



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS ID NO.: 0257MAR019
Revision Date: 06/01/2016

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Marathon Petroleum Dilute Naphthalene Oil
Synonym: Dilute Naphthalene Oil; DNO
Chemical Family: Hydrocarbon Mixture
Recommended Use: Fuel and Feedstock.
Restrictions on Use: All others.

Manufacturer, Importer, or Responsible Party Name and Address:
MARATHON PETROLEUM COMPANY LP
539 South Main Street
Findlay, OH 45840

SDS information: 1-419-421-3070
Emergency Telephone: 1-877-627-5463

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids	Category 3
Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 1 Category 2
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 1
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 1

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Static accumulating flammable liquid
Heated material may cause thermal burns

Label elements

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Danger

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR

May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode
Harmful if swallowed
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Contact with product at elevated temperatures can result in thermal burns
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause genetic defects
May cause cancer
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
Causes damage to organs (auditory system) through prolonged and repeated exposures.
May cause damage to organs (nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Up to 33% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity



Appearance Brown Liquid

Physical State Liquid

Odor Moth Ball odor

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking
Keep container tightly closed
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Wash hands and any possibly exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF exposed, concerned or you feel unwell: Get medical attention
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor
Rinse mouth
Do NOT induce vomiting
In case of fire: Use CO₂, dry chemical, or foam for extinction.
Collect spillage

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
Store locked up

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container at an approved waste disposal plant

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Dilute Naphthalene Oil is a mixture of naphthalene and indene derived from the fractionation of coal tar light oil.

Composition Information:

Name	CAS Number	% Concentration
Naphthalene	91-20-3	24-43
Indene	95-13-6	28-33
Cumene	98-82-8	0.1-4.5
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	3.2
Styrene	100-42-5	1-3
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	2.4
Pyridine	110-86-1	0-2
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	0.1-2
Alpha-methylstyrene	98-83-9	0.1-1
Phenol	108-95-2	0-0.9
Aniline	62-53-3	0-0.2
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.01-0.15
Benzene	71-43-2	0-0.15

All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures

- General Advice:** In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).
- Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, institute rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear, give oxygen and continue to monitor. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Keep affected person warm and at rest. If symptoms occur get medical attention.
- Skin Contact:** Immediately wash exposed skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Place contaminated clothing in closed container until cleaned or discarded. If clothing is to be laundered, inform the person performing the operation of contaminant's hazardous properties. Destroy contaminated, non-chemical resistant footwear.
- When burned from contact with hot material, immerse or flush skin immediately with large amounts of cold water. Cover with clean cotton sheeting or gauze and GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.
- Eye Contact:** Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Gently remove contacts while flushing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
- If hot material comes in contact with eyes, hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with a large amount of cool water for at least 15 minutes. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.
- Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting because of danger of aspirating liquid into lungs, causing serious damage and chemical pneumonitis. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips, or if patient is lying down, turn body and head to side to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Most important signs and symptoms, both short-term and delayed with overexposure

Adverse Effects: Causes irritation of eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms may include redness, itching, and inflammation. Exposure to hot material may cause thermal burns. Aspiration hazard. May cause coughing, chest pains, shortness of breath, pulmonary edema and/or chemical pneumonitis. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, reddening, itching and cracking. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to organs.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes To Physician: INGESTION: This material represents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO2, dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam (AFFF/ATC) can be used. Firefighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use straight water streams to avoid spreading fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This product has been determined to be a flammable liquid per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and should be handled accordingly. May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode. Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, sparks, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling. Flashback can occur along vapor trail. For additional fire related information, see NFPA 30 or the Emergency Response Guidebook 128.

Hazardous combustion products

Smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact No.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge Yes.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Firefighters should wear full protective clothing and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece, as appropriate. Avoid using straight water streams. Water spray and foam (AFFF/ATC) must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible. Avoid excessive water spray application. Use water spray to cool exposed surfaces from as far a distance as possible. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.

Additional firefighting tactics

FIRES INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER LOADS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles: if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

EVACUATION: Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 1000 feet. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation of 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions.

NFPA Health 2 Flammability 2 Instability 0 Special Hazard -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions: Keep public away. Isolate and evacuate area. Shut off source if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources. All contaminated surfaces will be slippery.

