

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

## 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

1.1 PRODUCT NAME:----- ----> **Wax, Oil, and Grease Remover**

PRODUCT NUMBER(S)-----> 295000

TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS----> Blend

RECOMMENDED USE: Prep. Solvent, Degreaser

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

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3), Narcotic effects,  
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.**
- H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.**
- H315 Causes skin irritation**
- H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.**
- H410 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 - none

### 3. INGREDIENTS

3.1 SUBSTANCE: Not applicable.

3.2 MIXTURE:

Ingredient	CAS No.	% by WT. Range	CLASSIFICATION
Naphtha Petroleum Hydrotreated Light	64742-49-0 EC-No.265-151-9 Index-No.649-328-00-1 Reg.-No. 01-2119475133-43-XXXX	70-95	Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225 Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2), H315 STOT-SE (Category 3), Narcotic Effects, H336 Aspiration hazard (Category 1), H304 Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H400 Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 2), H410
Quick-Dry Mineral Spirits	64742-47-8 EC-No.265-149-8 Index-No. 649-422-00-2 Reg.-No.01-2119484819-18-XXXX	10-15	Flammable liquids (Category 3), H226 Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2), H315 STOT-SE (Category 3), Narcotic Effects, H336 Aspiration hazard (Category 1), H304 Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 3), H402 Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 3), H412
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0 EC-No.200-661-7 Index No: 603-117-00-0 Reg.-No. 01-2119457558-25-XXXX	0-10	Flammable liquids (Category 2), H225 Eye irritation (Category 2A), H319 STOT-SE (Category 3) Central Nervous System, H336

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES:

**INHALATION: WAX OIL AND GREASE REMOVER**

**\*\*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: WAX OIL AND GREASE REMOVER**

**\*\*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: WAX OIL AND GREASE REMOVER**

**\*\*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: WAX OIL AND GREASE REMOVER**

**\*\*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:** Vapors may be irritating;

**Skin:** Irritating to skin;

**Inhalation:** Irritation of the respiratory tract or acute nervous system depression characterized by headache, dizziness, staggering gait, confusion, unconsciousness or coma;

**Ingestion:** Harmful may cause lung damage if swallowed. Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage.

**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 or liver.

Respiratory symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat. Skin irritation symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness swelling and/or blisters.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:** Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis.

#### **4.3 INDICATION OF ANY IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED:**

**Note to physician:** Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal.

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: 7-18°C (45-64°F) (TCC)                      LEL %:1.0 (V)  
Auto-ignition: 252°C (485°F)                              UEL %:7.0 (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. 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.

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 self-contained breathing apparatus for confined spaces and where there is exposure to vapors. Use full fire-fighting protective clothing.

## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**6.1 PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:** Extremely Flammable 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 NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory equipment and fire resistant protective clothing during cleanup operations. For large spills evacuate downwind areas as conditions warrant to prevent exposure and to allow vapors or fumes to dissipate.

### **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. Move containers from 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):** Isopropyl Alcohol – 5000lbs; Blend 50000lbs. 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) 424-8882 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. 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
Naphtha Petroluem Hydrotreated Light	64742-49-0 EC-No.265-151-9 Index-No.649-328-00-1 Reg.-No. 01-2119475133-43-XXXX	90-100	247ppm TWA (ACGIH) (Reciprocal Calculations Method for Certain Refined Hydrocarbon Vapors)
Quick Dry Mineral Spirits	64742-47-8 EC-No.265-149-8 Index-No. 649-422-00-2 Reg.-No.01-2119484819-18-XXXX	90-100	216ppm TWA (ACGIH) (Reciprocal Calculations Method for Certain Refined Hydrocarbon Vapors)
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0 EC-No.200-661-7 Index No: 603-117-00-0 Reg.-No. 01-2119457558-25-XXXX	0-10	200ppm TWA (ACGIH) 400ppm STEL (ACGIH) 400ppm TWA (OSHA) 500ppm STEL (OSHA) 2000ppm IDLH

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

**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:**

Wax, Oil and Grease Remover Blend

APPEARANCE:

