SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS ID NO.: 0129MAR020 **Revision date** 09/08/2020

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name Marathon Petroleum Naphtha, Catalytic Reformed Full Range

Synonym Catalytic Reformed Full Range Naphtha; Full Range Catalytic Reformed Naphtha; Naphtha, Catalytic Reformed Benzene Rich Intermediate; Platformate-2; Reformate Naphtha Full Range; Reformate; Heavy Reformate; Light Reformate; Reformate Naphtha Light; 128MAR020; 0130MAR020

Product code 0129MAR020

Chemical family Aromatic Naphtha

Recommended use 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 (M-F; 8-5 EST)

24 Hour Emergency Telephone CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (CCN# 13740)

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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

Classification

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

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
Static accumulating flammable liquid

Label Elements

Danger

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause respiratory irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
May cause genetic defects
May cause cancer
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
Causes damage to organs (blood, blood-forming organs, immune system) through prolonged or repeated exposure
May cause damage to organs (auditory system, nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Appearance Colorless Liquid **Physical State** Liquid **Odor** Hydrocarbon

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
Do not breathe mist/vapors/spray
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Wash hands and any possibly exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements - Response
IF exposed or concerned: 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
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell
If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor
Do NOT induce vomiting
In case of fire: Use water spray, fog or regular foam for extinction
Collect spillage

Precautionary Statements - Storage
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
Keep cool
Store locked up

Precautionary Statements - Disposal
Dispose of contents/container at an approved waste disposal plant

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Full Range Catalytic Reformed Naphtha is a complex mixture of aromatic, olefinic, cycloparaffinic and paraffinic hydrocarbons (predominantly C4 through C12) produced from the distillation of products from a catalytic reforming process.

Composition Information

Name	CAS Number	% Concentration
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed	64741-63-5	0-100
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic reformed	64741-68-0	0-100
Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed	68955-35-1	0-100
Hexane Isomers (other than n-Hexane)	107-83-5	0-53
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	0-45
Pentane (mixed isomers)	109-66-0	0-40
Heptane (mixed isomers)	142-82-5	0-39
Toluene	108-88-3	0-36
Benzene	71-43-2	0-36
n-Hexane	110-54-3	0-26
Butane (mixed isomers)	106-97-8	0-24
Octane	111-65-9	0-8
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	1-7
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0-6
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0-3
Nonane	111-84-2	0-2
Cyclopentane	287-92-3	0-2
Propane	74-98-6	0-2
Cumene	98-82-8	0-2
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0-1.0

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, utilize bag valve mask or other form of barrier device to 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. Get immediate 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.

Eye contact

Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Gently remove contacts while flushing. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Gently remove contacts while flushing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

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

Acute: Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Delayed: Dry skin and possible irritation with repeated or prolonged exposure. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause adverse effects on blood, blood-forming organs, and immune system.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician

INHALATION: This material (or a component) sensitizes the myocardium to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided.

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 or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam 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 an extremely 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 may be ineffective in extinguishing low flash point fires, but can be used to cool exposed surfaces. Avoid excessive water spray application. Water spray and foam must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and 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 4	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.

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.

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.

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 breathing vapors or mists. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Use personal protection 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. Comply with all applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements.

Components of this product are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering or pumping at high flow rates. If this charge reaches a sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite the vapors of flammable liquids. Sudden release of hot organic vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources.

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

Control parameters

Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PELS	NIOSH IDLH
Hexane Isomers (other than n-Hexane) 107-83-5	500 ppm TWA 1000 ppm STEL	-	-
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	100 ppm TWA 150 ppm STEL	TWA: 100 ppm TWA: 435 mg/m^3	900 ppm

