



Section 1: Identification

- 1.1 **GHS Product Identifier:** OPS 754
- 1.2 **Other means of identification:** ,Paraffin Solvent
- 1.3 **Recommended use of chemical and restrictions on use:**
- 1.4 **Supplier's Details**
Western Chemical
P.O Box 1327
Roosevelt , UT 84066
Office: 435-722-3000
- 1.5 **Emergency Telephone Number:** 435-722-3000

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

- 2.1 **Classification of Substance or Mixture:**
- 2.1.1 **GHS Classification [EC Regulation No 1272/2008 and US OSHA regulations]**
Toxic to Reproduction 2
AquaticChronic 4
Acute ToxicityDermal 4
(Corrosion)Damage/irritationEye 2A
Acute ToxicityInhalation 4
FlammableLiquids 2
Acute ToxicityOral 4
STOTSingle exposure 2
Corrosion/irritationSkin 2
- 2.1.2 **EC: Classification according to 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC [DSD/DPD]**
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (Non-Polar / Water-Immiscible / Noxious)

2.2 **Label Elements:**

2.2.3 **Hazard Pictograms(s):**



2.2.4 **Signal Word(s):**

Danger

2.2.5 Hazard Statement(s):

H361-Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child <...effect if known> <...by route of exposure if conclusively proven that no other route applies>
H413-May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life
H312-Harmful in contact with skin
H319-Causes serious eye irritation
H332-Harmful if inhaled
H225-Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H302-Harmful if swallowed
H371-May cause damage to organs <...organs> <...by route of exposure if conclusively proven that no other route applies>
H315-Causes skin irritation

2.2.6 Precautionary Statements:

P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required.
P501-Dispose of contents/container according to (local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.)
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P405 - Store locked up.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P322 - Specific measures (see ? on this label).
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P264 - Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/?/ equipment.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P370+P378- In case of fire use (appropriate media) for extinction
P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P330 - Rinse mouth.
P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P260 - Do not breathe vapour.
P309 + P311 - IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P321 - Specific treatment (see supplemental instructions on the administration of antidotes on this label).
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

* See Section 3 For Toxicological Classification of Ingredients

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

3.1 Substances:

3.1.1 GHS Classification [EC: Regulation No 1272/2008; US: OSHA regulations]

Chemical Name:	Common Name/Synonyms:	CAS #	Wt. %	HSNO	GHS	NFPA	Haz Statement Code
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	HEXONE ISOBUTYL METHYL KETONE ISOBUTYL METHYL KETONE {METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE} ISOPROPYL ACETONE ISOPROPYLACETONE KETONE, ISOBUTYL METHYL METHYL 2-METHYLPROPYL KETONE 4-METHYL 2-PENTANONE METHYL ISO-BUTYL KETONE METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE 4-METHYL-2-OXOPENTANE 4-METHYL-2-PENTANONE 2-METHYL-4-PENTANONE 2-METHYLPROPYL METHYL KETONE MIBK MIK 2-PENTANONE, 4-METHYL-SHELL MIBK	108-10-1	1% - 5%	9.3B 6.4A 6.3B 3.1B 6.1D (oral)	(Corrosion)Damage/irritation Eye 2A Corrosion/irritation Skin 3 Flammable Liquids 2 Acute Toxicity Oral 4		H319 H316 H225 H302
Xylene		1330-20-7	20-30%				
TOLUENE	ANTISAL 1A BENZENE, METHYL- CP 25 CP 25 (SOLVENT) METHACIDE METHANE, PHENYL- METHYL BENZENE METHYL BENZOL METHYLBENZENE 1-METHYLBENZENE METHYLBENZOL NCI-C07272 PHENYL METHANE PHENYLMETHANE TOLUOL TOLUENE TOLUOL	108-88-3	50% - 70%	6.9B (inhalation) 3.1B 9.1D (fish) 6.1D (oral) 6.8B 6.4A 9.1D (crustacean) 6.3A 9.3C 9.1D (algal) 6.1D (inhalation)	STOT Single exposure 2 Flammable Liquids 2 Aquatic Chronic 4 Acute Toxicity Oral 4 Toxic to Reproduction 2 (Corrosion)Damage/irritation Eye 2A Aquatic Chronic 4 Corrosion/irritation Skin 2 Aquatic Chronic 4 Acute Toxicity Inhalation 4		H371 H225 H413 H302 H361 H319 H413 H315 H413 H332

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- Wash skin with soap and water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.

- Keep victim warm and quiet.
- Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

5.1 Fire-Fighting Measures

CAUTION: All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

Large Fire

- Water spray, fog or regular foam
- Do not use straight streams.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Small Fire

- Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or regular foam

5.2 Fire Hazards

- HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
- Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
- Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.
- Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Many liquids are lighter than water.

