEARANCE:</b>	Clear mobile liquid
<b>COLOR:</b>	Colorless
<b>ODOR:</b>	Characteristic 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>	300-390°F
<b>SPECIFIC GRAVITY:</b>	0.783@20°C (68°F)
<b>DENSITY (25°C):</b>	0.783 g/ml 20°C (68°F)
<b>VAPOR PRESSURE:</b>	2.6mmHg @ 20°C (68.0°F)
<b>VAPOR DENSITY:</b>	4.2
<b>WATER SOLUBILITY:</b>	Negligible
<b>PARTITION COEFFICIENT N-OCTANOL/WATER</b>	log Pow 2.1-5
<b>FLASH POINT:</b>	40.56°C (105°F) - closed cup
<b>EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE=1):</b>	0.18
<b>UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:</b>	6% (V)
<b>LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:</b>	0.6% (V)
<b>AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE:</b>	230°C (446 °F)
<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** 6.52lbs/gal.

**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION**

**10.1 REACTIVITY:** No data available.

**10.2 CHEMICAL STABILITY:** Unstable ( ) Stable (X)

**10.3 POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS:** Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s).

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

**10.4 CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Heat, Sparks, Pilot Lights, Static Electricity, and Open Flame.

**10.5 INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:** Strong oxidants such as caustic soda, liquid chlorine, oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, inorganic acids e.g. hydrochloric acid hydrogen peroxide.

**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, drowsiness difficulty breathing, convulsions, coma, and even death. Approximately 20,000ppm or (2% vol.%) in air is fatal to humans in 5 to 10 minutes.

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: No data available

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 II are based on acute toxicity profiles. Typical values are:

Ingredient	Oral LD50 (Rat)	Skin LD50 (Rabbit)	Inhalation LC50
Mineral Spirits 66/3	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
Nonexempt Mineral Spirits	5000mg/kg	3160mg/kg	5.5mg/l (8 hrs.)

Trimethylbenzene	6000mg/kg		
All isomers			
Cumene	2260mg/kg	N.D.	N.D.
Toluene	5580mg/kg	12.1996g/kg	28800mg/m <sup>3</sup> /4hr
Naphthalene	490mg/kg	20000mg/kg	0.4mg/l/4hr
Ethylbenzene	3500mg/kg	15433mg/kg	

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### **Mineral Spirits 66/3**

**SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: C9-C15 Alkanes:** Primary dermal irritation studies (four hour exposure) in rabbits utilizing mineral spirits containing less than 2% aromatics resulted in slight to moderate skin irritation. In humans, mineral spirits have produced slight to moderate skin irritation particularly with evaporation from the skin is prevented.

**SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION:** No additional information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-SE) - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System):** Narcotic Effects.

**Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-RE) - repeated exposure (Globally Harmonized System):** no data available

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

**11.2 ADDITIONAL DATA:** No data available

**Nonexempt Mineral Spirits:**

**SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION: C9-C15 Alkanes:** Primary dermal irritation studies (four hour exposure) in rabbits utilizing mineral spirits containing less than 2% aromatics resulted in slight to moderate skin irritation. In humans, mineral spirits have produced slight to moderate skin irritation particularly with evaporation from the skin is prevented.

**SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION:** No information available

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

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

**CARCINOGEN STATUS**

**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

**Classification**

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Xylenes, mixed isomers	-	3	-
Cumene	-	2B	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.
Ethylbenzene	-	2B	-

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

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

**Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-SE) - single exposure (Globally Harmonized System):**

**Narcotic Effects: Components**

**C9-C15 Cycloalkanes;**

**C9-C15 Alkanes;**

**C9-C15 Aromatics**

**Nonane all isomers;**

**Trimethylbenzene all isomers).**

**Respiratory Tract: Components**

**Trimethylbenzene all isomers**

**1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene;**

**Cumene;**

**Ethylbenzene**

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT-RE) - repeated exposure (Globally Harmonized System):

Central Nervous System: Components

Trimethylbenzene all isomers

Hearing Organs: Components

Xylene

**ASPIRATION HAZARD:** All components may be fatal if swallowed and enter airways.

C9-C15 Cycloalkanes;

C9-C15 Alkanes;

C9-C15 Aromatics

Nonane all isomers;

Trimethylbenzene (all isomers).

