


Solvent 100

Version 1 pg. 1

SECTION 1 – PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

<p>1.1 Trade Name (as labeled): Synonyms: CAS No:</p> <p>1.2 Product Use:</p> <p>1.3 Company Name: Company Address: Company Address Cont: Business Phone: Website:</p> <p>1.4 Emergency Telephone Number:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Date of Last Revision: Date of Current Revision:</p>	<p>Solvent 100 N/A Aromatic Hydrocarbon</p> <p>Solvent</p> <p>SpecChem 1511 Baltimore Ave; Suite 600 Kansas City, MO 64108 (816) 968-5600 www.specchemllc.com</p> <p>VelocityEHS 1-(800)255-3924 (North America) +1-813-248-0585 (International) 1-300-954-583 (Australia) 0-800-591-6042 (Brazil) 400-120-0751 (China) 000-800-100-4086 (India) 800-099-0731 (Mexico)</p> <p>January 23, 2019 July 1, 2020</p>
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SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

<p>CLASSIFICATION: Flammable liquid: Category 3. Carcinogen: Category 2. Specific target organ toxicant (central nervous system): Category 3. Specific target organ toxicant (respiratory irritant): Category 3. Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.</p> <p>US DOT Symbols:</p> <p>EU and GHS Symbols:</p> <p>Signal Word:</p> <p>2.2 Label Elements: GHS Hazard Classifications:</p> <p>Hazard Statements:</p> <p>Precautionary Statements:</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Danger</p> <p>Flammable liquid: Category 3. Carcinogen: Category 2. Specific target organ toxicant (central nervous system): Category 3. Specific target organ toxicant (respiratory irritant): Category 3. Aspiration toxicant: Category 1. H226: Flammable liquid and vapor. H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H335: May cause respiratory irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H351: Suspected of causing cancer.</p>
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Solvent 100

Version 1

pg. 2

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
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, and lighting equipment.
P242: Use only non-sparking tools.
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261: Avoid breathing mist / vapours.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
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: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P312: 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.
P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish.
P403 + P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405: Store locked up.
P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.

Contains: SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROMATIC

Other hazard information:

HAZARD NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED (HNOC): None as defined under 29 CFR 1900.1200.

PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition. Material can release vapors that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapor accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited.

HEALTH HAZARDS

Solvent 100

Version 1

pg. 3

May be irritating to the respiratory tract - effects are reversible. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Mildly irritating to skin. May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs. May cause central nervous system depression.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

NFPA Hazard ID:

Health: 1 Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0

HMIS Hazard ID:

Health: 1* Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0

NOTE: This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Ingredients	WT%	CAS No.	Hazard Classification
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROMATIC	>99%	64742-95-6	H226, H304, H335, H336, H351, H316, H401
Cumene	< 1.1%	98-82-8	H226, H304, H335, H351, H401, H411
PSEUDOCUMENE (1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE)	< 32%	95-63-6	H226, H332, H335, H315, H319(2A), H401, H411
XYLENES	< 2.2%	1330-20-7	H226, H304, H312, H332, H335, H315, H320(2B), H374, H401

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume. Concentration values may vary.

NOTE: This product contains STADIS 450 Conductivity Improver. The typical concentration is < 15 ppm. As per paragraph (i) of 29 CFR 1910.1200, formulation is considered a trade secret and specific chemical identity and exact percentage (concentration) of composition may have been withheld. Specific chemical identity and exact percentage composition will be provided to health professionals, employees, or designated representatives in accordance with applicable provisions of paragraph (i).

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION

Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

SKIN CONTACT

Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

EYE CONTACT

Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

Solvent 100

Version 1

pg. 4

INGESTION

Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Appropriate Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight Streams of Water

FIRE FIGHTING

Fire Fighting Instructions: Evacuate area. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. Firefighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

Unusual Fire Hazards: Vapors are flammable and heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Smoke, Fume, Oxides of carbon, Incomplete combustion products

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: 46°C (115°F) [ASTM D-56]

Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 0.9 UEL: 6.2

Autoignition Temperature: 485°C (905°F)

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (STEPS FOR SPILLS)

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. US regulations require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the applicable reportable quantity or oil spills which could reach any waterway including intermittent dry creeks. The National Response Center can be reached at (800)424-8802.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.

Solvent 100

Version 1

pg. 5

For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H₂S, or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.

