



Solvent 142

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier	Solvent 142
Synonyms	Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light; Hydrotreated light distillate; Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light.; Petroleum hydrocarbon solvent; 140 Flash Solvent; High Flash Stoddard Solvent; High-flash Mineral Spirits; Type IIC Mineral Spirits (meets ASTM D-235 Type 2C specifications); @ Material Code: 19026
Code	19026
MSDS#	19026
Supplier's details	Varouh Oil, Inc.

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)	Technical Contact: (847) 734-7630 (8am 4pm CT M-F) Medical Emergency: (832) 486^700 CHEMTREC Emergency: (800) 424-9300 (United States Only)
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Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects)

Category 3

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms

Signal word Hazard Danger
statements Combustible liquid.

Causes skin irritation.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statements May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

General Prevention Not applicable.

Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from flames and hot

surfaces. - No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing

Response vapor. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin

Storage irritation occurs: Get medical attention.

Disposal Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

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Section 2. Hazards identification

Supplemental label elements Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Hazards not otherwise classified

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.

Section 3. Compositional information on ingredients

Substance/mixture:Substance

Other means of:Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light; Hydrotreated light distillate; Distillates identification (petroleum), hydrotreated light.; Petroleum hydrocarbon solvent; 140 Flash Solvent;

High Flash Stoddard Solvent; High-flash Mineral Spirits; Type IIC Mineral Spirits (meets ASTM D-235 Type 2C specifications); @ Material Code: 19026

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number 6474247-8

Ingredient name		CAS number
C9-C15 Cycloalkanes C9C15	76.7	
Alkanes	23.28	

* = Various — Mixture — Proprietary

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Skin contact	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes- Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Ingestion	

Most important symptoms/effects. acute and delayed Potential acute health effects

Eye contact	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation	Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or

Notes to physician	..If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.
Specific treatments	..Treat symptomatically and supportively.
Protection of first-aiders	..No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that gas or vapor is still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate

mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

dizziness.

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Section 4. First aid measures

Skin contact Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.

Ingestion Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact ..Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness

Inhalation ..Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness

Skin contact ..Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking

Ingestion ..Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting

Indication of immediate medical attention and specie/ treatment needed. if necessary

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.
 SMALL FIRE: Steam, CO2, dry chemical or inert gas (e.g., nitrogen). LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, ignition or explosion. Do not use water jet.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Combustible liquid. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent

explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being

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Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazardous thermal

decomposition products Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide

Special protective actions for fire-fighters Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

equipment for fire-fighters

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel - No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide

adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in 'For nonemergency personnel'.

Environmental precautions ..Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal

Large spill

contractor.

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow.

Protective measures Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Non equilibrium conditions may increase the fire hazard associated with this product. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always confirm that receiving container is properly grounded. Bonding and grounding alone may be inadequate to eliminate fire and explosion

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Section 7. Handling and storage

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

..hazards. Carefully review operations that may increase the risks such as tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, etc. In addition to bonding and grounding, efforts to mitigate the hazards may include, but are not limited to, ventilation, inserting and/or reduction of transfer velocities.

Always keep nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process. Do NOT fill any portable container in or on a vehicle.

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. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and wellventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Store in original container, keep closed in a secure location.

Bulk Storage Conditions: Maintain all storage tanks in accordance with applicable regulations. Use necessary controls to monitor tank inventories. Inspect all storage tanks on a periodic basis. Test tanks and associated piping for tightness. Maintain the automatic leak detection devices to assure proper working condition.

Head spaces in tanks and other containers may contain a mixture of air and vapor in the flammable range. Vapor may be ignited by static discharge. Storage area must meet OSHA requirements and applicable fire codes. Additional information regarding the design and control of hazards associated with the handling and storage of flammable and combustible liquids may be found in professional and industrial documents including, but not limited to, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publications NFPA 30 ("Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code"), NFPA 77 ("Recommended Practice on Static Electricity") and the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, ("Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents").

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
C9-C15 Cycloalkanes	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. Form: Methylcyclohexane None.
C9-C15 Alkanes	

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ACGIH TLV (United States)

179 ppm (1200 mg/m³) 8 hour(s)

Notes: The TLV for the hydrocarbon solvent is based on the procedure described in Appendix H ("Reciprocal Calculations Method for Certain Refined Hydrocarbon Solvent Vapors") of the ACGIH TLVs @ and BEIs@ guidelines. The GGvmixture (ACGIH TLV) is based on Column B (McKee et al., 2005) of Table 1 ("Group Guidance Values") of Appendix H.

Appropriate engineering: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or controls other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

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Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Environmental exposure Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure controls they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, vapor controls, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures	..Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Eye face protection	..Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
<u>Skin protection</u>	
Hand protection	..Avoid skin contact with liquid. Chemical-resistant gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Recommended: Heavy duty, industrial grade chemically resistant gloves constructed of nitrile, neoprene, polyethylene, fluoroelastomer rubber or polyvinyl chloride as approved by glove manufacturer. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. Leather gloves are not protective for liquid contact.
Body protection	..Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Other skin protection	..Avoid skin contact with liquid. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Leather boots are not protective for liquid contact.
Respiratory protection	..Avoid inhalation of gases, vapors, mists or dusts. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied-air respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If an air purifying respirator is appropriate, use one equipped with cartridges rated for organic vapors.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Transparent, colorless.
Odor	..Characteristic hydrocarbon solvent odor. pH Not available.
Melting point	-490C (-56.2 OF)
Boiling point	192 to 205°C (377.6 to 401 °F)
Flash point	Closed cup: 67°C (152.6°F) [Tagliabue (ASTM D-56)1]
Evaporation rate	<1 (n-butyl acetate. = 1)
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	Lower: 0.8% Upper: 6%
Vapor pressure	0.067 kPa (0.5 mm Hg) [room temperature]
Vapor density	[Air = 1]

