SDS Revision Date:

LIGHTHOUSE for the BLIND ST. LOUIS, MO.

08/23/2018

1. Identification

1.1. Product identifier Product Identity Alternate Names

Pro Solv 680 II, 55 Gallons

Specification: MIL-PRF-680C Type II LHB Part Number: 0984---000 NSN: 6850-01-474-2316 CAGE Code: 0FTT5

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use

Application Method

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet Company Name

> 8833 Fleischer Place Berkeley, MO 63134

See Product Label.

See Product Label.

LHB Industries

Emergency 24 hour Emergency Telephone No. Customer Service: LHB Industries

(800) 633-8253 (PERS) (314) 423-4333

2. Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Combustible Liquid;H227Combustible Liquid.Asp. Tox. 1;H304May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

2.2. Label elements

Using the Toxicity Data listed in section 11 and 12 the product is labeled as follows.



H227 Combustible liquid.

SDS Revision Date:

08/23/2018



H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

[Prevention]:

P210 Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces - No smoking.

P260 Do not breathe mist / vapors / spray.

P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

P280 Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.

[Response]:

P301+310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

[Storage]:

P403+235 Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

[Disposal]:

P501 Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local / national regulations.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

This product contains the following substances that present a hazard within the meaning of the relevant State and Federal Hazardous Substances regulations.

Ingredient/Chemical Designations	Weight %	GHS Classification	Notes
Hydrotreated heavy naphtha (petroleum) CAS Number: 0064742-48-9	100	Asp. Tox. 1;H304	[1]

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard.

[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit.

[3] PBT-substance or vPvB-substance.

*The full texts of the phrases are shown in Section 16.

4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General	In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air, keep patient warm and at rest. If breathing is irregular or stopped, give artificial respiration. If unconscious place in the recovery position and obtain immediate medical attention. Give nothing by mouth.
Eyes	Irrigate copiously with clean water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids apart and seek medical attention.

SDS Revision Date:

08/23/2018



Skin	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use a recognized skin cleanser.
Ingestion	If swallowed obtain immediate medical attention. Keep at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.
4.2. Most important s	ymptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Overview	Potential Physical/Chemical Effects: Combustible. Material can release vapors that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapor accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition.
	Potential Health Effects: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. If swallowed, may be aspirated and cause lung damage. may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs.
	Note: This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.
	Exposure to solvent vapor concentrations from the component solvents in excess of the stated occupational exposure limits may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms include headache, nausea, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.
	Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in dryness, irritation and possible non-allergic contact dermatitis. Solvents may also be absorbed through the skin. Splashes of liquid in the eyes may cause irritation and soreness with possible reversible damage. See section 2 for further details.

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide and water fog.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous decomposition: **Hazardous Combustion Products:** Smoke, Fume, Incomplete Combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Flammable hydrocarbons

Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces - No smoking.

Do not breathe mist / vapors / spray.

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

Do not use straight streams of water.

SDS Revision Date:

08/23/2018



Evacuate area. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. Firefighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

Unusual Fire Hazards: Combustible.

ERG Guide No. 128

6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

6.2. Environmental precautions

Large Spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Spill Management:

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

Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapor, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material, however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

Notification Procedures:

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. US regulations require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the applicable reportable quantity or oil spill which could reach any waterway including intermittent dry creeks. The National Response Center can be reached at (800) 424-8802.

Protective Measures:

Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding downwind area if required due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for

SDS Revision Date:

08/23/2018



personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgement of the emergency responders.

7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Handling: Avoid contact with skin. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). When the material is handled in bulk, an electrical spark could ignite any flammable vapors from liquid or residues that may be present (e.g., during switch-loading operations). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance.

Loading/Unloading Temperature: [Ambient] Transport Temperature: [Ambient] Transport Pressure: [Ambient]

Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive. the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

See section 2 for further details. - [Prevention]:

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Handle containers carefully to prevent damage and spillage.

Store in a cool dry area, away from heat, sparks and open flame. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Store out of direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizing agents

Storage: The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Storage containers should be grounded and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

Storage Temperature: [Ambient] Storage Pressure: [Ambient]

Suitable Containers/Packing: Tankers, tank trucks, railcars, barges, drums.

Suitable Materials and Coatings (Chemical Compatibility): Inorganic zinc coatings, epoxy phenolics, teflon, neoprene, stainless steel, carbon steel.

Unsuitable Materials and Coatings: Vinyl coatings, natural rubber, butyl rubber, ethylene-proplyene-diene monomer (EPDM).

See section 2 for further details. - [Storage]:



08/23/2018

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No data available.

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure			
CAS No.	Ingredient	Source	Value
0064742-48-9	Hydrotreated heavy naphtha (petroleum)	OSHA	No Established Limit
		ACGIH	No Established Limit
		NIOSH	No Established Limit
		Supplier	No Established Limit

Carcinogen Data

CAS No.	Ingredient	Source	Value
0064742-48-9			Select Carcinogen: No
		NTP	Known: No; Suspected: No
		IARC	Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: No; Group 3: No; Group 4: No;

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8.2. Exposure controls	
Respiratory	If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit they must use the appropriate, certified respirators.
Eyes	Protective safety glasses recommended
Skin	Chemical resistant clothing such as coveralls/apron and boots should be worn. Wear chemical resistant gloves. Consult the glove/clothing manufacturer to determine the appropriate type glove/clothing for a given application.
Engineering Controls	Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and any vapor below occupational exposure limits suitable respiratory protection must be worn.
Other Work Practices	Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

See section 2 for further details. - [Prevention]:

Safety Data Sheet Pro Solv 680 II SDS Revision Date:

LIGHTHOUSE for the BLIND ST. LOUIS, MO.