SPILL MANAGEMENT

Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do it without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn other shipping. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10 degrees C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. If the Flash Point does not exceed the Ambient Air Temperature by at least 10C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Large Spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Avoid breathing mists or vapors. Avoid all personal contact. Potentially toxic/irritating fumes/vapors may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not enter storage areas or confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended

Solvent 100

Version 1

pg. 6

Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

Loading/Unloading Temperature: [Ambient]

Transport Temperature: [Ambient]

Transport Pressure: [Ambient]

Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

STORAGE

The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Storage containers should be grounded and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

Storage Temperature: [Ambient]

Storage Pressure: [Ambient]

Suitable Containers/Packing: Railcars; Tank Trucks; Barges; Drums; Tankers

Suitable Materials and Coatings (Chemical Compatibility): Carbon Steel; Stainless Steel; Copper Bronze; Inorganic; Inorganic Zinc Coatings; Epoxy Phenolic; Polyamide Epoxy; Amine Epoxy; Viton

Unsuitable Materials and Coatings: Vinyl Coatings; Butyl Rubber; Natural Rubber; Ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM); Polyethylene; Polystyrene; PVC; Polyacrylonitrile; Polypropylene

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limit Values

Exposure limits/standards (Note Exposure limits are not additive)

Substance Name	Form	Limit/Standard		Note	Source
Cumene		TWA	245 mg/m ³ 50 ppm	Skin	OSHA Z1
Cumene		TWA	50 ppm	N/A	ACGIH
PSEUDOCUMENE (1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE)		TWA	25 ppm	N/A	ACGIH
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROMATIC	Vapor	RCP - TWA	19 ppm 100 mg/m ³	Total Hydrocarbo	ExxonMob
XYLENES		TWA	435 mg/m ³ 100 ppm	N/A	OSHA Z1
XYLENES		STEL	150 ppm	N/A	ACGIH
XYLENES		TWA	100 ppm	N/A	ACGIH

Note: Limits/Standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

Solvent 100

Version 1

pg. 7

Biological Limits

Substance	Specimen	Sampling Time	Limit	Determinant	Source
XYLENES	Creatinine in urine	End of shift	1.5 g/g	Methylhippuric acids	ACGIH BELs (BEIs)

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider: Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include:

Half-face filter respirator

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapor warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Hand Protection: Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:

Chemical resistant gloves are recommended.

Eye Protection: If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended.

Skin and Body Protection: Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include:

Chemical/oil resistant clothing is recommended.

Specific Hygiene Measures: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Solvent 100

Version 1

pg. 8

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Physical State: Liquid
Form: Clear
Color: Colorless
Odor: Aromatic
Odor Threshold: N/D

IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Relative Density (at 15 °C): 0.874
Density (at 15 °C): 873 kg/m³ (7.29 lbs/gal, 0.87 kg/dm³)
Flammability (Solid, Gas): N/A
Flash Point [Method]: 46°C (115°F) [ASTM D-56]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 0.9 UEL: 6.2
Autoignition Temperature: 485°C (905°F)
Boiling Point / Range: 161°C (322°F) - 171°C (340°F)
Decomposition Temperature: N/D
Vapor Density (Air = 1): 4.2 at 101 kPa
Vapor Pressure: 0.269 kPa (2.02 mm Hg) at 20 °C | 0.811 kPa (6.1 mm Hg) at 38°C
Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): 0.27
pH: N/A
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): N/D
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Viscosity: 0.75 cSt (0.75 mm²/sec) at 40 °C | 0.9 cSt (0.9 mm²/sec) at 25°C
Oxidizing Properties: See Hazards Identification Section.

OTHER INFORMATION

Freezing Point: -14°C (7°F)
Melting Point: N/D
Molecular Weight: 121
Hygroscopic: No
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion: 0.00085 V/VDEGC

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: See sub-sections below.
STABILITY: Material is stable under normal conditions.

Solvent 100

Version 1 pg. 9

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
MATERIALS TO AVOID: Nitric acid, Sulfuric acid, Strong oxidizers
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.
POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

Information on Toxicological Effects:

Hazard Class	Conclusion/Remarks
Inhalation	
Acute Toxicity: (Rat) 4 hour(s) LC50 > 6193 mg/m3 (Max attainable vapor conc.)	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403
Irritation: No end point data for material.	May be irritating to the respiratory tract. The effects are reversible. Based on assessment of the components.
Ingestion	
Acute Toxicity (Rat): LD50 3492 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401
Skin	
Acute Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 3160 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Data available.	Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404
Eye	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Data available.	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
Sensitization	
Respiratory Sensitization: No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin Sensitization: Data available.	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Based on test data for material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
Aspiration: Data available.	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Data available.	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guidelin 471 473 475 476 479
Carcinogenicity: No end point data for material.	Caused cancer in laboratory animals, but the relevance to humans is uncertain. Based on assessment of the components.
Reproductive Toxicity: Data available.	Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414 416
Lactation: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.

Solvent 100

Version 1

pg. 10

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)

Single Exposure: No end point data for material.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May be irritating to the respiratory tract. Based on assessment of the components.

Repeated Exposure: Data available.

Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 408 452

OTHER INFORMATION

For the product itself:

Vapor/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death.

Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis.

Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Contains:

CUMENE: Repeated inhalation exposure of cumene vapor produced damage in the kidney of male rats only. These effects are believed to be species specific and are not relevant to humans.