Pentane (mixed isomers) 109-66-0	1000 ppm TWA	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 2950 mg/m³	1500 ppm
Heptane (mixed isomers) 142-82-5	400 ppm TWA 500 ppm STEL	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 2000 mg/m³	750 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)	500 ppm
Toluene 108-88-3	20 ppm TWA	TWA: 200 ppm Ceiling: 300 ppm	500 ppm
n-Hexane 110-54-3	50 ppm TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 1800 mg/m³	1100 ppm
Butane (mixed isomers) 106-97-8	1000 ppm STEL	-	1600 ppm
Octane 111-65-9	300 ppm TWA	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 2350 mg/m³	1000 ppm
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	25 ppm TWA	-	-
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	20 ppm TWA	TWA: 100 ppm TWA: 435 mg/m³	800 ppm
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	100 ppm TWA	TWA: 300 ppm TWA: 1050 mg/m³	1300 ppm
Nonane 111-84-2	200 ppm TWA	-	-
Cyclopentane 287-92-3	600 ppm TWA	-	-
Propane 74-98-6	Simple asphyxiant	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 1800 mg/m³	2100 ppm
Cumene 98-82-8	50 ppm TWA	TWA: 50 ppm TWA: 245 mg/m³ Skin	900 ppm
Naphthalene 91-20-3	10 ppm TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 10 ppm TWA: 50 mg/m³	250 ppm

Notes: No further information available.

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.

Skin and body protection Use nitrile rubber, Viton®, or PVA gloves to prevent skin exposure. Glove suitability is based on workplace conditions and usage. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times. Depending upon the conditions of use and specific work situations, additional protective equipment and/or clothing may be required to control exposures.

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. 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

Appearance	Colorless Liquid
Physical State	Liquid
Color	Colorless
Odor	Hydrocarbon
Odor Threshold	No data available.

Property	**Values (method)**
pH	Not applicable.
Melting Point / Freezing Point	No data available.
Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range	32-221 °C / 90-430 °F
Flash Point	< 21 °C / < 70 °F
Evaporation Rate	No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Flammability Limit in Air (%):	
Upper Flammability Limit:	7.8
Lower Flammability Limit:	1.2
Explosion Limits	No data available.
Vapor Pressure	1.2 - 11.6 kPa
Vapor Density	> 2.5
Specific Gravity / Relative Density	0.8 (0.61 - 0.84)
Water Solubility	No data available.
Partition Coefficient	No data available.
Autoignition Temperature	> 176 °C / > 350 °F
Decomposition Temperature	No data available.
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available.
VOC Content (%)	No data available.
Density	6.4 - 8.3 lbs/gal

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity The product is non-reactive under normal conditions.

Chemical stability The material is stable at 70°F (21°C), 760 mmHg pressure.

Possibility of hazardous reactions None under normal processing.

Hazardous polymerization Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid Sources of heat or ignition.

Incompatible materials Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products None known under normal conditions of use.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential short-term adverse effects from overexposures

Inhalation May cause irritation of respiratory tract. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Breathing high concentrations of this material, for example, in a confined space or by intentional abuse, can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death.

Eye contact Irritating to eyes. Contact may cause pain and severe reddening and inflammation of the conjunctiva.

Skin contact Irritating to skin. Contact may cause reddening, itching and inflammation. May be absorbed

through the skin in harmful amounts. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact.

Ingestion 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
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed 64741-63-5	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Hexane Isomers (other than n-Hexane) 107-83-5	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5.04 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Pentane (mixed isomers) 109-66-0	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	-	364 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Heptane (mixed isomers) 142-82-5	-	3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	103 g/m³ (Rat) 4 h
Benzene 71-43-2	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 5000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 20 mg/l (Rat) 4 h
Toluene 108-88-3	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	8390 mg/kg (Rabbit)	12.5 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
n-Hexane 110-54-3	15000 mg/kg (Rat)	3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	48000 ppm (Rat) 4 h
Butane (mixed isomers) 106-97-8	-	-	658 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Octane 111-65-9	16.8 mg/kg (Rat)	-	118 g/m³ (Rat) 4 h
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	3280 mg/kg (Rat)	> 3160 mg/kg (Rabbit)	18,000 mg/m³ (Rat) 4 h
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	17.2 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	13.9 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Nonane 111-84-2	-	-	17 mg/L (Male rat) 4 h
Cyclopentane 287-92-3	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	-	>20 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Propane 74-98-6	-	-	> 1,464 mg/L (Rat) 15 min
Cumene 98-82-8	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 20 mg/L (Rat) 6 h

Immediate and delayed effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffer's Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated overexposure to some hydrocarbon solvents, naphthas, and gasoline.