Clear mobile liquid

COLOR:

Colorless

ODOR:

Hydrocarbon odor

ODOR THRESHOLD:

No data available

pH:

No data Available

MOLECULAR WEIGHT:

No data available

MELTING POINT:

No data available

BOILING POINT:

82-179°C (179-354°F)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY:

0.7638

DENSITY (25°C):

0.7638 g/ml (20°C)

VAPOR PRESSURE:

40mmHg @ 20°C (68.0°F)

VAPOR DENSITY:

3.9

WATER SOLUBILITY:

Negligible

PARTITION COEFFICIENT N-

No data available

## OCTANOL/WATER

FLASH POINT:	7-18°C (45-64°F) - closed cup
EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE=1):	1.86
UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:	7.0% (V)
LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT:	1.0% (V)
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE:	252°C (485°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 6.365lbs/gal.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

10.1 REACTIVITY: Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s).

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: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas. Do not store with strong oxidizing agents.

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. Aldehydes and other decomposition products where combustion is not complete.

## 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> Vapors may be irritating;

Skin> Irritating to skin;

**Inhalation> Irritation of the respiratory tract or acute nervous system depression characterized by headache, dizziness, staggering gait, confusion, unconsciousness or coma;**

**Ingestion>Harmful may cause lung damage if swallowed. Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage.**

**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 or liver.**

**Respiratory symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat. Skin irritation symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness swelling and/or blisters.**

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure> Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis.**

**ACUTE TOXICITY**

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

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b> Oral LD50(Rat)</b>	<b> Skin LD50(Rabbit) </b>	<b> Inhalation LC50 </b>
<b>Naphtha Petroleum  Hydrotreated Light</b>	<b>N.D.</b>	<b>N.D.</b>	<b>N.D.</b>
<b>Quick Dry Mineral Spirits</b>	<b>N.D.</b>	<b>N.D.</b>	<b>N.D.</b>
<b>Isopropyl Alcohol</b>	<b>5045mg/kg</b>	<b>12800mg/kg</b>	<b>16000ppm/8hr</b>

**Naphtha Petroleum Hydrotreated Light -**

**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: Respiratory - C9-C15 Alkanes: Animal studies have demonstrated that mineral spirits produced mild respiratory tract irritation at elevated concentrations. Also, sensory respiratory tract irritation was evident by reduced breathing rates in the test animals in certain studies.**

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

**MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: No known significant effects or critical hazards.**

**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 –**

**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.

**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.

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**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 (All Components)

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

**ASPIRATION HAZARD:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. (All Components)

**11.2 ADDITIONAL DATA:** No data available

**Quick Dry 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 data 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:** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**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.

**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 known significant effects or critical hazards.

**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:** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**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

### **Isopropyl Alcohol –**

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

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

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

**MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** No data available.

### **CARCINOGEN STATUS:**

(IARC Group-3). Strong acid manufacturing process: human sufficient evidence (IARC Group-1). Workers involved in the manufacture of isopropyl alcohol by the strong-acid process, involving the formation of isopropyl oils, showed an increase in para-nasal and laryngeal cancer.

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

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

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

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:** No information available.

**SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT-SE) - single exposure GHS**  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (STOT-RE) - repeated exposure GHS**  
no data available

**AT INCREASED RISK FROM EXPOSURE:** Persons with pre-existing skin disorders; impaired liver, renal and/or pulmonary function.

**11.2 ADDITIONAL DATA:** Central nervous system depression, prolonged or repeated exposure can cause: Nausea, Headache, Vomiting, narcosis, Drowsiness, Overexposure may cause mild, reversible liver effects. Aspiration may lead to:, Lung edema, Pneumonia

Potentiates the effects of carbon tetrachloride and other hepatotoxic chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Naphtha Petroleum Hydrotreated Light -

#### **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 vPvT :**

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.

### **Quick Dry Mineral Spirits –**

**12.1 AQUATIC TOXICITY:** No data available

**12.2 PERSISTANCE AND DEGRADABILITY:** No data available

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

**12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:** No data available

**Bi-concentration Factor (BCF):** No data available

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

**12.5 RESULTS OF PBT AND vPvT :**

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.