Protective equipment:	Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8.
Emergency procedures:	Advise authorities and National Response Center (800-424-8802) if the product has entered a water course or sewer. Notify local health and pollution control agencies, if appropriate.
Environmental precautions:	Avoid release to the environment. Avoid subsoil penetration.
Methods and materials for containment:	Contain liquid with sand or soil. Prevent spilled material from entering storm drains, sewers, and open waterways.
Methods and materials for cleaning up:	Use suitable absorbent materials such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids. Recover and return free product to proper containers. When recovering free liquids ensure all equipment is grounded and bonded. Use only non-sparking tools. Material may phase separate and leave soft solid layer that can be shoveled.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe Handling Precautions:	Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Static accumulating flammable liquid. Bonding and grounding may be insufficient to eliminate the hazard from static electricity. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation. Flashback may occur along vapor trails. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing fumes, gas, or vapors. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid repeated and prolonged skin contact. Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8. Exercise good personal hygiene including removal of soiled clothing and prompt washing with soap and water. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may remain. Refer to applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements.
Storage Conditions:	Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PELS:	OSHA - Vacated PELs	NIOSH IDLH
Naphthalene 91-20-3	10 ppm TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 10 ppm TWA: 50 mg/m ³	10 ppm TWA 50 mg/m ³ TWA 15 ppm STEL 75 mg/m ³ STEL	250 ppm
Indene 95-13-6	5 ppm TWA	-	10 ppm TWA 45 mg/m ³ TWA	-
Cumene 98-82-8	50 ppm TWA	TWA: 50 ppm TWA: 245 mg/m ³ Skin	50 ppm TWA 245 mg/m ³ TWA Limit applies to skin	900 ppm
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	25 ppm TWA	-	25 ppm TWA 125 mg/m ³ TWA	-
Styrene 100-42-5	20 ppm TWA 40 ppm STEL	TWA: 100 ppm Ceiling: 200 ppm	50 ppm TWA 215 mg/m ³ TWA 100 ppm STEL 425 mg/m ³ STEL	700 ppm
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene 108-67-8	25 ppm TWA	-	25 ppm TWA 125 mg/m ³ TWA	-
Pyridine 110-86-1	1 ppm TWA	TWA: 5 ppm TWA: 15 mg/m ³	5 ppm TWA 15 mg/m ³ TWA	1000 ppm

Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	100 ppm TWA 150 ppm STEL	TWA: 100 ppm TWA: 435 mg/m ³	100 ppm TWA 435 mg/m ³ TWA 150 ppm STEL 655 mg/m ³ STEL	900 ppm
Alpha-methylstyrene 98-83-9	10 ppm TWA	Ceiling: 100 ppm Ceiling: 480 mg/m ³	50 ppm TWA 240 mg/m ³ TWA 100 ppm STEL 485 mg/m ³ STEL	700 ppm
Phenol 108-95-2	5 ppm TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 5 ppm TWA: 19 mg/m ³ S*	5 ppm TWA 19 mg/m ³ TWA Prevent or reduce skin absorption	250 ppm
Aniline 62-53-3	2 ppm TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 5 ppm including homologs TWA: 19 mg/m ³ including homologs S*	2 ppm TWA 8 mg/m ³ TWA Prevent or reduce skin absorption	100 ppm
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	20 ppm TWA	TWA: 100 ppm TWA: 435 mg/m ³	100 ppm TWA 435 mg/m ³ TWA 125 ppm STEL 545 mg/m ³ STEL	800 ppm
Benzene 71-43-2	0.5 ppm TWA 2.5 ppm STEL Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 10 ppm (applies to industry segments exempt from the benzene standard) TWA: 1 ppm STEL: 5 ppm (see 29 CFR 1910.1028)	25 ppm Ceiling 1 ppm TWA 5 ppm STEL	500 ppm

Notes: The manufacturer has voluntarily elected to provide exposure limits contained in OSHA's 1989 air contaminants standard in its SDSs, even though certain of those exposure limits were vacated in 1992.

Engineering measures: Local or general exhaust required in an enclosed area or when there is inadequate ventilation. Use mechanical ventilation equipment that is explosion-proof.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection: Use goggles or face-shield if the potential for splashing exists. Wear goggles and faceshield when handling hot material.

Skin and body protection: Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) or Viton® gloves to prevent skin contact. Wear insulated gloves when handling hot material. Glove suitability is based on workplace conditions and usage. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times. Wear appropriate thermal resistant clothing when handling hot material.

