

Performance Chemical Company

Product: GS 254

Current Issue Date: June 15, 2016

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GS 254

GHS

Safety Data Sheet

From: Performance Chemical Company

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All non-emergency questions should be directed to (432) 332-3059 for assistance.

24 Hour Emergency Telephone
CHEM-TEL, INC. 1-800-255-3924

NOTE: CHEM-TEL emergency number to be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident involving chemicals.

1. Product Identification

Trade Name: GS 254
CAS Number: Mixture – See Section 2
Product Family: Complex Mixture
Synonyms: N/AP

2. Hazards Identification

Hazards Classification: Acute Toxicity-Category 1
Inhalation-Cat 1
Oral-Category 4
Serious Eye Damage-Category 1
Corrosive Liquid
Skin Corrosion-Category 1
Skin Sensitizer
TOST (Repeated)-Category 1
Aspiration Hazard-Category 2



DANGER

Hazard Statement:

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Fatal if inhaled-Harmful if swallowed-Causes skin Irritation-Causes serious eye irritation-May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary Statement:

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wear PPE. If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position

comfortable for breathing. If in eyes, rinse eyes continuously with water for 15 minutes. Remove contacts if present and possible. If ingested or over exposed to vapors, call POISON CONTROL. Store in well ventilated area. Keep container tightly sealed.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

| COMPONENT | CAS# | Percentage |
|---|------------|------------|
| 1,3,5-Triazine-1,3,5 (2H,4H,6H)- triethanol | 4719-04-4 | 20-50% |
| Ethanol, 2-(Hydroxymethylamino)- | 34375-28-5 | 0.1% |

4. First Aid Measures:

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue or providing first aid. For more specific information, refer to Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 of this MSDS.

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Inhalation | Immediately move individual to fresh air. If individual is not breathing, immediately begin artificial respiration. If heart has stopped, immediately begin CardioPulmonary Resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately. |
| Eye Contact | Check for and remove contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with cool, clean low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of the eye and eyelid tissue. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention immediately. |
| Skin Contact | Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists. |
| Ingestion | If patient is fully conscious and alert, give 2 to 4 cups of salt water or milk, INDUCE VOMITING by touching the back of the patient's throat with finger. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place individual's head below his knees. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, place on his left side with head down. Do not leave individual unattended. Seek medical attention immediately. |
| Notes to Physician | If severe exposure is suspected, observe for 48 to 72 hours for delayed pulmonary edema. Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Vigorous anti-inflammatory / steroid treatment may be required at first evidence of upper airway or pulmonary edema. Administer 100 percent humidified supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation as required. |

5. Fire Fighting Measures

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Flammable properties | None known |
| Flash Point | >201°F (>100°C) |
| Extinguishing media | |
| Suitable extinguishing media | Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam. |

Unsuitable extinguishing media
Protection of firefighters
Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters
Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Wear full protective clothing, including helmet, self-contained positive pressure or pressure demand breathing apparatus, protective clothing and face mask. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in flame. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or any discoloration of tanks due to fire. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Do not scatter spilled material with high pressure water streams. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean-up. For more specific information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 and Disposal Considerations in Section 13 of this MSDS.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| General | FLAMMABLE LIQUID. Release causes an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Stop the leak if it can be done without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. CAUTION: SLIPPERY. Released material may be slippery on smooth, hard surfaces, especially when wet. All equipment used when handling this material should be grounded. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible material, and transfer to appropriate waste containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. |
| Small Spills | Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and transfer to container for disposal. |
| Large Spills | Secure area and control access. Dike far ahead of a liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Water mist or spray may be used to reduce or disperse vapors; but, it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. This material's run-off may create an explosion or fire hazard. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source, prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities that a spill has occurred. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal. |

7. Handling and Storage

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Handling | <p>A spill or leak can cause an immediate fire / explosion hazard. Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. <u>Bond and ground all equipment before transferring this material from one container to another.</u> Do not contact with oxidizable materials. Do not breathe vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation / personal protection. Never siphon by mouth or take internally. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Prevent contact with food, chewing, or smoking materials.</p> <p>When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons away from the area. Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Drain and purge equipment, as necessary, to remove material residues. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Provide ventilation to maintain exposure potential below applicable exposure limits. Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.</p> <p>Empty containers may contain material residues which can ignite with explosive force. Misuse of empty containers can be dangerous if used to store toxic, flammable, or reactive materials. Cutting or welding of empty containers can cause fire, explosion, or release of toxic fumes from</p> |
|-----------------|---|

residues. Do not pressurize or expose empty containers to open flame, sparks, or heat. Keep container closed and drum bungs in place. All label warnings and precautions must be observed. Return empty drums to a qualified reconditioner. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling, or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this material. Emergency eyewash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of potential exposure.

