SAFETY DATA SHEET

HYDRITE 142 SOLVENT
Product ID: AA214201
Revised: 10-01-2013
Replaces: 03-21-2011

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	HYDRITE 142 SOLVENT
Synonyms:	142 Solvent 66/3; Exxsol D60
CAS Number:	MIXTURE
Recommended Use:	No data available.
Restrictions on Use:	No data available.

Hydrite Chemical Co.
300 N. Patrick Blvd.
Brookfield, WI 53008-0948
(262) 792-1450

EMERGENCY RESPONSE NUMBERS:
24 Hour Emergency #: (414) 277-1311
CHEMTREC Emergency #: (800) 424-9300

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Signal Word: Danger

GHS Classification:
Aspiration Hazard Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation Vapour Category 3
Flammable Liquid Category 4

Hazard Statements:
Combustible Liquid.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin irritation.
Toxic if inhaled.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:
Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. – No smoking.
Avoid breathing dust, gas, mist, vapors or spray.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear gloves, eye and face protection and protective clothing.

Response:
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
Specific treatment (see First Aid on SDS or on this label).
Do NOT induce vomiting.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
In case of fire: Use appropriate extinguishing media - See Section 5 on SDS.

Storage:
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Store in a secure manner.

Disposal: Dispose of in accordance with local, regional and international regulations.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: None known.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS Number	% by Wt.
Distillates, Petroleum, Hydrotreated Light	64742-47-8	100 %

Note: * This product may be composed, in whole or in part, of any of these refinery streams.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Tilt head to avoid contaminating unaffected eye. Get immediate medical attention. Remove contact lens if easy to do. Do not use eye ointment.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Do not reuse clothing or shoes until cleaned. If irritation develops or persists, get medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, wash thoroughly with soap and water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. Discard contaminated leather articles such as shoes and belt.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

Ingestion: If swallowed, call a physician immediately. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs.

Note to Physicians:
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. Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects:

Eye Contact: May cause mild irritation. May cause: stinging. watering. redness. swelling.

Skin Contact: May cause mild irritation. Contact may cause: redness. itching. burning. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause: irritation. dermatitis (inflammation of the skin).

Skin Absorption: Minimally toxic.

Inhalation: Vapors or mists may irritate: throat. lungs. Inhalation overexposure may lead to central nervous system depression producing effects such as: nausea. headache. dizziness. fatigue. drowsiness. unconsciousness. Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

Ingestion: May cause irritation of the: mouth. throat. esophagus. May cause: burning sensation. nausea. vomiting. dizziness. staggering gait. drowsiness. unconsciousness. delirium. other central nervous system effects. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Due to its light viscosity, there is a danger of aspiration into the lungs during vomiting. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Water spray. Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical. Carbon dioxide. Water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. DO NOT USE: Direct water stream.

Fire Fighting Methods: Evacuate area of unprotected personnel. Wear protective clothing including NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Remain upwind of fire to avoid hazardous vapors and decomposition products. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Burning liquid will float on water.

Fire and Explosion Hazards: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID. Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may settle in low or confined areas, or travel long distances along the ground or surface to an ignition source where they may ignite, flashback, or explode. Keep away from heat, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment). This material releases vapors when heated above ambient temperatures. Static Discharge, material can accumulate static charges which can cause an incendiary electrical discharge.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Smoke. Fumes. Unburned hydrocarbons.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill Clean-Up Procedures: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Evacuate unprotected personnel from area. Maintain adequate ventilation. Follow personal protective equipment recommendations found in Section 8. Never exceed any occupational exposure limit. Shut off source of leak if safe to do so. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Water spray may reduce vapor, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Contain spill, place into drums for proper disposal. Soak up residue with non-flammable absorbent material. DO NOT use sawdust or other cellulose-type material. Place in non-leaking containers for immediate disposal. Avoid direct discharge to sewers and surface waters. Notify authorities if entry occurs. Prevent entry into basements, low areas, or confined areas.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapors, mists, or dust. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Empty containers retain product residue (vapor, dust, or liquid) and can be dangerous. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other source of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Bonding and grounding alone may be inadequate to eliminate fire and explosion hazards associated with electrostatic charges. Always open containers slowly to allow any excess pressure to vent.