Respiratory protection: Use a NIOSH approved organic vapor chemical cartridge or supplied air respirators when there is the potential for airborne exposures to exceed permissible exposure limits or if excessive vapors are generated. Observe respirator assigned protection factors (APFs) criteria cited in federal OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.

Hygiene measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Brown Liquid
Color	Dark brown

Odor	Moth Ball odor
Odor Threshold	No data available.
Property	Values (Method)
Melting Point / Freezing Point	No data available.
Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range	143-649 °C / 290-1200 °F
Flash Point	56-81 °C / 133-177 °F (ASTM D93)
Evaporation Rate	No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Flammability Limit in Air (%):	
Upper Flammability Limit:	No data available.
Lower Flammability Limit:	No data available.
Explosion limits:	No data available.
Vapor Pressure	No data available.
Vapor Density	No data available.
Specific Gravity / Relative Density	0.987-0.993 (ASTM D1298)
Water Solubility	No data available.
Solubility in other solvents	No data available.
Partition Coefficient	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
pH:	Not applicable.
Autoignition Temperature	No data available.
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available.
Dynamic Viscosity	No data available.
Explosive Properties	No data available.
VOC Content (%)	No data available.
Density	No data available.
Bulk Density	Not applicable.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<u>Reactivity</u>	The product is non-reactive under normal conditions.
<u>Chemical stability</u>	The material is stable at 70°F, 760 mmHg pressure.
<u>Possibility of hazardous reactions</u>	None under normal processing.
<u>Hazardous polymerization</u>	Will not occur.
<u>Conditions to avoid</u>	Excessive heat, sources of ignition, open flame.
<u>Incompatible Materials</u>	Strong oxidizing agents.
<u>Hazardous decomposition products</u>	None known under normal conditions of use.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential short-term adverse effects from overexposures

Inhalation	Inhalation of high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory system.
Eye contact	Irritating to eyes. Contact with hot material may cause thermal burns.
Skin contact	Irritating to skin. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact. Contact with hot material may cause thermal burns.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways. May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract.

Acute toxicological data

Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Naphthalene 91-20-3	490 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 340 mg/m ³ (Rat) 1 h
Indene 95-13-6	-	-	-
Cumene 98-82-8	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 20 mg/L (Rat) 6 h
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	3280 mg/kg (Rat)	> 3160 mg/kg (Rabbit)	18,000 mg/m ³ (Rat) 4 h
Styrene 100-42-5	1000 mg/kg (Rat)	-	24 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene 108-67-8	-	-	24,000 mg/m ³ (Rat) 4 h
Pyridine 110-86-1	866 mg/kg (Rat)	1121 mg/kg (Rabbit)	1.6 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5.04 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Alpha-methylstyrene 98-83-9	4900 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	-
Phenol 108-95-2	340 mg/kg (Rat)	850 mg/kg (Rabbit)	-
Aniline 62-53-3	440 mg/kg (Rat)	836 mg/kg (Rabbit)	1.82 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	17.2 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Benzene 71-43-2	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 5000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 20 mg/l (Rat) 4 h

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

NAPHTHALENE: Severe jaundice, neurotoxicity (kernicterus) and fatalities have been reported in young children and infants as a result of hemolytic anemia from overexposure to naphthalene. Persons with glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency are more prone to the hemolytic effects of naphthalene. Adverse effects on the kidney have been reported in persons overexposed to naphthalene but these effects are believed to be a consequence of hemolytic anemia, and not a direct effect. Hemolytic anemia has been observed in laboratory animals exposed to naphthalene. Laboratory rodents exposed to naphthalene vapor for 2 years (lifetime studies) developed non-neoplastic and neoplastic tumors and inflammatory lesions of the nasal and respiratory tract. Cataracts and other adverse effects on the eye have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to high levels of naphthalene. Findings from a large number of bacterial and mammalian cell mutation assays have been negative. A few studies have shown chromosomal effects (elevated levels of Sister Chromatid Exchange or chromosomal aberrations) in vitro. Naphthalene has been classified as Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans (2B) by IARC, based on findings from studies in laboratory animals.

