

#### Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015). Revision Date: 02/24/2022 Date of Issue: 04/01/2014 Supersedes Date: 07/30/2018 Version: 1.0

#### **SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION**

# 1.1. Product Identifier Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Safety-Kleen Recycled 105 Solvent

**Product Code: 6614** 

Synonyms: Parts washer solvent, Petroleum Distillates; Mineral Spirits

**SDS No: 82310** 

#### 1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Cleaning and degreasing metal parts. For professional use only.

AS OF JUNE 2011, THIS PRODUCT IS ONLY FOR SALE AND USE IN PUERTO RICO. USE OF THIS SOLVENT ANYWHERE ELSE IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

#### 1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

#### Manufacturer

Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc. 42 Longwater Drive Norwell, MA 02061-9149 1-800-669-5740

www.safety-kleen.com

# **1.4.** Emergency Telephone Number Emergency Number : 1-800-468-1760

#### **SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

#### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

#### **GHS-US/CA Classification**

Flam. Liq. 3	H226
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Eye Irrit. 2A	H319
Carc. 1B	H350
Repr. 2	H361
Lact	H362
STOT SE 3	H336
STOT SE 3	H335
Asp. Tox. 1	H304

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements: see section 16

#### 2.2. Label Elements

### **GHS-US/CA Labeling**

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA)







Signal Word (GHS-US/CA)

Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA)

: Danger

: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor.

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H350 - May cause cancer.

H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

H362 - May cause harm to breast-fed children.

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- Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA): P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
  - P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
  - P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition

sources. No smoking.

- P233 Keep container tightly closed.
- P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241 Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.
- P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
- P260 Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.
- P263 Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.
- P264 Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
- P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
- P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
- P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P308+P313 If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
- P321 Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
- P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- P370+P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media (see section 5) to extinguish.
- P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- P405 Store locked up.
- P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

#### 2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

#### Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA) 2.4.

No data available

### **SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

#### 3.1. **Substance**

Not applicable

#### 3.2. Mixture

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light	Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light / Naphtha, (petroleum), hydrotreated light / Hydrotreated light naphtha (petroleum) / Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light - low boiling point thermally cracked naphtha	(CAS-No.) 64742-47- 8	60 – 100	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 2, H361 Lact, H362

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				STOT SE 3, H335 / H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304
Tetrachloroethylene	Ethene, tetrachloro- / Ethylene, tetrachloro- / Perchloroethylene / 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethylene / Perchloroethene	(CAS-No.) 127-18-4	0.1-1	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT SE 3, H336

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

#### **SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

#### 4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

**General:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

**Inhalation:** First, take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate respiratory protective equipment, use the buddy system), then remove the exposed person to fresh air. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.

**Skin Contact:** Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Immediately drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

**Eye Contact:** Immediately rinse with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

#### 4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

**General:** May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause harm to breast-fed children. Toxic if inhaled. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Inhalation:** Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms. Inhalation of this material can cause serious health effects in small amounts, leading to unconsciousness and death.

Skin Contact: Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

Eye Contact: Contact causes severe irritation with redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

Ingestion: Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

#### 4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

#### **SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

#### 5.1. Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Water may be ineffective but water should be used to keep fire-exposed container cool.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. A heavy water stream may spread burning liquid.

### 5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Flammable liquid and vapor.

**Explosion Hazard:** May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.

Reactivity: Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.

#### 5.3. Advice for Firefighters

**Precautionary Measures Fire:** Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

**Firefighting Instructions:** Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

**Protection During Firefighting:** Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>). Phosgene. Hydrogen chloride gas.

Other Information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

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<sup>\*</sup> Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%). The actual concentration of ingredient(s) is withheld as a trade secret in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17 and 29 CFR 1910.1200.



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#### 5.4. Reference to Other Sections

Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

#### **SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

#### 6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

**General Measures:** Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapor, mist or spray. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use special care to avoid static electric charges.

#### 6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

#### 6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

**Emergency Procedures:** Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Eliminate ignition sources first, then ventilate the area.

#### 6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

#### 6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

**For Containment:** Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions. Ventilate area.

**Methods for Cleaning Up:** Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill. Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material. Use only non-sparking tools.

#### 6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

#### **SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

#### 7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

**Additional Hazards When Processed:** Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. As a result of flow, agitation, etc, electrostatic charges can be generated. When heated to decomposition, emits toxic fumes.