CATALYTIC REFORMED NAPHTHA: No deaths or treatment related signs of toxicity were observed in rats exposed to full range catalytic reformed naphtha at concentrations of 410, 1970 and 8050 ppm for 6 hrs/day, 5 days/wk for 13 weeks. Kidney toxicity (male rats) and slight effects were noted in blood parameters in more heavily exposed animals. Exposure to pregnant rats during gestation to similar concentrations of full range catalytic reformed naphtha did not adversely affect reproduction or cause maternal or fetal toxicity. Lifetime skin painting studies in mice with similar naphthas have shown weak or no carcinogenic activity following prolonged and repeated exposure. Similar naphthas/distillates, when tested at nonirritating dose levels, did not show any significant carcinogenic activity indicating that this tumorigenic response is likely related to chronic irritation and not to dose. The mutagenic potential of naphthas has been reported to be largely negative in a variety of mutagenicity tests. The exact relationship between these results and human health is not known. Some components of this product have been shown to produce a species specific, sex hormonal dependent kidney lesion in male rats from repeated oral or inhalation exposure. Subsequent research has shown that the kidney damage develops via the formation of a alpha-2µ-globulin, a mechanism unique to the male rat. Humans do not form alpha-2µ-globulin, therefore, the kidney effects resulting from this mechanism are not relevant in humans.

XYLENE: Overexposure to airborne xylene may cause upper respiratory tract irritation, headache, cyanosis, blood serum changes, nervous system damage and narcosis. Impaired neurological function has been reported in workers exposed to solvents including xylene. Laboratory animal studies have shown evidence of impaired hearing after prolonged exposure high airborne concentrations. Laboratory animal studies suggest some changes in reproductive organs after exposure to high airborne concentrations of xylene without an effect on reproduction. Skeletal and visceral malformations, developmental delays, and increased fetal resorptions were observed in laboratory animals after extremely high airborne concentrations with evidence of maternal toxicity. Adverse effects on the liver, kidney, and bone marrow were observed in laboratory animals after prolonged and repeated exposure to high airborne concentrations of xylene.

PROPANE, BUTANE and PENTANE: Laboratory animal studies indicate exposure to extremely high levels (1 to 10 vol.% in air) may cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) which may be serious or fatal.

TOLUENE: Inhalation abuse of toluene at high concentrations has been associated with adverse effects on the liver, kidney and nervous system, and can cause nervous system depression, cardiac arrhythmias, and death. Studies of workers indicate long-term exposure may be related to impaired color vision and hearing. Some studies of workers suggest long-term exposure may be associated with neurobehavioral and mental functional changes. Laboratory animal studies indicate some changes in reproductive organs after exposure to high airborne concentrations, but no significant effects on mating performance or reproduction were observed. Positive findings include small increases in minor skeletal and visceral malformations and developmental delays following maternal exposure to high concentrations. Adverse effects on the liver, kidney, thymus and nervous system of laboratory animal were observed after very high levels of prolonged and repeated exposure.

BENZENE: Benzene exposure may cause skin, eye and respiratory irritation. Excessive exposures may cause central nervous system effects. Numerous studies of workers exposed to airborne benzene for prolonged or repeated periods show strong evidence that overexposure can cause cancer of the blood, AML (acute myeloid leukemia), along with other disorders indicating damage to the blood forming organs including aplastic anemia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, and the development of myelodysplastic syndrome. Some studies of pregnant women occupationally exposed to benzene suggest associations with an increased risk of miscarriage, stillbirth, reduced birth weight, and gestational age. Prolonged and repeated exposure to benzene has induced chromosomal aberrations in circulating human lymphocytes, in bone marrow cells of laboratory animals, and in sperm cells of both humans and laboratory animals.

N-HEXANE: Short-term overexposure to n-hexane vapor may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, lightheadedness, loss of consciousness, coma, and even death in humans. Respiratory effects of overexposure may include nose, throat, and lung irritation, coughing, wheezing, and shortness of breath. Direct and prolonged contact with liquid may cause dryness and redness of the skin. Long-term or repeated overexposure to n-hexane can cause peripheral nerve damage. Initial signs are numbness of the fingers and toes. Motor/muscle weakness can occur in the digits, but may also involve muscles of the arms, forearms, and thighs. Onset of these signs may be delayed for several months to a year after initial exposure. Repeated and sustained inhalation exposure to high vapor concentrations of n-hexane resulted in degenerative changes in the testes and reduced sperm count in male laboratory rats.