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE: The following information pertains to a mixture of C9 aromatic hydrocarbons, over 40% of which was composed of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene. A developmental inhalation study was conducted in laboratory mice. Increased implantation losses, reduced fetal weights, delayed ossification and an increased incidence of cleft palate were observed at the highest exposure level (1,500 ppm). This exposure level was extremely toxic to pregnant female mice (44% mortality). Reduced fetal body weights were also observed at 500 ppm. A multi-generation reproduction inhalation study was conducted in laboratory rats. Reductions in pup weights, pup weight gain, litter size, and pup survival were observed at 1,500 ppm, an exposure level at which significant maternal toxicity was observed. Reduced pup weight gain was also observed at 500 ppm. Embryotoxicity has been reported in studies of laboratory animals. Adverse effects included increased implantation losses, reduced fetal weights, delayed ossification and an increased incidence of cleft palate.<n><n>

CUMENE: Overexposure to cumene may cause upper respiratory tract irritation and CNS depression. Studies in laboratory animals indicate evidence of respiratory tract hyperplasia, and adverse effects on the liver, kidney and adrenal glands following high level exposure. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time. Findings from lifetime laboratory rodent inhalation studies were as follows: In F344/N rats: an increased incidence of renal carcinomas and adenomas, respiratory epithelial adenomas, and interstitial cell adenomas of the testes. In B6C3F1 mice: an increased incidence of carcinomas and adenomas of the bronchi and lung, liver neoplasms, hemangiosarcomas of the spleen, and adenomas of the thyroid.

STYRENE: Neurological effects including learning and memory impairment, increased reaction time and altered nerve conduction have been observed in studies of workers exposed to styrene but there does not appear to be evidence of permanent effects. Some studies indicate occupational exposure to styrene may be related to hearing loss but other studies do not. Studies in laboratory rats have demonstrated evidence of hearing loss at an exposure level of 600-700 ppm for 4 weeks. Chromosomal damage has been observed in lymphocytes of peripheral blood of workers exposed to styrene. Studies in laboratory animals include positive in vivo micronuclei findings, chromosome breaks in cells from the kidney, liver, lung, testes, brain, and circulating blood cells. An increased incidence of leukemia was observed in a study of workers exposed to styrene and butadiene. Another study did not show a significant increase in leukemia in workers exposed to styrene. The International Agency for Research in Cancer (IARC) has classified styrene as 2B - 'possibly carcinogenic'; inadequate evidence in humans. Adverse effects on the testicles and sperm formation were observed in laboratory animals exposed to high levels of styrene by the oral route of exposure. Some studies suggest a slightly increased rate of spontaneous abortion in workers exposed to styrene and others do not. Increased serum liver enzyme levels and increased NAG (an early marker of renal toxicity) have been observed in workers exposed to styrene. Increased erythrocyte Heinz body formation has been observed in laboratory animals exposed to styrene.

XYLENES, ALL ISOMERS: Overexposure to xylene may cause upper respiratory tract

irritation, headache, cyanosis, blood serum changes, nervous system damage and narcosis. Effects may be increased by the use of alcoholic beverages. Evidence of liver and kidney impairment were reported in workers recovering from a gross overexposure. Effects from Prolonged or Repeated Exposure: Impaired neurological function was reported in workers exposed to solvents including xylene. Studies in laboratory animals have shown evidence of impaired hearing following high levels of exposure. Studies in laboratory animals suggest some changes in reproductive organs following high levels of exposure but no significant effects on reproduction were observed. Studies in laboratory animals indicate skeletal and visceral malformations, developmental delays, and increased fetal resorptions following extremely high levels of maternal exposure with evidence of maternal toxicity. The relevance of these observations to humans is not clear at this time. Adverse effects on the liver, kidney, bone marrow (changes in blood cell parameters) were observed in laboratory animals following high levels of exposure. The relevance of these observations to humans is not clear at this time.

PHENOLS: Exposure to phenolic compounds at high concentrations via ingestion, inhalation or skin absorption can cause headache, nausea, respiratory irritation, dizziness, dyspnea, convulsions, coma and death.