08/23/2018

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance Odor Odor threshold pH Melting point / freezing point Initial boiling point and boiling range Flash Point Evaporation rate (Ether = 1) Flammability (solid, gas) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Vapor pressure (Pa)

Vapor Density Specific Gravity Solubility in Water Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow) Auto-ignition temperature Decomposition temperature

Viscosity (cSt)

Relative Density Density Pour point Coefficient of thermal expansion Molecular Weight 9.2. Other information No other relevant information. **Clear Liquid** Odorless Not Measured Not Measured Not Measured 185C (365F) - 211C (412F) > 61C (142F) [ASTM D-93] < 0.1 Not Applicable Lower Explosive Limit: 0.7 Upper Explosive Limit: 5.3 0.064 kPa (0.48 mm Hg) at 20C | 0.13 kPa (0.98 mm Hg) at 38C | 0.28 kPa (2.1 mm Hg) at 50C 5.6 at 101 kPa Not Measured Negligible Not Measured 335C (635F) Not Measured 1.55 cSt (1.55 mm2/sec) at 40C | 1.99 cSt (1.99 mm2/sec) at 25C 0.767 at 15C 769 kg/m3 (6.42 lbs/gal, 0.77 kg/dm3) -57C (-71F) 0.00078 V/VDEGC 163

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

SDS Revision Date:

08/23/2018



10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal circumstances.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Excessive heat and open flame.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous Comubstion Products: Smoke, Fume, Incomplete Combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Flammable hydrocarbons

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Exposure to solvent vapor concentrations from the component solvents in excess of the stated occupational exposure limits may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms include headache, nausea, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.

Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in dryness, irritation and possible non-allergic contact dermatitis. Solvents may also be absorbed through the skin. Splashes of liquid in the eyes may cause irritation and soreness with possible reversible damage.

Ingredient	Oral LD50, mg/kg	Skin LD50, mg/kg	Inhalation Vapor LD50, mg/L/4hr	Inhalation Dust/Mist LD50, mg/L/4hr	Inhalation Gas LD50, ppm
Hydrotreated heavy naphtha (petroleum) - (64742-48-9)	5,000.00, Rat - Category: 5	3,160.00, Rabbit - Category: 5	No data available	No data available	No data available

Note: When no route specific LD50 data is available for an acute toxin, the converted acute toxicity point estimate was used in the calculation of the product's ATE (Acute Toxicity Estimate).

Classification	Category	Hazard Description
Acute toxicity (oral)		Not Applicable
Acute toxicity (dermal)		Not Applicable
Acute toxicity (inhalation)		Not Applicable
Skin corrosion/irritation		Not Applicable
Serious eye damage/irritation		Not Applicable
Respiratory sensitization		Not Applicable

SDS Revision Date:

08/23/2018



Skin sensitization		Not Applicable
Germ cell mutagenicity		Not Applicable
Carcinogenicity		Not Applicable
Reproductive toxicity		Not Applicable
STOT-single exposure		Not Applicable
STOT-repeated exposure		Not Applicable
Aspiration hazard	1	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life

Aquatic Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	96 hr LC50 fish,	48 hr EC50 crustacea,	ErC50 algae,	
	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	
Hydrotreated heavy naphtha (petroleum) - (64742-48-9)	2,200.00, Pimephales promelas	2.60, Chaetogammarus marinus	Not Available	

12.2. Persistence and degradability

There is no data available on the preparation itself.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Not Measured

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This product contains no PBT/vPvB chemicals.

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available.

13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Observe all federal, state and local regulations when disposing of this substance.

SDS Revision Date:

08/23/2018

ICAO/IATA

Not Regulated



14. Transport information

IMO / IMDG (Ocean Transportation) Not Regulated

	DOT (Domestic Surface Transportation)
14.1. UN number	Not Regulated
14.2. UN proper ship name	ping
14.3. Transport haza class(es)	rd
14.4. Packing group	
14.5. Environmental	hazards
IMDG	Marine Pollutant: No
14.6. Special precaut	tions for user
	No further information

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory OverviewThe regulatory data in Section 15 is not intended to be all-inclusive, only selected
regulations are represented.Toxic Substance
Control Act (TSCA)All components of this material are either listed or exempt from listing on the TSCA
Inventory.WHMIS ClassificationB3US EPA Tier II HazardsFire: Yes
Sudden Release of Pressure: No
Reactive: No

Immediate (Acute): No Delayed (Chronic): No

EPCRA 311/312 Chemicals and RQs:

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

EPCRA 302 Extremely Hazardous:

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

EPCRA 313 Toxic Chemicals:

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Carcinogens (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxins (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

SDS Revision Date:

08/23/2018



Proposition 65 - Female Repro Toxins (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Male Repro Toxins (>0.0%):

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

New Jersey RTK Substances (>1%) :

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Pennsylvania RTK Substances (>1%) :

To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

16. Other information

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, is made with respect to the information contained herein. We accept no responsibility and disclaim all liability for any harmful effects which may be caused by exposure to our products. Customers/users of this product must comply with all applicable health and safety laws, regulations, and orders.

The full text of the phrases appearing in section 3 is:

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

This is the first version in the GHS SDS format. Listings of changes from previous versions in other formats are not applicable.

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