Storage

Store and transport in accordance with all applicable laws. Keep containers tightly closed and store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place, plainly labeled, and out of closed vehicles. Keep away from all ignition sources! Ground all equipment containing this material. Containers should be able to withstand pressures expected from warming and cooling in storage. This product should be stored in a cool, well-ventilated area. All electrical equipment in areas where this material is stored or handled should be installed in accordance with applicable requirements of the NFPA's National Electrical Code (NEC).

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor and/or mists below the pertinent exposure limits (see below). All electrical equipment should comply with the NFPA NEC Standards. Ensure that an emergency eye wash station and safety shower are near the work-station location.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used. A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified professional pursuant to OSHA regulations. The following pictograms represent the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. For certain operations, additional Personal Protective Equipment may be required.



Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields are recommended as a minimum protection. During transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying, chemical goggles and face shield should be worn. Suitable eye wash equipment should be readily available.

Hand Protection

Avoid skin contact and use gloves (disposable PVC, neoprene, Nitrile, vinyl, or PVC/NBR). Before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities, or leaving work, wash hands with plenty of mild soap and water. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, other solvents, or harsh abrasive skin cleaners.

Body Protection

Avoid skin contact. It is recommended that fire-retardant garments (e.g. Nomex™) be worn while working with flammable and combustible liquids. If splashing or spraying is expected, chemical-resistant protective clothing (Tyvek®, Nitrile, or neoprene) should be worn. This might include long sleeves, apron, slicker suit, boots, and additional facial protection. If general contact occurs, IMMEDIATELY remove soaked clothing and take a shower. Contaminated leather goods should be removed promptly and discarded.

Respiratory Protection

For unknown vapor concentrations use a positive-pressure, pressure-demand, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). For known vapor concentrations above the occupational exposure guidelines (see below), use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator if adequate protection is provided. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirator use should follow OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134) or equivalent standard (e.g. ANSI Z88.2).

General Comments

Warning! Odor is an inadequate warning for hazardous conditions.

Occupational Exposure Guidelines

Ethanol, 2-amino- (141-43-5) [0.1-5%]

Components with workplace control parameters

TWA 3 ppm USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

Skin & eye irritation

STEL 6 ppm USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

Skin & eye irritation

TWA 3 ppm USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for 8 mg/m³ Air Contaminants - 1910.1000

STEL 6 ppm USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for 15 mg/m³ Air Contaminants - 1910.1000

TWA 3 ppm USA. Occupational Exposure Limits 6 mg/m³ (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants

TWA 3 ppm USA. NIOSH Recommended 8 mg/m³ Exposure Limits

ST 6 ppm USA. NIOSH Recommended

15 mg/m³ Exposure Limits

The value in mg/m³ is approximate.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Physical State | Liquid | Color | Clear-Amber |
| Odor | Slight Alcohol Odor | pH | Not Applicable |
| Specific Gravity | 1.07-1.11 gm./ml. | Liquid Density | 8.88 Lbs. / Gallon |
| Vapor Pressure | Not Available | Vapor Density | Not Available |
| Boiling Point / Range | Not Available | Freezing Point | Not Available |
| Evaporation Rate | Not Available | Solubility in Water | Soluble at all temperatures |

10. Stability and Reactivity

| | |
|---|--|
| Chemical Stability | Stable |
| Hazardous Polymerization | Not expected to occur. |
| Conditions to Avoid | Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, open flame, and strongly oxidizing conditions. |
| Materials Incompatibility | Strong oxidizing agents, Chlorine, Coatings, Rubber, Certain forms of plastics. Aluminum metals. Zinc (i.e. Galvanized steel). Iron, Copper, or Bronze. Any reactive metal which will displace hydrogen. |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products | May form carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and other oxides of carbon, and nitrogen. |

11. Toxicological Information

Ethanol, 2-amino- (141-43-5) [0.1-5%]
Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:

LD50 Oral - rat - 1,720 mg/kg

Inhalation: Material is extremely destructive to the tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract.