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe mist/vapors/spray. Obtain special instructions before use. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

#### 7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

**Technical Measures:** Comply with applicable regulations. Take action to prevent static discharges. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

**Storage Conditions:** Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in fireproof place.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Halogens. reactive metals (Al, K, Zn ...). Reducing agents.

#### 7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Cleaning and degreasing metal parts. For professional use only.

#### SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### 8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), or Canadian provincial governments.

Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm

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USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL STEL [ppm]	100 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown
SSA ACCIII	neon enemical category	Relevance to Humans
USA ACGIH	BEI (BLV)	3 ppm Parameter: Tetrachloroethylene -
00/1/100111	52. (52.)	Medium: end-exhaled air - Sampling time: prior
		to shift
		0.5 mg/l Parameter: Tetrachloroethylene -
		Medium: blood - Sampling time: prior to shift
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	100 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL C [ppm]	200 ppm
USA OSHA	Acceptable Maximum Peak Above The Acceptable	300 ppm Peak (5 minutes in any 3 hours)
	Ceiling Concentration For An 8-Hr Shift	, , , , , ,
USA IDLH	IDLH [ppm]	150 ppm
Alberta	OEL STEL	678 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Alberta	OEL STEL [ppm]	100 ppm
Alberta	OEL TWA	170 mg/m³
Alberta	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm
British Columbia	OEL STEL [ppm]	100 ppm
British Columbia	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm
Manitoba	OEL STEL [ppm]	100 ppm
Manitoba	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm
New Brunswick	OEL STEL	685 mg/m³
New Brunswick	OEL STEL [ppm]	100 ppm
New Brunswick	OEL TWA	170 mg/m³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL STEL [ppm]	100 ppm
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm
Nova Scotia	OEL STEL [ppm]	100 ppm
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm
Nunavut	OEL STEL [ppm]	100 ppm
Nunavut	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL [ppm]	100 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm
Ontario	OEL STEL [ppm]	100 ppm
Ontario	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm
Prince Edward Island	OEL STEL [ppm]	100 ppm
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm
Québec	VECD (OEL STEL)	685 mg/m³
Québec	VECD (OEL STEL) [ppm]	100 ppm
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA)	170 mg/m³
Québec	VEMP (OEL TWA) [ppm]	25 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL [ppm]	100 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm
Yukon	OEL STEL	1000 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL STEL [ppm]	150 ppm
Yukon	OEL TWA	670 mg/m³
Yukon	OEL TWA [ppm]	100 ppm

#### 8.2. Exposure Controls

**Appropriate Engineering Controls:** Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed.

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**Personal Protective Equipment:** Gloves. Protective clothing. Safety glasses. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves.

**Eye and Face Protection:** Safety glasses with side shields. **Skin and Body Protection:** Wear suitable protective clothing.

**Respiratory Protection:** If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

### **SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

#### **Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties**

**Physical State** Liquid

Clear and green Odor Hydrocarbon **Odor Threshold** Not available Not available pН **Evaporation Rate** Not available **Melting Point** -43 °C (-45.4 °F) **Freezing Point** Not available **Boiling Point** 155 °C (311 °F) **Flash Point** 40 °C (104 °F)

210 °C (410 °F) (Minimum) **Auto-ignition Temperature** 

**Decomposition Temperature** Not available Flammability (solid, gas) Not applicable

**Lower Flammable Limit** 0.7 % **Upper Flammable Limit** 5 %

**Vapor Pressure** 0.4 mm Hg at 68°F (20°C) (Approximately)

Relative Vapor Density at 20°C Not available

0.77 - 0.82 at 15.6 °C **Relative Density** 

**Specific Gravity** Not available Solubility Water: Insoluble Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water Not available Viscosity Not available

#### **SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

- 10.1. **Reactivity:** Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.
- 10.2. Flammable liquid and vapor. May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture. Chemical Stability:
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid: Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Halogens. reactive metals (Al, K, Zn ...). Reducing agents.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition may produce: Carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>). Phosgene. Hydrogen chloride gas. Chlorine compounds.

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#### **SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### 11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Not classified
Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Toxic if inhaled.

