

Safety Data Sheet

Pro Solv 680 II

SDS Revision Date:

08/23/2018



1. Identification

1.1. Product identifier

Product Identity

Pro Solv 680 II, Gallons

Alternate Names

Specification: MIL-PRF-680C Type II
LHB Part Number: 0984---002
NSN: 6850-01-474-2319
CAGE Code: 0FTT5

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

Intended use

See Product Label.

Application Method

See Product Label.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Name

LHB Industries
8833 Fleischer Place
Berkeley, MO 63134

Emergency

24 hour Emergency Telephone No.

(800) 633-8253 (PERS)

Customer Service: LHB Industries

(314) 423-4333

2. Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Combustible Liquid;H227

Combustible Liquid.

Asp. Tox. 1;H304

May 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.



Danger

H227 Combustible liquid.

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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.

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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 symptoms 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.

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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

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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 (100×10^{-12} Siemens per meter) and is considered a semi-conductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, 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-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM).

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

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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	Hydrotreated heavy naphtha (petroleum)	OSHA	Select Carcinogen: No
		NTP	Known: No; Suspected: No
		IARC	Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: No; Group 3: No; Group 4: No;

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]:

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9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear Liquid
Odor	Odorless
Odor threshold	Not Measured
pH	Not Measured
Melting point / freezing point	Not Measured
Initial boiling point and boiling range	185C (365F) - 211C (412F)
Flash Point	> 61C (142F) [ASTM D-93]
Evaporation rate (Ether = 1)	< 0.1
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Lower Explosive Limit: 0.7 Upper Explosive Limit: 5.3
Vapor pressure (Pa)	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
Vapor Density	5.6 at 101 kPa
Specific Gravity	Not Measured
Solubility in Water	Negligible
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	Not Measured
Auto-ignition temperature	335C (635F)
Decomposition temperature	Not Measured
Viscosity (cSt)	1.55 cSt (1.55 mm ² /sec) at 40C 1.99 cSt (1.99 mm ² /sec) at 25C
Relative Density	0.767 at 15C
Density	769 kg/m ³ (6.42 lbs/gal, 0.77 kg/dm ³)
Pour point	-57C (-71F)
Coefficient of thermal expansion	0.00078 V/VDEGC
Molecular Weight	163

9.2. Other information

No other relevant information.

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

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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 Combustion 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

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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, mg/l	48 hr EC50 crustacea, mg/l	ErC50 algae, 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.

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14. Transport information

	DOT (Domestic Surface Transportation)	IMO / IMDG (Ocean Transportation)	ICAO/IATA
14.1. UN number	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated
14.2. UN proper shipping name			
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)			
14.4. Packing group			
14.5. Environmental hazards			
IMDG	Marine Pollutant: No		
14.6. Special precautions for user	No further information		

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Overview	The 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 Classification	B3
US EPA Tier II Hazards	Fire: 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.

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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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