

Safety Data Sheet

GruberCare MR Solvent Cleaner

SDS No. 20014.00

Date of Preparation: 7/27/15

Revision: 7/27/15

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product/Chemical Name: GruberCare MR Solvent Cleaner

General Use: Thinner

Uses advised against: Unsuitable for the Do-It-Yourself

Manufacturer: Marshall-Gruber Company, LLC
A subsidiary of The R. J. Marshall Company
220 Airport Drive
Mansfield, TX 76063
Phone: (682)422-9674, Fax: (682)518-9762

Emergency Phone: (800)424-9300

Date Revised: 7/27/15

Preparer: Stephanie Nichols

Section 2 – Hazards Identification

Classification of the chemical in accordance with paragraph (d) of 1910.1200: Hazardous.

GHS Classifications:

Flammable Liquid Category 3

Aspiration Toxicity Category 1

Signal words: Danger



Symbol:

Hazard statements:

H226: Flammable liquid and vapor.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statements:

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. 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 precautionary measures against static discharge.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P370+P378: In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish.

P391: Collect spillage.

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405: Store locked up.

P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified: None

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS#	Weight %
Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy	64742-48-9	100%

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Description of necessary measures, subdivided according to the different routes of exposure:

Inhalation: Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Eye Contact: Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

Skin Contact: Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed: See Section 11.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use jets of water.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: Vapors are flammable and heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Incomplete combustion products, oxides of carbon, smoke, fume.

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Combustible. 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.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures:

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 spills which could reach any waterway including intermittent dry creeks. The National Response Center (NRC) can be reached at (800)424-8802.

Protective Measures: Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas 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 personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.

For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H₂S, or Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

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, sewer, 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. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn other shipping. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10 degrees C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. If the Flash Point does not exceed the Ambient Air Temperature by at least 10C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. 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.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe 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). 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. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics-Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

Loading/Unloading Temperature: Ambient

Transport Temperature: Ambient

Transport Pressure: Ambient

Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a non-conductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-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 non-conductive 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: 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; railcars; tank trucks; barges; drums

Suitable Materials and Coatings (Chemical Compatibility): Inorganic zinc coatings; amine epoxy; polyamide epoxy; epoxy phenolic; neoprene; carbon steel; stainless steel.

Unsuitable Materials and Coatings: Vinyl coatings; natural rubber; butyl rubber; ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM); polystyrene.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA PELs. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

Administrative Controls: Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Protective Clothing/Equipment:

Hand protection: Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include: Chemical resistant gloves are recommended.

Skin protection: Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include. Chemical/oil resistant clothing is recommended.

Respiratory protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include: Half-face filter respirator.

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplier air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapor warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.

Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics.

Ingredient	OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV	
	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL
Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Heavy	None established	None established	None established	None established

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: liquid, colorless

Odor: odorless

Odor Threshold: not available

pH: not available

Freezing/Melting Point: not available

Boiling Point: 311-354°F (1555-179°C)

Flash Point: 111°F (44°C)

Flash Point Method: ASTM D-56

Evaporation Rate: 0.29

Flammability: flammable

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits:

LEL: 0.7 UEL: 5.6

Vapor Pressure: 0.156 kPa (1.17 mm Hg) at 20°C

Vapor Density (Air=1): 5 at 101 kPa (calculated)

Relative Density: 0.749

Water Solubility: negligible

Other Solubilities: not available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water; not available

Auto-ignition Temperature: 644°F (340°C)

Decomposition Temperature: not available

Viscosity: 1.21 cSt (1.21 mm²/sec) at 40°C/ 1.49 cSt (1.49 mm²/sec) at 25°C

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: There are no particular risks of reaction with other substances in normal conditions of use.

Chemical Stability: This product is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources.

Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

Section 11- Toxicological Information

Information on the likely routes of exposure: Eyes, Skin, Inhalation, and Ingestion.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics:

Eyes: Vapor/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes. May cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects including death.

Skin: Prolonged and repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis.

Inhalation: Vapor/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the respiratory tract. May cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects including death.

Ingestion: Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long-term exposure: See above.

Numerical measures of toxicity:

Inhalation:

Acute Toxicity: LC₅₀: >5000 mg/m³ (vapor) Rat 8hrs. Minimally toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403.

Irritation: No end point data for material. Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures.

Ingestion:

Acute Toxicity: LD₅₀: >5000 mg/kg Rat. Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401.

Skin:

Acute Toxicity: LD₅₀: >5000 mg/kg Rabbit. Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Mildly irritating to skin with prolong exposure. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404.