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not classified **Carcinogenicity:** May cause cancer.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children. **Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

**Aspiration Hazard:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Irritation of the respiratory tract and the other mucous membranes. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms. Inhalation of this material can cause serious health effects in small amounts, leading to unconsciousness and death.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Contact causes severe irritation with redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

#### 11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

#### LD50 and LC50 Data:

Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light (64742-47-8)	
ATE US/CA (gas)	700.00 ppmV/4h
ATE US/CA (vapors)	5.2 mg/l/4h
ATE US/CA (dust, mist)	0.50 mg/l/4h
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	2629 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	27.8 mg/l/4h
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	
IARC Group	2A
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen, Evidence of Carcinogenicity.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

#### **SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### 12.1. Toxicity

**Ecology - General:** Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light (64742-47-8)	
LC50 Fish 1	2.2 mg/l
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	
LC50 Fish 1	12.4 – 14.4 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	6.1 – 9 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
LC50 Fish 2	8.6 – 13.5 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
NOEC (Acute)	32 – 100 mg/kg (Exposure time: 14 Days - Species: Eisenia foetida [soil wet weight])

#### 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Safety-Kleen Recycled 105 Solvent	

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Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.	
12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential		
Safety-Kleen Recycled 105 Solvent		
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.	
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)		
BCF Fish 1	25.8 – 77.1	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	2.53 – 2.88 (at 20 °C)	

**12.4. Mobility in Soil** Not available

#### 12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

#### **SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

**Waste Disposal Recommendations:** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

Additional Information: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

**Ecology - Waste Materials:** Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

### **SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

#### 14.1. In Accordance with DOT

**49CFR170.150(f)(1);** NON-BULK PACKAGES (≤119 Gallons / 450 L)( Shipments via vessel and aircraft must use bulk shipping description.): Shipping Name: Cleaning compounds (petroleum naphtha)(Not US DOT Regulated) BULK PACKAGES (>119 Gallons / 450 L):Shipping Name: Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (petroleum naphtha)

Proper Shipping Name : COMPOUNDS, CLEANING LIQUID

Hazard Class: 3Identification Number: NA1993Label Codes: 3

Packing Group : III

14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S (Petroleum Naphtha)

Hazard Class : 3
Identification Number : UN1268

Label Codes: 3Packing Group: IIIEmS-No. (Fire): F-EEmS-No. (Spillage): S-E

14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S (Petroleum Naphtha)

Hazard Class : 3
Identification Number : UN1268

Label Codes: 3Packing Group: IIIERG Code (IATA): 3L



#### 14.4. In Accordance with TDG

**TDG GENERAL EXEMPTION 1.33**: NON-BULK PACKAGES/ SMALL MEANS OF CONTAINMENT (≤450 L)( Shipments via vessel and aircraft must use bulk shipping description): Shipping Name: Cleaning compounds (petroleum naphtha)(Not Canada TDG Regulated) BULK PACKAGES (> 450 L) Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S (Petroleum Naphtha)

Proper Shipping Name : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (Petroleum Naphtha)

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Hazard Class : 3

Identification Number : UN1268

Label Codes : 3
Packing Group : III



#### **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

#### 15.1. US Federal Regulations

Safety-Kleen Recycled 105 Solvent	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated
	exposure)
	Health hazard - Carcinogenicity
	Health hazard - Reproductive toxicity
	Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation
	Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
	Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation
	Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
	Health hazard - Aspiration hazard
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act	) inventory
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section	on 313
CERCLA RQ	100 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %

Chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

CAS-No.	Name	Percent by Weight
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	≤ 0.2

### 15.2. US State Regulations

#### **California Proposition 65**

This product is not for sale or use in the State of California.

### Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)

- U.S. New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
- U.S. Pennsylvania RTK (Right to Know) List
- U.S. Massachusetts Right To Know List
- U.S. Pennsylvania RTK (Right to Know) Special Hazardous Substances
- U.S. Pennsylvania RTK (Right to Know) Environmental Hazard List

#### Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light (64742-47-8)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

#### 15.3. Canadian Regulations

#### Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light (64742-47-8)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

#### SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

**Date of Preparation or Latest Revision** 

Other Information

: 02/24/2022

: This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous

Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17.

#### **GHS Full Text Phrases:**

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Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids Category 3
Lact	Reproductive toxicity, Additional category, Effects on or via lactation
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity Category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3, Narcosis
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H350	May cause cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children

**NFPA Health Hazard** 

: 3 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can

cause serious or permanent injury.

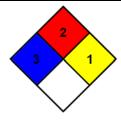
**NFPA Fire Hazard** 

: 2 - Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures

before ignition can occur.

**NFPA Reactivity Hazard** 

: 1 - Materials that in themselves are normally stable but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures.



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