HURST *CHEMICAL COMPANY*

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1. Identification

Product Identifier: Trade Name: No. 106 Flash Right
Chemical names, common names: Complex Chlorinated Hydrocarbon Base Mixture

Manufacturer's Name: HURST CHEMICAL COMPANY
Address: 2360 Eastman Avenue # 108, Oxnard, CA 93030
Product Information, Call: (800) 723-2004
Emergency Phone Number: CALL CHEMTREC, 24 HOUR: (800) 424-9300
DOT Information: Combustible liquid, n.o.s., combustible liquid, NA 1993, PG III (contains naphtha, petroleum) ...173.150

Recommended Use: Fast Drying Blanket and Roller Wash
Restrictions on Use: Not intended for any other use other than the recommended use of this product. Persons handling and/or using this product should be trained regarding handling and use.

SECTION 2. Hazard(s) Identification

HMIS	Health Hazard = 2
HAZARD	Flammability = 2
CLASS	Reactivity = 0

0 = Least	3 = High
1 = Slight	4= Extreme
2 = Moderate	

Other= Safety glasses and gloves
Flash Point: 103°F TCC

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement(s):

Unusual fire and explosion hazards: This material is combustible and may be ignited by heat or flame, sparks or static electricity. If container is not properly cooled it may explode in heat of fire. Blends containing chlorinated products may exhibit reduced flash point as the non-volatile chlorinate evaporates.
Some ingredients may cause cancer or are suspected of causing cancer.
Toxic if Inhaled: Breathing high concentrations of vapors or mists may cause: irritation of the nose and throat, signs of nervous system depression, nausea and vomiting. Respiratory symptoms associated with pre-existing lung disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material. Inhalation of Methylene chloride produced limited evidence of liver damage in laboratory animals. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.
Contact with eyes: Direct contact with the liquid may cause stinging, tearing, redness and swelling of eyes, and redness, burning, drying and cracking of the skin.
Harmful if Absorbed through skin: Symptoms of toxicity resulting from dermal contact under normal use conditions are unlikely. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of this material.
Toxic if Swallowed: Ingestion of excessive quantities may cause: signs of nervous system depression, irritation of the digestive tract, vomiting.
Chronic: Blood and Liver disorders.

Pictograms or hazard symbols:

Precautionary statement(s):

Wash affected areas thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/ vapors/spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces.
Keep container tightly closed.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/and other equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Mixture composition and information on ingredients are described in Section 3.

SECTION 3. Composition/ Information on Ingredients

CAS	Chemical	Weight Percent Range
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	<0.1%
108-38-3	m-Xylene	<0.1%
108-88-3	Toluene	<0.01%
111-65-9	Octane	1-5%
1330-20-7	Xylenes	<0.1%
142-82-5	n-Heptane	<1%
628-63-7	Amyl Acetate	<0.1%
71-43-2	Benzene	<0.02%
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	25-35%

Remaining component is primarily non-hazardous light aliphatic petroleum naphtha solvent (CAS 64742-89-8).

- Benzene is classified by IARC as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1), by NTP as a known human carcinogen, and by USEPA IRIS as a human carcinogen (Class A).

- Ethylbenzene is classified as carcinogenic in animals by IARC, but evidence for carcinogenicity humans is considered inadequate (Group 2B). It is not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity (Class D) by USEPA.

- Methylene Chloride is classified as carcinogenic in animals by IARC, but the evidence for carcinogenicity is inadequate in humans (Group 2B). The USEPA IRIS database considers

the evidence for carcinogenicity to be sufficient in animals, but inadequate or lacking evidence in humans (Group B2). Methylene chloride may reasonably be anticipated to be a human carcinogen by the NTP (Category 2).

- Benzene is listed by California Proposition 65 as a chemical known to cause cancer in humans and developmental defects in males by the state of California.
- Ethylbenzene is listed by California Proposition 65 as a chemical known to cause cancer in humans by the state of California.
- Toluene is listed by California Proposition 65 as a chemical known to cause developmental defects by the state of California.
- Methylene Chloride is listed by California Proposition 65 as a chemical known to cause cancer in humans by the state of California.

SECTION 4. First-Aid Measures

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE FOR EACH POTENTIAL ROUTE OF EXPOSURE
Inhaled: Breathing high concentrations of vapors or mists may cause: irritation of the nose and throat, signs of nervous system depression, nausea and vomiting. Respiratory symptoms associated with pre-existing lung disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material. Inhalation of Methylene chloride produced limited evidence of liver damage in laboratory animals. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

Contact with skin or eyes: Direct contact with the liquid may cause stinging, tearing, redness and swelling of eyes, and redness, burning, drying and cracking of the skin.

Absorbed through skin: Symptoms of toxicity resulting from dermal contact under normal use conditions are unlikely. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of this material.

Swallowed: Ingestion of excessive quantities may cause: signs of nervous system depression, irritation of the digestive tract, vomiting.