ETHYLBENZENE: Findings from a 2-year inhalation study in rodents conducted by NTP were as follows: Effects were observed only at the highest exposure level (750 ppm). At this level the incidence of renal tumors was elevated in male rats (tubular carcinomas) and female rats (tubular adenomas). The incidence of tumors was also elevated in male mice (alveolar and bronchiolar carcinomas) and female mice (hepatocellular carcinomas). IARC has classified ethyl benzene as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B). Studies in laboratory animals indicate some evidence of post-implantation deaths following high levels of maternal exposure. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time. Studies in laboratory animals indicate limited evidence of renal malformations, resorptions, and developmental delays following high levels of maternal exposure with evidence of maternal toxicity. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time. Studies in laboratory animals have demonstrated evidence of ototoxicity (hearing loss) following exposure levels as low as 300 ppm for 5 days. Studies in laboratory animals indicate some evidence of adverse effects on the liver, kidney, thyroid, and pituitary gland.

BENZENE: Studies of workers exposed to benzene show clear evidence that overexposure can cause cancer and other diseases of the blood forming organs including Acute Myelogenous Leukemia (AML), and Aplastic Anemia (AA), an often fatal disease. Some studies suggest overexposure to benzene may also be associated with Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS). Findings from a case control study of workers exposed to benzene was reported during the 2009 Benzene Symposium in Munich included an increase in Acute Myeloid Leukemias and Non-Hodgkins Lymphoid Neoplasms (NHLN) of the subtype follicular lymphoma (FL) in some occupational categories. Some studies of workers exposed to benzene have shown an association with increased rates of chromosome aberrations in circulating lymphocytes. One study of women workers exposed to benzene suggested a weak association with irregular menstruation. However, other studies of workers exposed to benzene have not demonstrated clear evidence of an effect on fertility or reproductive outcome in humans. Benzene can cross the placenta and affect the developing fetus. Cases of AA have been reported in the offspring of persons severely overexposed to benzene. Studies in laboratory animals indicate that prolonged, repeated exposure to high levels of benzene vapor can cause bone marrow suppression and cancer in multiple organ systems. Studies in laboratory animals show evidence of adverse effects on male reproductive organs following high levels of exposure but no significant effects on reproduction have been observed. Embryotoxicity has been reported in studies of laboratory animals but effects were limited to reduced fetal weight and minor skeletal variations. Benzene has been classified as a proven human carcinogen by OSHA and a Group 1 (Carcinogenic to Humans) material by IARC. The current proposed IARC classification for benzene is summarized as follows: Sufficient evidence for Acute Myeloid Leukemia; limited evidence for Acute Lymphatic Leukemia, Chronic Lymphatic Leukemia, Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, and Multiple Myeloma.

Adverse effects related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Signs and Symptoms Causes irritation of eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms may include redness, itching, and inflammation. Contact with hot material may cause thermal burns. Aspiration hazard. Overexposure may cause coughing, nausea, vomiting, headache, shortness of breath, chest pains, and signs of nervous system depression. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, reddening, itching and cracking. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to organs.

Sensitization Not expected to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer.

Mutagenic effects May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity May cause cancer.

Cancer designations are listed in the table below

Name	ACGIH (Class)	IARC (Class)	NTP	OSHA
Naphthalene 91-20-3	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	Not Listed
Indene 95-13-6	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Cumene 98-82-8	Not listed	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	Not listed
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Styrene 100-42-5	Not Listed	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	Not Listed
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene 108-67-8	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Pyridine 110-86-1	Not Listed	Not classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	Not classifiable (A4)	Not classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Alpha-methylstyrene 98-83-9	Not Listed	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Phenol 108-95-2	Not Listed	Not classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Aniline 62-53-3	Not Listed	Not classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Benzene 71-43-2	Confirmed human carcinogen (A1)	Carcinogenic to humans (1)	Known to be human carcinogen	Known carcinogen

Reproductive toxicity Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure Auditory system.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure Nervous system.

Aspiration hazard May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways.

Unknown Acute Toxicity Up to 33% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity This product should be considered very toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long lasting adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to Microorganisms	Crustacea