### **Isopropyl Alcohol -**

#### **DANGEROUS TO AQUATIC LIFE IN HIGH CONCENTRATIONS**

May be dangerous if it enters water intakes.

Notify local health and wildlife officials.

Notify operators of nearby water intakes.

#### **12.1 AQUATIC TOXICITY (Acute):**

Toxicity to fish:

LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 9,640.00 mg/l - 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates:

EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 5,102.00 mg/l - 24 h

Immobilization EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 6,851 mg/l - 24 h

Toxicity to algae:

EC50 - Desmodemus subspicatus (green algae) - > 2,000.00 mg/l - 72 h

EC50 - Algae - > 1,000.00 mg/l - 24 h

**12.2 PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:** Data not available.

**12.3 BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:**

log Pow <=4 No bioaccumulation is expected

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

**12.5 RESULTS OF PBT AND vPvB:**

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

**12.6 OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS:** No data available.

### **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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

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

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

RCRA: The unused product is a RCRA hazardous waste if discarded. The RCRA ID number is: Naphtha Petroleum Hydrotreated Light- D001; Petroleum Hydrocarbon Distillates – D001; Isopropyl Alcohol – D001

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

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

### **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

Land Transport (DOT)

14.1 USDOT ID Number-----> UN1993

14.2 USDOT Shipping Name-----> Flammable Liquid, 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-----> Yes

14.6 Special precautions for user-----> No

Emergency Response Guide-----> 128

Reportable quantity-----> 50000lbs. - Blend

**Sea Transport (IMDG)**

14.1 ID Number-----> UN1993  
14.2 Proper shipping name-----> FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.  
14.3 Hazard Classification-----> 3 (Flammable Liquid)  
Label Codes-----> 3  
14.4 Package Code-----> II  
14.5 Marine Pollutant-----> Yes  
14.6 Special precautions for user-----> No  
EMS-Number-----> F-E, S-E

**Air Transport (IATA)**

14.1 ID Number-----> UN1993  
14.2 Proper shipping name-----> Flammable Liquid, n.o.s.  
14.3 Hazard Classification-----> 3 (Flammable Liquid)  
Label Codes-----> 3  
14.4 Package Code-----> II  
14.5 Environmental hazard-----> No  
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 <0.1%; Ethylbenzene <0.1%; Benzene <0.01%; Naphthalene <0.01%**

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

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

**SECTION 102(A) Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302.4) - Listed  
2-Propanol CAS-No.67-63-0 – 5000lbs.**

**SECTION 101(14) Reportable Quantity: 2-Propanol CAS-No.67-63-0 – 5000lbs.  
Blend – 50000lbs.**



### Massachusetts Right to Know Components

Nonane CAS 111-84-2

2-Propanol CAS-No.67-63-0

### Pennsylvania Right to Know Components

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

Nonane CAS 111-84-2

2-Propanol CAS-No.67-63-0

### New Jersey Right to Know Components

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

Nonane CAS 111-84-2

2-Propanol CAS-No.67-63-0

### 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; Nonane CAS 111-84-2; 2-Propanol CAS-No.67-63-0 are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

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

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION:**

**HMIS** (Hazardous Materials Identification System)

**Hazard Rating:**

4-Extreme

3-High

2-Moderate

1-Slight

0-Insignificant

<b>NFPA RATINGS (SCALE 0-4):</b>	<b>Health=1</b>	<b>Fire=3</b>	<b>Reactivity=0</b>
<b>HMIS Ratings (SCALE 0-4):</b>	<b>Health=1</b>	<b>Fire=3</b>	<b>Reactivity=0 PPE=G</b>

**Hazard statement(s) from Section 2 and 3:**

**H225** Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

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

**H315** Causes skin irritation

**H336** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**H410** Very toxic to aquatic life.

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

**Date of preparation-----> May 21, 2010**  
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**Revision Content-----> General update all sections**  
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**Prepared by-----> T.G. Fenstermaker**

**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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