Aspiration hazard-one or more components of this material can enter into the lung during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE
Acute: Skin, eye and respiratory tract irritation, mild central nervous system depression.

Chronic: Blood and Liver disorders.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES
Eye Contact: Move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water and seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and flush affected areas with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention, otherwise wash with mild soap and water.

Inhaled: If symptoms of exposure develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into

fresh air. If symptoms persist seek medical attention. Swallowed:

Aspiration Hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth, because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention.

COMMENTS: A component of this product, Benzene, has been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, USEPA, or OSHA. Toluene in this product can cause irreversible changes in the genetic material (DNA) of a cell. Intentional misuse by deliberate inhalation of Toluene has been shown to cause liver, kidney and brain damage. Xylene an ingredient in this product has been found to cause harm to the fetus in the laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. Pre-existing blood, liver disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material. Methylene chloride, a component of this product, is a possible human cancer hazard based on tests with laboratory animals. It has been identified as a possible carcinogen by IARC, USEPA, and NTP. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as solvent or painters' syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. Overexposure to this material or its component has been found to cause the following in laboratory animals; anemia, liver abnormalities, kidney damage, eye damage, and overexposure to this material or its components have also been suggested as a cause of human cardiac abnormality.

MEDICAL CONDITION AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing cardiovascular disorders may be aggravated by exposure to methylene chloride. Carboxyhemoglobin levels should be measured in patients symptomatic (headache, nausea, vomiting, malaise, shortness of breath, chest pain, sweating) after exposure to methylene chloride. A large intentional ingestion produced small bowel ulcerations and these patients should be examined and followed for the development of those sequences.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIAN: Pre-existing cardiovascular disorders may be aggravated by exposure to methylene chloride. Carboxyhemoglobin levels should be measured in patients symptomatic (headache, nausea, vomiting, malaise, shortness of breath, chest pain, sweating) after exposure to methylene chloride. A large intentional ingestion produced small bowel ulcerations and these patients should be examined and followed for the development of those sequences. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may potentiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to Toluene. These drugs should be used cautiously, if at all, and only with cardiac monitoring.

SECTION 5. Fire-fighting Measures

Flash Point: 103°F TCC

Fire extinguishing materials:
Water Spray: No
Carbon Dioxide: Yes
Foam: Yes
Dry Chemical: Yes
Other: No

Special firefighting procedures: The use of SCBA is recommended for fire fighters. Water spray may be useful in minimizing vapors and cooling containers exposed to heat and flame. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards: This material is combustible and may be ignited by heat or flame. Blends containing chlorinated products may exhibit reduced flash point as the more volatile chlorine evaporates. Contact with aluminum parts in pressurizable fluid system may cause violent reactions.

SECTION 6. Accidental Release Measures

Spill response procedures: Stay upwind and away from spill. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill. If spill is indoors, ventilate area of spill. A universal type foam can be used to suppress vapors. Keep spill out of drains, sewers or waterways. Use sand or other inert materials to dam and contain spill. Do not flush area with water. For small spills, do not flush with water; use absorbent pads. Call Spill Response team if there is a large spill. Notify appropriate state/local agencies.

Reportable Quantities DOT/CERCLA (lbs):

Chemical	RQ
Amyl Acetate	5,000
Benzene	10
Ethylbenzene	1,000
Methylene Chloride	1,000
m-Xylene	1,000
Toluene	1,000
Xylenes	100

SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

Keep containers tightly closed. Keep containers cool, dry and away from sources of ignition. Use and store this product with adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapors and personal contact with the product. Use good personal hygiene practice. "Empty" containers retain 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 or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All other containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

SECTION 8. Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

CAS	Chemical	ACGIH TLV (ppm)	OSHA PEL (ppm)	OSHA IDLH (ppm)
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	100	100	2000
108-38-3	m-Xylene	100, A4	100	10000
108-88-3	Toluene	50, A4*	200	2000
111-65-9	Octane	300	300	5000
1330-20-7	Xylenes	100, A4	100	1000
142-82-5	n-Heptane	400	500	5000
628-63-7	Amyl Acetate	100*	100	1000

71-43-2	Benzene	0.5, A1*	1	500
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	50, A3	500	5000

*Skin

Ventilation and engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentration below established exposure limits, additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations may be used.

Respiratory Protection: The use of respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed the established exposure limits. Depending on the airborne concentration, use a respirator or gas mask with appropriate cartridges and canisters (NIOSH Approved).

Eye Protection: Use safety goggles where solvent splashes are expected.

Gloves: The use of gloves impermeable to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation.