Naphthalene 91-20-3	-	96-hr LC50 = 0.91-2.82 mg/l Rainbow trout (static) 96-hr LC50 = 1.99 mg/l Fathead minnow (static)	-	48-hr LC50 = 1.6 mg/l Daphnia magna
Indene 95-13-6	-	-	-	-
Cumene 98-82-8	72-hr EC50 = 2.6 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 6.04-6.61 mg/l Fathead minnow (Flow-through) 96-hr LC50 = 2.7 mg/l Rainbow trout (semi-static)	-	48-hr EC50 = 7.9-14.1 mg/l Daphnia magna (static)
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	-	96-hr LC50 = 7.19-8.28 mg/l Fathead minnow (flow-through)	-	48-hr EC50 = 6.14 mg/L Daphnia magna
Styrene 100-42-5	-	96-hr LC50 = 3-5 mg/l Fathead minnow	-	48-hr EC50 = 3.3-7.4 mg/L Daphnia magna
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene 108-67-8	-	96-hr LC50 = 9.89-15 mg/l Goldfish	-	-
Pyridine 110-86-1	-	96-hr LC50 = 63-74 mg/l Fathead minnow	-	-
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	72-hr EC50 = 11 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 8 mg/l Rainbow trout	-	48-hr LC50 = 3.82 mg/l Daphnia magna
Alpha-methylstyrene 98-83-9	-	-	-	-
Phenol 108-95-2	-	96-hr LC50 = 21-26 mg/l Fathead minnow 96-hr LC50 = 5.5-6.8 mg/l Rainbow trout	-	48-hr EC50 = 4.2-10.7 mg/L Daphnia magna
Aniline 62-53-3	-	96-hr LC50 = 7.4-15.3 mg/L Rainbow trout	-	48-hr EC50 = 0.1-0.2 mg/L Daphnia magna
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	72-hr EC50 = 1.7-7.6 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 4 mg/L Rainbow trout	-	48-hr EC50 = 1-4 mg/L Daphnia magna
Benzene 71-43-2	72-hr EC50 = 29 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 5.3 mg/l Rainbow trout (flow-through)	-	48-hr EC50 = 8.76-15.6 mg/l Daphnia magna (Static)

Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulation No information available.

Mobility in soil No information available.

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Description of Waste Residues

This material may be a flammable liquid waste.

Safe Handling of Wastes

Handle in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Use personal protection measures as required. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. No smoking.

Disposal of Wastes / Methods of Disposal

The user is responsible for determining if any discarded material is a hazardous waste (40 CFR 262.11). Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Methods of Contaminated Packaging Disposal

Empty containers should be completely drained and then discarded or recycled, if possible. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may be present. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (49 CFR 172.101):

UN Proper Shipping Name: Flammable Liquids, N.O.S. (Contains Naphthalene)
UN/Identification No: UN 1993
Transport Hazard Class(es): 3
Packing Group: III

TDG (Canada):

UN Proper Shipping Name: Flammable Liquids, N.O.S. (Contains Naphthalene)
UN/Identification No: UN 1993
Transport Hazard Class(es): 3
Packing Group: III

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulatory Information:

US TSCA Chemical Inventory Section 8(b): This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

EPA Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA):

SARA Section 302: This product does not contain any component(s) included on EPA's Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) List.

Name	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs
Naphthalene	NA
Indene	NA
Cumene	NA
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	NA
Styrene	NA
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	NA
Pyridine	NA
Xylene (mixed isomers)	NA
Alpha-methylstyrene	NA
Phenol	500 lb lower TPQ 10000 lb upper TPQ
Aniline	1000 lb TPQ
Ethylbenzene	NA
Benzene	NA

SARA Section 304: This product may contain component(s) identified either as an EHS or a CERCLA Hazardous substance which in case of a spill or release may be subject to SARA reporting requirements:

Name	Hazardous Substances RQs
Naphthalene	100 lb final RQ 45.4 kg final RQ
Indene	NA
Cumene	5000 lb final RQ 2270 kg final RQ
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	NA
Styrene	1000 lb final RQ 454 kg final RQ
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	NA
Pyridine	1000 lb final RQ 454 kg final RQ
Xylene (mixed isomers)	100 lb final RQ 45.4 kg final RQ
Alpha-methylstyrene	NA

Phenol	1000 lb final RQ 454 kg final RQ
Aniline	5000 lb final RQ 2270 kg final RQ
Ethylbenzene	1000 lb final RQ 454 kg final RQ
Benzene	10 lb final RQ 4.54 kg final RQ

SARA: The following EPA hazard categories apply to this product:

- Acute Health Hazard
- Chronic Health Hazard
- Fire Hazard

SARA Section 313: This product may contain component(s), which if in exceedance of the de minimis threshold, may be subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Reporting (Form R).