* See Section 8 For Fire Response PPE

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Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Non-Fire Response Measures

6.2 Isolation Measures

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.
- Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
- Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

Large Spill

- Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.
- Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

- P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required.
- P405 - Store locked up.
- P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
- P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
- P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P264 - Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
- P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/./?/ equipment.
- P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
- P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
- P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
- P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- P260 - Do not breathe vapour.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

8.1 Protective Clothing

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

Chemical Name:	CAS #	REL TWA ppm	REL TWA mg/m3	NIOSH REL	NIOSH PEL
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	108-10-1	50	205	NIOSH REL: TWA 50 ppm (205 mg/m3) ST 75 ppm (300 mg/m3)	OSHA PEL : TWA 100 ppm (410 mg/m3)

TOLUENE	108-88-3	100	375	NIOSH REL: TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m ³) ST 150 ppm (560 mg/m ³)	OSHA PEL : TWA 200 ppm C 300 ppm 500 ppm (10-minute maximum peak)
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Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance (physical state, color, etc.): Yellow-Amber Liquid

Odor: Solvent

Odor threshold;

pH: 6-7

Evaporation rate;

Flammability (solid, gas): NFPA Flam

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:

Pounds Per Gallon: 7.30

Specific Gravity:

Viscosity

Name	Value	Range	Source	Notes
Vapor pressure				
Upper Explosive Limit				
Lower Explosive Limit				
Vapor pressure:				
Vapor Density:				
Relative density:				
Melting point/freezing point:				-40 deg F
Solubility(ies);				
Boiling Point				
Flash point				
Auto-ignition temperature				
Decomposition Temp:				

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity & Stability

Highly flammable. This chemical is sensitive to air (may form explosive peroxides). Slightly soluble in water.

10.2 Chemical Reactivity Profile

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE is incompatible with caustic soda and other strong alkalis, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid and other strong inorganic acids, amines and oxidizing agents such as hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, perchloric acid and chromium trioxide. It reacts violently with potassium tert-butoxide. It reacts vigorously with reducing materials. (NTP, 1992). XYLENE reacts exothermically with sulfuric acid, nitric acid, and strong oxidizing agents [Handling Chemicals Safely 1980. p. 962]. XYLENE reacts exothermically with sulfuric acid, nitric acid, and strong oxidizing agents [Handling Chemicals Safely 1980. p. 962]. ETHYLBENZENE can react vigorously with strong oxidizing materials (NTP, 1992). TOLUENE reacts vigorously with allyl chloride or other alkyl halides even at -70° C in the presence of ethyl aluminum dichloride or ethyl aluminum sesquichloride. Explosions have been reported [NFPA 491M 1991]. Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents. When added to a tank of sulfur dichloride, the tank over pressurized and ruptured in a reaction thought to be catalyzed by iron or iron(III) chloride [Chem. Eng. News, 1988, 66(32), 2]. TOLUENE reacts vigorously with allyl chloride or other alkyl halides even at -70° C in the presence of ethyl aluminum dichloride or ethyl aluminum sesquichloride. Explosions have been reported [NFPA 491M 1991]. Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents. When added to a tank of sulfur dichloride, the tank over pressurized and ruptured in a reaction thought to be catalyzed by iron or iron(III) chloride [Chem. Eng. News, 1988, 66(32), 2].

Section 11: Toxicological Information

- May cause toxic effects if inhaled or absorbed through skin.
- Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes.
- Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

Section 12: Ecological Information (non-mandatory)

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P501-Dispose of contents/container according to (local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.)

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations (non-mandatory)

This section provides guidance on proper disposal practices, recycling or reclamation of the chemical(s) or its container, and safe handling practices. To minimize exposure, this section should also refer the reader to Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) of the SDS. The information may include:

Disposal:

P501-Dispose of contents/container according to (local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.)

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Section 14: Transport Information (non-mandatory)

Chemical Name:	CAS #	UN #	UN Name	DOT Haz	Packing Group	Provisions
OPS 754		UN 1993		Class 3, Flammable Liquid, N.O.S., (contains Toluene, Xylene)	II	

This section provides guidance on classification information for shipping and transporting of hazardous chemical(s) by road, air, rail, or sea. The information may include:

- UN number (i.e., four-figure identification number of the substance)¹.
- UN proper shipping name¹.
- Transport hazard class(es)¹.
- Packing group number, if applicable, based on the degree of hazard².
- Environmental hazards (e.g., identify if it is a marine pollutant according to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code)).
- Guidance on transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78³ and the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (International Bulk Chemical Code (IBC Code))).
- Any special precautions which an employee should be aware of or needs to comply with, in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises (indicate when information is not available).

Section 15: Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)

This section identifies the safety, health, and environmental regulations specific for the product that is not indicated anywhere else on the SDS. The information may include:

- Any national and/or regional regulatory information of the chemical or mixtures (including any OSHA, Department of Transportation, Environmental Protection Agency, or Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations)

Section 16: Other Information

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Guide to
Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

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