Eye:

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405.

Sensitization:

Respiratory: No end point data for material. Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

Skin: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Based on test data for the material. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406.

Aspiration: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

Test(s) equivalent to OECD Guideline 471, 473, 474, 476, 478, 479.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD guideline 414, 421, 422.

Lactation: No end point data for material. Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity:

Single Exposure: No end point data for material. Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure.

Repeated Exposure: Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403, 413, 422.

Carcinogenicity: This product is not considered carcinogenic by OSHA, IARC, NTP, or ACGIH.

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Eco-toxicity: May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Test	Duration	Organism Type	Test Results
Aquatic-Acute Toxicity	96 hours	Oncorhynchus mykiss	LL0 1000 mg/l
Aquatic-Acute Toxicity	48 hours	Daphnia magna	EL0 1000 mg/l
Aquatic-Acute Toxicity	72 hours	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	EL0 1000 mg/l
Aquatic-Acute Toxicity	72 hours	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	NOELR 1000 mg/l
Aquatic-Chronic Toxicity	21 days	Daphnia Magna	NOELR <1 mg/l

Persistence and degradability:

- Biodegradation: Expected to be inherently biodegradable.
- Hydrolysis: Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant.
- Photolysis: Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant.
- Atmospheric Oxidation: Expected to degrade rapidly in air.

Media	Test Type	Duration	Test Results
Water	Ready Biodegradability	28 days	Percent Degraded 31.3

Bio-accumulative potential: information not available

Mobility in soil: Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

Other adverse effects: None known.

VOC (EPA Method 24): 6.25 lbs/gal

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

Regulatory Disposal Information: Disposal of unused product may be subject to RCRA regulations (40CFR261). Disposal of the used product may also be regulated due to ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). Potential RCRA characteristics: IGNITABILITY.

Empty Container Warning: Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death.

Section 14 - Transport Information

DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):

Road and Rail Transport (DOT):
UN Number: UN1268

UN proper shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (iso and cycloalkanes (C10-C11))

Transport hazard classes: Class 3

Packaging group: PGIII

Environmental hazards: Yes

Special precautions for user: none

ERG Number: 128

Transport Document Name: UN1268, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (iso and cycloalkanes (C10-C11)), 3, PGIII, MARINE POLLUTANT

ORM-D Ground Transport: <1 gal

LAND (TDG):
UN Number: UN1268

UN proper shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

Transport hazard classes: Class 3

Packaging group: PGIII

ORM-D Ground Transport: <1 gal

Footnote: If shipped over water, product TDG classification as shown below for SEA (IMDG).

SEA (IMDG):
UN Number: UN1268

UN proper shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (iso and cycloalkanes (C10-C11))

Transport hazard classes: Class 3

Packaging group: PGII

Environmental hazards: Yes

EMS: F-E, S-E

Transport Document Name: UN1268, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (iso and cycloalkanes (C10-C11)), 3, PGIII, (44°C c.c.), MARINE POLLUTANT

Transport by air (IATA):
UN Number: UN1268

UN proper shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

Transport hazard classes: Class 3

Packaging group: PGII

Transport Document Name: UN1268, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., 3, PGIII

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

EPA Regulations:

EPCRA Section 302: This material contains no extremely hazardous substances.

SARA 311/312 Reportable Hazard Categories: Fire, Immediate Health (Acute), Delayed Health (Chronic).

SARA 313 Toxic Release Inventory: This material contains no chemicals subject to the supplier notification requirements of the SARA 313 Toxic Release Program.

CERCLA: This material is not subject to any special reporting under the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Contact local authorities to determine if other reporting requirements apply.

CWA/OPA: This product is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (40CFR110) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Discharge or spills which produce a visible sheen on either surface water, or in waterways, sewers which lead to surface water, must be reported to the National Response Center (NRC) at 800-424-8802.

Inventory Lists:

Australia: Listed or exempt from listing on AICS.

Canada: Listed or exempt from listing on DSL.

Japan: Listed or exempt from listing on ENCS.

China: Listed or exempt from listing on IECSC.

Korea: Listed or exempt from listing on KECL.

Philippines: Listed or exempt from listing on PICCS.

United States: Listed or exempt from listing on TSCA.

NFPA Hazard ID: Health: 1 Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0

HMIS Hazard ID: Health: 1 Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0

Section 16 - Other Information

Prepared By: Stephanie Nichols

Revision Notes: updated to SDS format

Product Grades Available from the R. J. Marshall Company (this list may be incomplete):

MR0802	MR0804	MR0807
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