Name	CERCLA/SARA 313 Emission reporting:
Naphthalene	0.1 % de minimis concentration
Indene	None
Cumene	1.0 % de minimis concentration
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Styrene	0.1 % de minimis concentration
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	None
Pyridine	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Alpha-methylstyrene	None
Phenol	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Aniline	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Ethylbenzene	0.1 % de minimis concentration
Benzene	0.1 % de minimis concentration

State and Community Right-To-Know Regulations:

The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

Naphthalene

- Louisiana Right-To-Know: Not Listed
- California Proposition 65: Carcinogen, initial date 4/19/02
- New Jersey Right-To-Know: SN 1322 SN 3758
- Pennsylvania Right-To-Know: Environmental hazard Present (particulate)
- Massachusetts Right-To Know: Present
- Florida Substance List: Not Listed
- Rhode Island Right-To-Know: Toxic; Flammable
- Michigan Critical Materials Register List: Not Listed
- Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances: Not Listed
- California - Regulated Carcinogens: Not Listed
- Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances: Not Listed
- New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances: Carcinogen
- New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List: SN 1322 TPQ: 500 lb (Reportable at the de minimis quantity of >0.1%)
- Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants: Present
- New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances: 100 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)

Indene

- Louisiana Right-To-Know: Not Listed
- California Proposition 65: Not Listed
- New Jersey Right-To-Know: SN 1023 SN 3758
- Pennsylvania Right-To-Know: Present Present (particulate) Environmental hazard

Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present (total)
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
Cumene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Carcinogen, initial date 4/6/10
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0542
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic (skin); Flammable (skin)
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 0542 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	5000 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1929
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
Styrene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1748
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Carcinogen; Extraordinarily hazardous
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	= 100 lb Annual usage threshold

Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	carcinogen; extraordinarily hazardous
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	carcinogen; flammable - third degree; reactive - second degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1748 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	1000 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1929
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
Pyridine	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	carcinogen, initial date 5/17/02
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1624
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic (skin); Flammable (skin)
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	flammable - third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1624 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	1 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)
Xylene (mixed isomers)	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 2014
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic (skin); Flammable (skin)
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	100 lb Annual usage threshold all isomers
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed

New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 2014 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	1000 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)
Alpha-methylstyrene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	carcinogen, initial date 11/2/12
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1072
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
Phenol	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1487
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Extraordinarily hazardous
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	extraordinarily hazardous
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	mutagen
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1487 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	1000 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)
Aniline	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	carcinogen, initial date 1/1/90
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0135
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Extraordinarily hazardous
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic (skin); Flammable (skin)
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	extraordinarily hazardous
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	carcinogen
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 0135 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present

New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	5000 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)
Ethylbenzene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Carcinogen, initial date 6/11/04
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0851
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen; flammable - Third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 0851 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	1000 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)
Benzene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Carcinogen, initial date 2/27/87
	Developmental toxicity, initial date 12/26/97
	Male reproductive toxicity, initial date 12/26/97
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 0197
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard; Special hazardous substance
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Carcinogen; Extraordinarily hazardous
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic (skin); Flammable (skin); Carcinogen (skin)
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	100 lb Annual usage threshold
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen; Extraordinarily hazardous
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Present
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen; Flammable - third degree; Mutagen
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 0197 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	10 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)

Canada DSL/NDSL Inventory: This product and/or its components are listed either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are exempt.

Canadian Regulatory Information: This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the (M)SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

Name	Canada - WHMIS: Classifications of Substances:	Canada - WHMIS: Ingredient Disclosure:
Naphthalene	B4,D2A	0.1%
Indene	B3	1%
Cumene	B2,D2A	0.1%
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	B3,D2B	1%
Styrene	B2,D2A	0.1%
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	B3	1%
Pyridine	B2,D2B	1%
Xylene (mixed isomers)	B2,D2A,D2B	m-, o-isomers 1.0%; p-isomer 0.1%

Alpha-methylstyrene	B3	1%
Phenol	D1A,E	1%
Aniline	B3,D1A,D2B	1%
Ethylbenzene	B2,D2A,D2B	0.1%
Benzene	B2,D2A,D2B	0.1%



Note: Not applicable.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By Toxicology and Product Safety

Revision Date: 06/01/2016

Revision Note:
 Revised Sections

The following sections (§) have been updated:

- 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION
- 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
- 4. FIRST AID MEASURES
- 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
- 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE
- 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION
- 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
- 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
- 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
- 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is intended as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, accidental release, clean-up and disposal and is not considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.