SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date Prepared : 03/29/2006
MSDS No : WM4331-4335
Date-Revised : 05/18/2016
Revision No : 14

WM 4331-WM4335

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: SOLVENT #2

MANUFACTURER

Distributed by Wesmar Products, Inc
10729 47th Ave W
Mukilteo, WA 98275

24 HR. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

PERS Chemical(US Transportation) :(800) 728- 2482

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS CLASSIFICATIONS

Health:

Acute Toxicity (Oral), Category 4
Skin Corrosion, Category 2
Serious Eye Damage, Category 2A
Aspiration Hazard, Category 1

Physical:

Combustible Liquid, Category 4

GHS LABEL

Exclamation mark

Health hazard

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENTS

H227: Combustible liquid.
H303 + H333: May be harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
H318: Causes serious eye damage.
H315: Causes skin irritation.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S)

Prevention:

P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

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P240: Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response:

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P304+P341: IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P302+P350: IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.
P309+P311: IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Storage:

P102: Keep out of reach of children.
P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal:

P273: Avoid release to the environment.
4160WT6Y: Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

IMMEDIATE CONCERNS: CAUTION! COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. May cause eye and skin irritation or injury. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may increase the risk of skin cancer.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES: Liquid or vapor may cause eye irritation.

SKIN: Liquid is moderately irritating to the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash).

INGESTION: Liquid is moderately toxic and may be harmful if swallowed; may produce CNS depression. Ingestion of product may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing) of vomitus into the lungs must be avoided as even small quantities may result in aspiration pneumonitis.

INHALATION: Vapors may be irritating to the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED: Pre-existing medical conditions of the following organ(s) or organ system(s) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: Skin.

COMMENTS HEALTH: Laboratory studies have shown that petroleum distillates may cause kidney, liver, or lung damage. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Wt.%	CAS
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	100	64742-88-7

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Get medical

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attention, if irritation occurs or persists.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing/shoes. Flush skin with water for at least 15 minutes. Follow by washing with soap and water. If irritation occurs, get medical attention. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned.

INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

ACUTE EFFECTS: Aspiration pneumonitis may be evidenced by coughing, choking, wheezing, labored breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath and/or fever. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water fog, "alcohol" foam, dry chemical, or CO2.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

EXPLOSION HAZARDS: When heated above the flash point, this material emits flammable vapors which, when mixed with air, can burn or be explosive. Fine mists or sprays may be flammable at temperatures below the flash point.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear (helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves and rubber boots), including a positive pressure, NIOSH approved, self-contained breathing apparatus. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with large quantities of water to prevent weakening of container structure which could result in container rupture.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: The use of SCBA is recommended for firefighters. Water spray may be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

GENERAL PROCEDURES: Remove all sources of ignition and provide ventilation. Wear protective clothing as given in section 8. Dike area to contain spill. Take precautions as necessary to prevent contamination of ground and surface waters. Recover spilled material with absorbent, such as sawdust or vermiculite, and sweep into closed containers for disposal using non-sparking equipment. Do not flush to sewer. If area of spill is porous, remove as much contaminated earth and gravel, etc. as necessary and place in closed containers for proper disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

GENERAL PROCEDURES: Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Surfaces that are hot may ignite even liquid product in the absence of sparks or flame. Extinguish pilot lights, cigarettes and turn off other sources of ignition prior to use and until all vapors are gone.

STORAGE: Store away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Do not weld, cut, grind, solder, or drill on or near empty containers. Empty containers may contain explosive

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concentrations of product vapors.

STORAGE TEMPERATURE: Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Flammables-area.

COMMENTS: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN! Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) 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 sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide exhaust ventilation sufficient to keep the airborne concentration of this product below its exposure limits. Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental contamination.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES AND FACE: Use chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield where splashing is possible. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this material. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work areas.

SKIN: Impervious gloves such as viton or nitrile should be worn at all times when handling this material. (Consult your safety equipment supplier.) In confined spaces or where the risk of skin exposure is much higher, impervious clothing should be worn. Safety showers should be available for emergency use.

RESPIRATORY: If exposure may or does exceed occupational exposure limits (Sec. 8) use a NIOSH approved respirator to prevent overexposure. In accord with 29 CFR 1910.134 use either an atmosphere-supplying respirator or an air-purifying respirator for organic vapors.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Use protective clothing which is chemical resistant to this material. Safety shoes and boots should also be chemical resistant.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Use good personal hygiene when handling this product. Wash hands after use, before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet.