LD50 Dermal - rabbit - 1,015 mg/kg

no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation: no data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Eyes - rabbit Result: Severe eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation: no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity: no data available

Carcinogenicity:

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by

ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity: no data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure: no data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure: no data available

Aspiration hazard: no data available

Additional Information:

RTECS: KJ5775000

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Liver - Irregularities - Based on Human Evidence

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

EC50 1.1 mg/l, Algae, 72.00 Hours, NOEC 1 mg/l, Algae, 72.00 Hours,

LC50 84.3 mg/l, Acarta Tonsa, 48.00 Hours, NOEC 20 mg/l, Acarta Tonsa, 48.00 Hours,

LC50 357.7 mg/l, Scophthalmus Maximus, 96.00 Hours, NOEC 316.2 mg/l, Scophthalmus Maximus, 96.00 Hours, LC50 20 mg/l, Acarta Tonsa, 48.00 Hours,

LC50 759.6 mg/kg, Corophium Volutator, 10.00 Days, NOEC 100 mg/kg, Corophium Volutator, 10.00 Days,

Components of this product have been identified as having potential environmental concerns.

Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Fish Species Data

Triazine 4719-04-415 min EC50 Photobacterium phosphoreum: 28.9 mg/L

Environmental effects

Ecological injuries are not known or expected under normal use. An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Management Information

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Recovered non-usable material may be regulated by US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitability and/or its toxic characteristics. In addition, conditions of use may cause this material to become a hazardous waste, as defined by Federal or State regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a RCRA "hazardous waste" at the time of disposal.

Transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR Parts 260 through 271). State and/or local regulations might be even more restrictive. Contact the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9436 or your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

14. Transport Information

DOT Information - 49 CFR 172.101

| | |
|--|---|
| Proper Shipping Name | UN 2810 TOXIC LIQUIDS, ORGANIC, N.O.S., ((2,2',2''-(hexahydro-1,3,5-triazine-1,3,5-triyl)triethanol)), 6.1, PG II |
| Hazard Class | 6.1 |
| Packing Group | II |
| UN / NA ID | 2810 |
| NOS Component | |
| RQ (Reportable Quantity) – 49 CFR 172.101 | |
| ERG No. | 131 |
| Placards Required | |



15. Regulatory Information

Labelling

Contains Ethanol, 2-(Hydroxymethylamino)-, Methanol, Triazine

US federal regulations This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

U

Occupational Safety and Health Administration {OSHA}
29 CFR 1910.1200 hazardous chemical Yes

CERCLA {Superfund} reportable quantity

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 {SARA}

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Hazard categories | Immediate Hazard - Yes |
| | Delayed Hazard - Yes |
| | Fire Hazard - No |
| | Pressure Hazard - No |
| | Reactivity Hazard - No |

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Section 302 extremely hazardous substance | Inventory status |
|---|------------------|

Section 311 hazardous chemical

| No | Yes | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| Country(s) or region | Inventory name | | On inventory {yesIno)* |
| Australia | Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) | | Yes |
| Canada | Domestic Substances List (DSL) | | Yes |
| Canada | Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL) | | No |
| China | Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC) | | Yes |
| Europe | European Inventory of New and Existing Chemicals (EINECS) | | Yes |
| Europe | European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS) | | No |
| Japan | Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS) | | No |
| Korea | Existing Chemicals List (ECL) | | Yes |
| New Zealand | New Zealand Inventory | | Yes |
| Philippines | Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS) | | Yes |
| United States & Puerto Rico | Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory | | Yes |

A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

International regulation

Explanation of the
 HMIS® Ratings
 HMIS Rating-
 Health: 3
 Flammability: `
 Reactivity: 0
 Personal Protective
 Rating: G

Legend: N/A – Not
 Applicable, N/E –
 Not Established,
 N.D. – Not
 determine16.

16. Other Information

This product's Health and Safety information is provided to assist our customers in assessing compliance with health, safety and environmental regulations. The following information contained herein is based on data available to us, and is believed to be accurate, although no guarantee or warranty is provided or implied by the company in this respect. Since the use of this product is within the exclusive control of the user, it is the user's responsibility to determine the conditions of safe use. Such conditions must comply with all governmental regulations.