Better Chemistry.

Revised: 1/19/15

1 IDENTIFICATION

2501071

Industrial applications

Hubbard-Hall Inc.
563 South Leonard Street
Waterbury, CT 06708
Telephone: 203-756-5521
Fax number: 203-756-9017

Emergency Phone Number
CHEMTREC: 1 (800) 424-9300
International: 1 (703) 527-3887

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



DANGER

If inhailed: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
If swallowed: Immediately call poison center or doctor.
Do NOT Induce vomiting.
In case of fire: Use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, or other type of vapor produc
If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing Rinse skin with water/shower .
Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool .
Store locked up.
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, or international regulations.

3 COMPOSITION INFORMATION

Distillates (petroleum) hydrotreated light		64742-47-8	100%

4 FIRST AID

Immediately move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. if heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attaention imeedaitely.

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists.

Immediately flush the eyes with large quantities of running water for 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids apart during the flushing to ensure rinsing of the entire surface of the eyelids with water. DO NOT attempt to neutralize with chemical agents. Obtain medical attention as soon as possible. Oils or ointments should not be used. Continue rinsing for an additional 15 minutes if the physician is not available.

Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately rinse mouth and drink plenty of water. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that the stomach content doesn't get into the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested the substance.

Breathing high vapor concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. Breathing this material may cause central nrevous system depression with symptons including nausea, headache, dizziness, fatigue, drowsiness, or unconsciousness. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

This product can cause transient mild eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid sprays or mists. Symptons include stinging,watering,redness, and swellling.

This product can cause mild, transient skin irritation. The severity of irritation will depend on the amount of material that is applied to the skin and the speed and thoroughness that it is removed. Symptons include redness, itching, and burning of the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can produce moderate irritation(dermatitis).

If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptons include a burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, staggering gait, drowsiness, loss of consciousness, and delerium, as well as additional central nervous system (CNS) effects. 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.

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 exposure to solvents with irreversible brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as "Solvent or Painter's Syndrome").

INHALATION: Overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required. INGESTION: 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 airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

Water fog. Foam. Dry Chemical powder. Carbon Dioxide (CO2). Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. Do not use solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Do not use halogenated extinguishing agents.

Flammable or Combustible Liquid! This material releases vapors when heated above ambient temperatures. Vapors can cause a flash fire. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flashback. a vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined spassTJoEusv 1 0S6-11.4mDTd

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Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Store only in approved containers. Do not store with oxidizing agents. Do not store at elevated temperatures or in direct sunlight. Protect containers against physical damage. 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 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 Associaion (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").

8

N/A

N/A

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stable

Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, open flame, and strongly oxidizing conditions.

Carbon Dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, and/or unburned hydrocarbons

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Petroleum Distillates,hydrotreated light -LD50(Rat)->5 g/kg

Petroleum Distillates,hydrotreated light-LD50(Rabbit)->3 g/kg

May cause irritation to skin and eyes.

Not listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, ACGIH

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available

No data avaiilable

No data available

Harmful to aquatic life

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOT D.O.T. REGULATED IN CONTAINERS 119 GALS OR LESS

UN1268,Petroleum Distillates,.n.o.s.,3,PGIII,Emergency Response Guide 128---for bulk >119 gal

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA Tittle III Section 311 Categories: Immediate (Acute) Health Effects: Yes, Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects: No, Fire Hazard: Yes, Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: No, Recativity Hazard: No

16 OTHER INFORMATION

The information is based on our knowledge to date but does not constitute an assurance of product properties and does not imply a legal contractual relationship.