OTHER USE PRECAUTIONS: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

COMMENTS: May be harmful or fatal if swallowed. May irritate body tissues. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid

ODOR: Hydrocarbon.

COLOR: Clear, colorless liquid.

pH: NA = Not Applicable

PERCENT VOLATILE: 100

FLASHPOINT AND METHOD: (141.8°F) to (162°F) TAG CC

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: 0.8 to 7.0

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: No data available.

VAPOR PRESSURE: Typical 30-90 Pa @ 0C/32F

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VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air.

BOILING POINT: 185°C to 215°C

FREEZING POINT: NDA = no data available.

MELTING POINT: No data available.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble in water.

EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ether.

DENSITY: 6.48 LBS./gal.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.768 to 0.810

(VOC): 6.480 LBS./gal.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: Yes

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, sparks, flame and contact with strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion. There should be no decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong oxidizers.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY

Chemical Name	ORAL LD_{50} (rat)	DERMAL LD_{50} (rabbit)	INHALATION LC_{50} (rat)
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	> 5000	> 3000	> 5500

CARCINOGENICITY

NOTES: This product is not known or reported to be carcinogenic by any reference source including IARC, OSHA, NTP, or EPA.

STOT-REPEATED EXPOSURE: Repeated Dose Toxicity: Kidney: Caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: Absorbs to soil and has low mobility. Readily biodegradable. Oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Avoid uncontrolled releases of this material. Where spills are possible, a comprehensive spill response plan should be developed and implemented.

BIOACCUMULATION/ACCUMULATION: Has potential to bioaccumulate.

DISTRIBUTION: Mobility: Floats on water.

AQUATIC TOXICITY (ACUTE): Acute Toxicity for Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Medium Aliphatic:
Fish: Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 greater than 1000 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrates: Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 greater than 1000 mg/l

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Algae: Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 greater than 100 mg/l

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHOD: The preferred options for disposal are to send to licensed reclaimers, or to permitted incinerators. Any disposal practice must be in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. Do not dump into sewers, ground, or any body of water.

EMPTY CONTAINER: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN! Empty containers retain product residue and can be dangerous. Contaminated packaging should be emptied as far as possible and after appropriate cleansing may be taken for reuse. Do not pressurize, cut weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks static electricity, or other sources of ignition.

RCRA/EPA WASTE INFORMATION: Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION)

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Combustible Liquid, N.O.S.

TECHNICAL NAME: (naphtha solvent)

PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: Combustible liquid

UN/NA NUMBER: 1993

PACKING GROUP: III

NAERG: 128

VESSEL (IMO/IMDG)

SHIPPING NAME: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.

TECHNICAL NAME: (Solvent Naphtha)

UN/NA NUMBER: UN1268

PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: Combustible liquid

PACKING GROUP: III

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES

SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT)

311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES: This product should be reported as an immediate (acute) health hazard, delayed (chronic) health hazard, and a fire hazard.

FIRE: Yes **PRESSURE GENERATING:** No **REACTIVITY:** No **ACUTE:** Yes **CHRONIC:** Yes

313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS: To the best of our knowledge, this product is not listed as a toxic chemical under Section 313 of SARA Title III.

302/304 EMERGENCY PLANNING

EMERGENCY PLAN: To the best of our knowledge, this product is not listed as an extremely hazardous

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substance.

CANADA

WHMIS HAZARD SYMBOL AND CLASSIFICATION

Combustible Liquid

WHMIS CLASS: This product has a WHMIS classification of B3, combustible liquid.

GENERAL COMMENTS: The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

REASON FOR ISSUE: Updated SDS information and changed to new format.

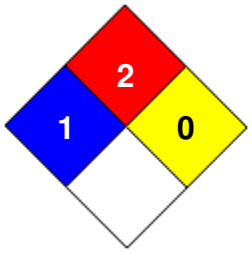
PREPARED BY: Compliance **Date-Revised:** 05/18/2016

REVISION SUMMARY: This MSDS replaces the 01/12/2016 MSDS.

HMIS RATING

HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	2
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	G

NFPA CODES



NFPA STORAGE CLASSIFICATION: These ratings are part of a specific hazard communication program and should be disregarded where individuals are not trained in the use of this hazard rating system. You should be familiar with the hazard communication programs applicable to your workplace.

HMIS RATINGS NOTES: The HMIS rating involves data interpretations that may vary from company to company. They are intended only for rapid, general identification of the magnitude of the specific hazard. To deal adequately with the safe handling of this material, all the information contained in the SDS must be considered.

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