Storage: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID. Store in a cool, well ventilated area away from all sources of ignition and out of direct sunlight. Store in a dry location away from heat. Keep away from incompatible materials. Keep containers tightly closed. Do not store in unlabeled or mislabeled containers. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard. Ground fixed equipment. Bond and ground transfer containers and equipment. See Section 10 for incompatible materials.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

OSHA Exposure Guidelines:

Component	Limits
No components found.	

ACGIH Exposure Guidelines:

Component	Limits
Distillates, Petroleum, Hydrotreated Light	

Note:

*142 Solvent: 179 ppm (1200 mg/m3) 8 hour(s) TWA (ACGIH). 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 GGV mixture (ACGIH TLV) is based on Column B (McKee et al., 2005) of Table 1 (Group Guidance Values:) of Appendix H. * Exposure limit

for Petroleum Hydrocarbon Distillates: 500 ppm TWA (OSHA); 100 ppm TWA (ACGIH).

Engineering Controls: General room ventilation and local exhaust are required. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Maintain adequate ventilation. Do not use in closed or confined spaces. Avoid creating dust or mist. Keep levels below exposure limits. To determine exposure levels, monitoring should be performed regularly.

Eye/Face Protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields while handling this product. Wear additional eye protection such as chemical safety goggles when the possibility exists for eye contact with splashing or spraying liquid, or airborne material.

Skin Protection: Prevent contact with this product. Wear gloves and protective clothing depending on condition of use. Protective gloves: Chemical-resistant. Viton (R). Heavy nitrile rubber.

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection may be required to avoid overexposure when handling this product. If exposure limits are exceeded, wear: NIOSH-Approved air-purifying respirator with: Organic vapor cartridge. NIOSH-Approved Supplied Air Respirator (SAR). NIOSH-Approved self-contained breathing apparatus. DO NOT exceed limits established by the respirator manufacturer. All respiratory protection programs must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements and must be followed whenever workplace conditions require a respirator's use.

Other Protective Equipment: Eye-wash station. Safety shower. Rubber apron. Chemical safety shoes. Rubber boots. Protective clothing.

General Hygiene Conditions: Wash with soap and water before meal times and at the end of each work shift.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Liquid.
Color: Transparent. Colorless.
Odor: Characteristic hydrocarbon solvent odor.
Odor Threshold: N.D.
pH: N.A.
Freezing Point (deg. F): ~ -58
Melting Point (deg. F): N.D.
Initial Boiling Point or Boiling Range: 374 - 412 °F
Flash Point: > 143 °F
Flash Point Method: TCC. ASTM D 56.
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc = 1): ~ 0.06
Flammability (solid, gas): N.D.
Lower Explosion Limit: ~ 0.7 %
Upper Explosion Limit: ~ 6 %
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): 0.5 @ 20 C
Vapor Density (air=1): > 1
Specific Gravity or Relative Density: 0.794
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water): N.D.
Autoignition Temperature: No Data
Decomposition Temperature: N.D.
Viscosity: N.D.
% Volatile (wt%): 100%
VOC (wt%): 100%
VOC (lbs/gal): 794 g/l
Fire Point: N.D.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available.

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur under normal conditions.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid contact with heat, sparks, electric arcs, other hot surfaces, and open flames. Avoid other ignition sources. Keep away from strong oxidizing conditions and agents.

Incompatible Materials: Oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Strong alkalies.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Smoke. Fumes. Unburned hydrocarbons.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Component	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Distillates, Petroleum, Hydrotreated Light	Rat: > 5000 mg/kg	Rabbit: > 2000 mg/kg	4H Rat: > 5.2 mg/L

Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE):
Inhalation Vapor: 5.2000 mg/L

Routes of Exposure: Eyes. Skin. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Eye Contact: May cause mild irritation. May cause: stinging. watering. redness. swelling.

Skin Contact: May cause mild irritation. Contact may cause: redness. itching. burning. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause: irritation. dermatitis (inflammation of the skin).

Skin Absorption: Minimally toxic.