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
Cumene	98-82-8	2, 5

Regulatory Lists Searched

1 = NTP CARC

3 = IARC 1

5 = IARC 2B

2 = NTP SUS

4 = IARC 2A

6 = OSHA CARC

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The information given is based on data available for the material, the components of the material and similar materials.

ECOTOXICITY

Material -- Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

MOBILITY

Material -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Biodegradation: Material -- Expected to be readily biodegradable.

Hydrolysis: Material -- Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant.

Photolysis: Material -- Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant.

Atmospheric Oxidation: Material -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

Solvent 100

Version 1

pg. 11

OTHER ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

VOC (EPA Method 24): 7.294 lbs/gal

ECOLOGICAL DATA

Test	Duration	Organism Type	Test Results
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	72 hour(s)	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	ErL50 2.9 mg/l: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	72 hour(s)	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	NOELR 1 mg/l: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	96 hour(s)	Oncorhynchus mykiss	LL50 9.2 mg/l: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	48 hour(s)	Daphnia magna	EL50 3.2 mg/l: data for similar materials

Persistence, Degradability and Bioaccumulation Potential

Media	Test Type	Duration	Test Results
Water	Ready Biodegradability	28 day(s)	Percent Degraded 78 : material

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

REGULATORY DISPOSAL INFORMATION

RCRA Information: Disposal of unused product may be subject to RCRA regulations (40 CFR 261). Disposal of the used product may also be regulated due to ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). Potential RCRA characteristics: IGNITABILITY.

Empty Container Warning Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. **DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.**

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Solvent 100

Version 1

pg. 12

14.1 U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Shipping Regulations:

This product is classified (per 49 CFR 172.101) by the U.S. Department of Transportation, as follows.

UN Identification Number:	UN1268
Proper Shipping Name:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Hazard Class Number and Description:	Class 3 (xylenes)
Packing Group:	III
DOT Label(s) Required:	Flammable
North American Emergency Response Guidebook Number:	128

Footnote: The flash point of this material is greater than 100 F. Regulatory classification of this material varies. DOT: Flammable liquid or combustible liquid. OSHA: Combustible liquid. IATA/IMO: Flammable liquid.

14.2 Environmental Hazards:

Marine Pollutant: The components of this product are designated by the Department of Transportation to be Marine Pollutants (49 CFR 172.101, Appendix B).

14.3 Special Precaution for User:

None

14.4 International Air Transport Association

Shipping Information (IATA):

This product is considered as dangerous goods.

14.5 International Maritime Organization

Shipping Information (IMO):

UN Identification Number:	UN1268
Proper Shipping Name:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Hazard Class Number and Description:	Class 3 – Flammable
Packing Group:	III
EMS-No:	F-E-S-E

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD: This material is considered hazardous in accordance with OSHA HazCom 2012, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Listed or exempt from listing/notification on the following chemical inventories: AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, KECI, PICCS, TSCA

EPCRA SECTION 302: This material contains no extremely hazardous substances.

CERCLA:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Typical Value	Component RQ	Product RQ
Cumene	98-82-8	< 1.1%	5000 lbs	454545.45 LBS
Xylenes	1330-20-7	< 2.2%	100 lbs	4545.45 LBS

CWA / OPA: This product is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 110) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Discharge or spills which produce a visible sheen on either surface water, or in waterways/sewers which lead to surface water, must be reported to the National Response Center at 800-424-8802.

SARA (311/312) REPORTABLE HAZARD CATEGORIES: Fire. Immediate Health. Delayed Health.

Solvent 100

Version 1

pg. 13

SARA (313) TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Typical Value
PSEUDOCUMENE (1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE)	95-63-6	< 32%
XYLENES	1330-20-7	< 2.2%
CUMENE	98-82-8	< 1.1%

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
CUMENE	98-82-8	1, 4, 10, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	10
PSEUDOCUMENE (1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE)	95-63-6	1, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19
XYLENES	1330-20-7	1, 4, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

Regulatory Lists Searched

1 = ACGIH ALL	6 = TSCA 5a2	11 = CA P65 REPRO	16 = MN RTK
2 = ACGIH A1	7 = TSCA 5e	12 = CA RTK	17 = NJ RTK
3 = ACGIH A2	8 = TSCA 6	13 = IL RTK	18 = PA RTK
4 = OSHA Z	9 = TSCA 12b	14 = LA RTK	19 = RI RTK
5 = TSCA 4	10 = CA P65 CARC	15 = MI 293	

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Printing: July 1, 2019

The information contained herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be so. Data and calculations are based on information furnished by the manufacturer of the product and manufacturers of the components of the product. Users are advised to confirm in advance of the need that information is current, applicable and suited to the circumstances of use. This safety sheet cannot cover all possible situations which the user may experience during processing. Each aspect of your operation should be examined to determine if, or where, additional precautions may be necessary. All health and safety information contained in this bulletin should be provided to your employees or customers. SpecChem assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third party person proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Furthermore, SpecChem assumes no responsibility for injury caused by abnormal use of this material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and local regulations remains the responsibility of the user.

END OF SDS SHEET