Cumene

Ethylbenzene

**11.2 ADDITIONAL DATA:** No data available

## 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.

**12.1 AQUATIC TOXICITY:** Eco-toxicity data are not available for this product blend.

**12.2 PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:** This Naphtha blend is potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems. It will normally float on water with its lighter components evaporating rapidly. In stagnant or slow moving waterways, a naphtha hydrocarbon layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this covering might limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, oxygen depletion in the waterway might be enough to cause a fish kill. Oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air. Expected to be not inherently biodegradable.

Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): No data available

**12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:** The log octanol/water coefficient for this product is expected to be in the range 2.1 – 5. Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

**12.4 MOBILITY IN SOIL:** No data available.

**12.5 RESULTS OF PBT AND vPvB:**

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

**12.6 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS:** Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**13.1 WASTE TREATMENT METHODS:** Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at time of disposition. Dispose in accordance with all applicable disposal regulations. Incinerate under controlled conditions in a permitted facility.

**CONTAMINATED PACKAGING:** Dispose of as unused product.

The information offered here is for the product as shipped. Use and/or alterations to the product such as mixing with other materials may significantly change the characteristics of the material and alter the RCRA classification and the proper disposal method.

RCRA: The unused product is a RCRA hazardous waste if discarded. The RCRA ID number is: D001.

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-----> NA1993
- 14.2 USDOT Shipping Name-----> Combustible Liquid n.o.s.  
(Solvent 6040)
- 14.3 USDOT Hazard Classification-----> Combustible Liquid n.o.s. HM X  
USDOT Label Codes-----> None
- 14.4 USDOT Package Code-----> III
- 14.5 Marine Pollutant-----> No
- 14.6 Special precautions for user-----> No  
Emergency Response Guide-----> 128  
Reportable quantity-----> None

#### Sea Transport (IMDG)

- 14.1 ID Number-----> NA1993
- 14.2 Proper shipping name-----> COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.  
(SOLVENT 6040)
- 14.3 Hazard Classification-----> CL  
Label Codes-----> None
- 14.4 Package Code-----> III
- 14.5 Marine Pollutant-----> No



14.6 Special precautions for user-----> No  
EMS-Number-----> F-E, S-D

**Air Transport (IATA)**

14.1 ID Number-----> NA1993  
14.2 Proper shipping name-----> Combustible Liquid n.o.s.  
(Solvent 6040)  
14.3 Hazard Classification-----> CL  
Label Codes----->  
14.4 Package Code-----> III  
14.5 Environmental hazard-----> No  
14.6 Special precautions for user-----> 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) –  
Components Listed:**

1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene CAS 95-63-6	2.5%Concentration
Cumene CAS 98-82-8	<0.01%Concentration
Ethylbenzene CAS 100-41-4	<0.2%Concentration

**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**

**Components: Reportable quantities**

Cumene CAS 98-82-8 - 5000lbs concentration <0.01%  
Ethylbenzene CAS-No. 100-41-4 – 1000lbs concentration<0.2%  
Naphthalene CAS-No. 91-20-3 – 100lbs. concentration <0.2%  
Toluene CAS-No. 108-88-3 – 1000lbs. concentration < 2.0%

**Pennsylvania Right to Know Components**

**Distillates(Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light CAS-64742-47-8  
Stoddard Solvent CAS-8052-41-3**

**New Jersey Right to Know Components**

Distillates(Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light CAS-64742-47-8  
Stoddard Solvent CAS-8052-41-3

Rhode Island Right to Know Components  
Distillates(Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light CAS-64742-47-8  
Stoddard Solvent CAS-8052-41-3

#### California Prop. 65 Components

This material may contain the following components which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Ethylbenzene: <0.2%

Naphthalene: <0.2%

Toluene: <2.0%

Benzene: <0.0005%

#### TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)

Distillates(Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light CAS-64742-47-8 and  
Stoddard Solvent CAS-8052-41-3 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=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:**

H226 Flammable Liquid and Vapor

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H402 Harmful to aquatic life.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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**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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