Inhalation: Vapors or mists may irritate: throat. lungs. Inhalation overexposure may lead to central nervous system depression producing effects such as: nausea. headache. dizziness. fatigue. drowsiness. unconsciousness. Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

Ingestion: May cause irritation of the: mouth. throat. esophagus. May cause: burning sensation. nausea. vomiting. dizziness. staggering gait. drowsiness. unconsciousness. delirium. other central nervous system effects. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Due to its light viscosity, there is a danger of aspiration into the lungs during vomiting. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure to Product: Skin disorders. Respiratory system disorders. Liver disorders. Kidney disorders. Central nervous system disorders.

Other: Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with irreversible brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as "Solvent or Painter's Syndrome").

Cancer Information:
This product does not contain 0.1% or more of the known or potential carcinogens listed in NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

Irritation: 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. 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.

Sensitization: In animal studies utilizing mineral spirits containing up to 18%, aromatics skin sensitization is not evident.

Repeat Dose/Target Organ Toxicity: The most common effects observed in repeated dose animal studies with mineral spirits are kidney changes that are consistent with an alpha 2u-globulin-mediated process that is not regarded as relevant to humans. The kidney damage occurred only in males rats and appeared to involve both the tubules and glomeruli. Certain studies have reported effects in the liver as well as hematological or urine

chemistry changes. In general, these effects have not to been shown to be dose-related.

Nervous System Effects: In animal studies utilizing mineral spirits containing up to 22% aromatics indicated that the acute central nervous system effects are reversible. Based on existing animals studies, the potential for persistent effects is not clear. In certain repeated dose animal studies have changes were reported in behavior, neurochemistry and sensory evoked potentials which may be irreversible. Repeatd exposure to elevated concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents can produce a variety of transient CNS effects (e.g., dizziness, headache, narcosis, etc).

Reproductive/Developmental Toxicity: 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.

Genotoxicity: In vivo and in vitro studies on mineral spirits containing up to 22% aromatics indicate that these products are not genotoxic.

Carcinogenicity: The NTP conducted two-year carcinogenicity studies in rats and mice with Stoddard Solvent IIC (less than 2% aromatics). The studies indicated that there were 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).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological Information: This mixture contains components that are potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems.

Chemical Fate Information: This product will normally float on water. Components will evaporate rapidly. This material may be harmful to aquatic organisms and may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. The octanol-water partition coefficient (log Kow) for this product is expected to be in the range of 2.1 to 5.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazardous Waste Number: Possibly D018
Disposal Method: Dispose of in a permitted hazardous waste management facility following all local, state and federal regulations Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (Department of Transportation):

Identification Number:	NA1993
Proper Shipping Name:	Combustible Liquid, N.O.S. (Contains Petroleum Naphtha)
Hazard Class:	COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID
Packing Group:	III

Note: In containers of 119 gallons capacity or less this product is not regulated by the DOT.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory Status: This product or all components of this product are listed on the EPA/TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances.

SARA Title III Section 311/312 Category Hazards:

Immediate (Acute)	Delayed (Chronic)	Fire Hazard	Pressure Release	Reactive

Yes	Yes	Yes		No		No	
Regulated Components:	**CAS**	**CERCLA**	**SARA**	**SARA**	**U.S.**	**WI**	**Prop**
Component	**Number**	**RQ**	**EHS**	**313**	**HAP**	**HAP**	**65**
No components found.							

***Prop 65 - May Contain the Following Trace Components:**
Toluene
Ethylbenzene
Naphthalene

Clean Water Act:
This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharge 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)424-8802.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System
Health: 1*
Flammability: 2
Reactivity: 0
* = Chronic Health Hazard

NFPA Rating System
Health: 1
Flammability: 2
Reactivity: 0
Special Hazard: None

MSDS Abbreviations
N.A. = Not Applicable
N.D. = Not Determined
HAP = Hazardous Air Pollutant
VOC = Volatile Organic Compound
C = Ceiling Limit
N.E./Not Estab. = Not Established

MSDS Prepared by: NAO

Reason for Revision: Changes made throughout the MSDS.

Revised: 10-01-2013
Replaces: 03-21-2011