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Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Relative density	0.8
Density lbs/gal	Estimated 6.67 lbs/gal
Gravity, °API	Estimated 45 @ 60 F
Solubility	Very slightly soluble in the following materials: cold water.
Solubility in water	1.5 g/l
Auto-ignition temperature	>220°C (>428° F)
Conductivity	<50 picosiemens/meter (unadditized)

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s).
Chemical stability	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
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.
Incompatible materials	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

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Section 11. Toxicological information

Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

Skin

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.

Eyes

Respiratory

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. No additional information.

Sensitization Not available.

Skin

Respiratory

Mutagenicity

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.

C9-C15 Alkanes: In animal studies utilizing mineral spirits containing up to 18%, aromatics skin sensitization is not evident. No additional information.

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

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 Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

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 by a lack of genotoxic potential identified in in vivo and in vitro genetic toxicity tests (with and without metabolic activation).

Reproductive toxicity Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

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.

Teratoaenicity Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

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 (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
C9-C15 Cycloalkanes C9C15 Alkanes	Category 3	Not applicable. Not applicable.	Narcotic effects Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
C9-C15 Cycloalkanes C9-C15 Alkanes	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely:Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation. routes of exposure

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact No known significant effects or critical hazards.

:

Inhalation Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or

:

dizziness.

Skin contact Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.

:

Ingestion Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and

toxicological characteristics Eye contact:Adverse symptoms may include

the following: pain or irritation watering redness

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Section 11. Toxicological information

Inhalation ..Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness

Skin contact ..Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness dryness cracking

Ingestion ..Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure Short term exposure

Potential immediate .. Not effects available.

Potential delayed effects Not Long term exposure available.

Potential immediate .. Not effects available.

Potential delayed effects ..Not available.

Potential chronic health effects Not available.

General: Prolonged or repeated contact can affect the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

Carcinogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards. Developmental effects

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

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity Not available.

Conclusion/Summary Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary Not available.

Bioaccumulative

_____ potential Not available.

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc)

Not available.

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Section 12. Ecological information

Other adverse effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

RCRA classification

D018

Section 14B Transport information

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	NA1993	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light, liquid)		

Transport hazard class(es)	Combustible liquid.		
Packing group	III		
Environmental hazards		No.	No.
Additional information	Non-bulk packages (less than or equal to 119 gal) of combustible liquids are not regulated as hazardous materials. Not regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation as a hazardous material when transported in non-bulk container shipments by land.	-	The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

Special precautions for user Transport in bulk according : to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright

:

and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Not available.

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Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations

TSCA 12(b) one-time export: Nonane, all isomers

United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted. Clean

Water Act (CWA) 307: Naphthalene; benzene; Toluene; Ethylbenzene

Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: Naphthalene; benzene; Toluene; Ethylbenzene

This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 4248802.

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

SARA 304 RQ:Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification:Fire hazard

Immediate (acute) health hazard Composition/information

on ingredients

Name	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute)	Delayed (chronic)
				health hazard	health hazard

C9-C15 Cycloalkanes C9—C15 Alkanes	Yes. Yes.	No. No.	No. No.	Yes. Yes.	No. No.
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State regulations

Massachusetts The following components are listed: NONANE
 New York None of the components are listed.
 New Jersey The following components are listed: NONANE
 Pennsylvania The following components are listed: NONANE

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains less than 0.1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.
 WARNING: This product contains less than 1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Ingredient name		Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
Naphthalene	<0.0001	Yes. No.	No.	Yes. No.	
Toluene	<0.0001	Yes.	Yes.	6.4 pg/day (ingestion)	No. 7000 pg/day (ingestion)
benzene	<0.0001		Yes.	13 pg/day (inhalation)	24 pg/day (ingestion)
Ethylbenzene	<0.0001	Yes.	No.	41 pg/day (ingestion) 54 pg/day (inhalation)	49 pg/day (inhalation) No.

International regulations

WHMIS (Canada): Class B-3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F). Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

International lists National inventory

United States All components are listed or exempted.

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Section 15B Regulatory information

Australia ..All components are listed or exempted.
 Canada ..All components are listed or exempted.
 China ..All components are listed or exempted.
 Europe ..Japan ..All components are listed or exempted.
 Japan inventory (ENCS): All components are listed or exempted.
 Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.
 Malaysia ..All components are listed or exempted.
 New Zealand ..All components are listed or exempted.
 Philippines ..All components are listed or exempted.
 Republic of Korea ..All components are listed or exempted.
 Taiwan ..Not determined.
 Turkey ..Not determined.

Section 16. Other information



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Copyright 02001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk. Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Expert judgment

History

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Key to abbreviations	ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) UN = United Nations

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version. Notice

to reader

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Section 16. Other information

THE INFORMATION IN THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS) WAS OBTAINED FROM SOURCES WHICH WE BELIEVE

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