Other clothing and equipment: Eye wash and quick drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

SECTION 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

- Appearance (physical state, color, etc.): Blue clear liquid
- Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: Flammable limits in air, volume%: lower 0.9% upper 6%
- Odor: petroleum odor
- Specific Gravity: 0.85
- Vapor pressure: Information may not be relevant or is not available.
- Odor threshold: Information may not be relevant or is not available.
- Vapor density: (air = 1): 3.86
- pH: Information may not be relevant or is not available.
- Relative density: Density lb/gal: 7.1
- Melting point/freezing point: Information may not be relevant or is not available.
- Solubility(ies): in water: 0.3
- Initial boiling point and boiling range: Boiling Range: 104-300°F
- Flash point: Flash Point: 103°F TCC
- Evaporation rate: (Bu Ac = 1): 3.7
- Flammability (solid, gas): Flammability = 2, 2=Moderate
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Information may not be relevant or is not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature: Information may not be relevant or is not available.
- Decomposition temperature: Information may not be relevant or is not available.
- Viscosity: Information may not be relevant or is not available.
- VOC Composite Partial Pressure, mm Hg at 20°C: 3.2
- Photochemical Reactivity Rule-102: Non Photochemically Reactive
- Volatile Organic Content (VOC, EPA Method 24): 598 gm/1 or 4.99 lb/gal

SECTION 10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity
Fire and Explosion: CLASS / Reactivity=0, 0=Least

Chemical stability

Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

Other
Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Incompatible with strong acids or bases, oxidizing agents, selected amines, alkalis, oxygen, nitrogen peroxide oxidizers, reactive metals (aluminum potassium, sodium, etc.)

Hazardous Decomposition products (including combustion products): Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen chloride and phosgene.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards: This material is combustible and may be ignited by heat or flame. Blends containing chlorinated products may exhibit reduced flash point as the more volatile chlorine evaporates. Contact with aluminum parts in pressurizable fluid system may cause violent reactions.

SECTION 11. Toxicological Information

Routes of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact are discussed in Section 4. Description of the delayed, immediate, or chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure is discussed in Section 4. Description of the symptoms is discussed in Section 4.

CAS	Chemical	Oral Rat LD50 (mg/kg)
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	3500
108-38-3	m-Xylene	--
108-88-3	Toluene	5000
111-65-9	Octane	--
1330-20-7	Xylenes	4300
142-82-5	n-Heptane	--
628-63-7	Amyl Acetate	7400 (rab) IPR
71-43-2	Benzene	930
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	2100

Remaining component is primarily non-hazardous light aliphatic petroleum naphtha solvent (CAS 64742-89-8).

- Benzene is classified by IARC as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1), by NTP as a known human carcinogen, and by USEPA IRIS as a human carcinogen (Class A).

- Ethylbenzene is classified as carcinogenic in animals by IARC, but evidence for carcinogenicity humans is considered inadequate (Group 2B). It is not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity (Class D) by USEPA.

- Methylene Chloride is classified as carcinogenic in animals by IARC, but the evidence for carcinogenicity is inadequate in humans (Group 2B). The USEPA IRIS database considers the evidence for carcinogenicity to be sufficient in animals, but inadequate or lacking evidence in humans (Group B2). Methylene chloride may reasonably be anticipated to be a human carcinogen by the NTP (Category 2).

- Benzene is listed by California Proposition 65 as a chemical known to cause cancer in humans and developmental defects in males by the state of California.
- Ethylbenzene is listed by California Proposition 65 as a chemical known to cause cancer in humans by the state of California.
- Toluene is listed by California Proposition 65 as a chemical known to cause developmental defects by the state of California.
- Methylene Chloride is listed by California Proposition 65 as a chemical known to cause cancer in humans by the state of California.

SECTION 12. Ecological Information

Keep out of sewers, drainage areas, and waterways. Consult appropriate local, county, state, and federal agencies regarding ecological issues. Follow appropriate spill response measures as outlined in Section 6.

SECTION 13 Disposal Considerations

Preparing wastes for disposal: Dispose of product in accordance with local, county, state and federal regulations.

SECTION 14. Transport Information

Transport this product in accordance with local, county, state, and federal regulations.

SECTION 15. Regulatory Information

Section IIA -This product contains the following chemicals listed in the subject regulations:

CAS	Chemical	302	304	CERCLA	355	313	RCRA	CAA212	CAA602	CWA	HAP	Prop65	NDSL
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
108-38-3	m-Xylene	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
108-88-3	Toluene	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
111-65-9	Octane	No	No	No	No	No	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No
1330-20-7	Xylenes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
142-82-5	n-Heptane	No	No	No	No	No	No	NA	No	No	No	No	No
628-63-7	Amyl Acetate	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
71-43-2	Benzene	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

302	Section 302 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)
304	Section 304 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act ("SUPERFUND")
355	The List of Extremely Hazardous Substances Under SARA
313	Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting Under SARA
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
CAA212	Clean Air Act Section 212
CAA602	Clean Air Act Section 602
CWA	Clean Water Act
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
Prop65	California Proposition 65
NDSL	Environment Canada Non-Domestic Substances List

All ingredients are listed under the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) except: Octane
All ingredients are listed under Environment Canada's Domestic Substance List (DSL)

SECTION 16. Other Information

Date Prepared: November 1993
Revised: May 2015

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