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE: Contact with eyes can cause serious eye irritation, redness, and pain. Brief inhalation exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause respiratory irritation. Overexposure by inhalation and ingestion can cause confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, headache, vomiting, cough, and sore throat. Long-term overexposure has been associated with asthmatic bronchitis. Direct prolonged skin contact can cause irritation, redness and dry skin.

ETHYLBENZENE: Lifetime exposure studies of rodents to ethylbenzene reported elevated kidney tumors in male and female rats exposed to the highest concentration tested. Tumors of the lungs were elevated in male mice and in the livers of females exposed at the highest concentration tested. Effects on the liver, kidney, lung, thyroid, and pituitary of these animals as well. Laboratory animal studies (rats) demonstrated hearing loss in combination with exposure to noise.

CYCLOHEXANE: Cyclohexane may be fatal if swallowed and enters the airways. Short-term exposure to excessive concentrations can irritate the nose and throat, and cause coughing, wheezing, headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, lightheadedness, drowsiness, and unconsciousness. Repeated and prolonged contact with liquid may cause drying and cracking of the skin.

CUMENE: High airborne concentrations of cumene may cause irritation of the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Excessive exposures may cause central nervous system effects. Lifetime inhalation exposure of mice to cumene resulted in lung tumors in both males and females and liver tumors in females. Rats similarly exposed to cumene exhibited male-specific kidney tumors.

NAPHTHALENE: Excessive exposure to naphthalene may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, blood in the urine, and a yellow color to the skin. Lifetime inhalation exposure of laboratory rodents to naphthalene resulted in cancers of the respiratory tract in male and female rats. A small increase in cancer of the lung was observed in female mice, but no evidence of lung cancer was observed in

male mice. Long-term exposure to excessive airborne naphthalene concentrations may result in destruction of red blood cells, a condition referred to as hemolytic anemia.

Adverse effects related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Signs and symptoms Overexposure to vapors may cause eye, skin and respiratory irritation. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and signs of nervous system depression: headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue.

Acute toxicity None known.

Skin corrosion/irritation Irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes serious eye irritation.

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
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	Not classifiable (A4)	Not classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Benzene 71-43-2	Confirmed human carcinogen (A1)	Carcinogenic to humans (1)	Known to be human carcinogen	Known carcinogen
Toluene 108-88-3	Not classifiable (A4)	Not classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Cumene 98-82-8	Not Listed	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	Not Listed
Naphthalene 91-20-3	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	Not Listed

Reproductive toxicity Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure Causes damage to organs (blood, blood-forming organs, immune system) through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause damage to organs (nervous system, auditory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Name	Fish	Crustacea	Algae/aquatic plants
Naphtha (petroleum), light catalytic reformed 64741-63-5	96-hr LL50 = 1-10 mg/l Fish	48-hr LL50 = 1-10 mg/l Daphnia	-
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy catalytic reformed 64741-68-0	96-hr EL50 = 1-10 mg/l fish	48-hr EC50 = 1-10 mg/l Daphnia	11: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50
Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed 68955-35-1	96-hr LL50 = 1-10 mg/L Fish	48-hr EL50 = 1-10 mg/l Daphnia	11: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50 29: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

			mg/L EC50
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	96-hr LC50 = 8 mg/l Rainbow trout	48-hr LC50 = 3.82 mg/l Daphnia magna	72-hr EC50 = 11 mg/l Algae
Pentane (mixed isomers) 109-66-0	96-hr LC50 >1 - <10 mgL Rainbow trout	48-hr EC50 = 9.7 mg/L Daphnia magna	-
Heptane (mixed isomers) 142-82-5	96-hr LC50 = 375 mg/L Tilapia	-	-
Toluene 108-88-3	96-hr LC50 <= 10 mg/l Rainbow trout	48-hr EC50 = 5.46-9.83 mg/l Daphnia magna 48-hr EC50 = 11.5 mg/l Daphnia magna (Static)	72-hr EC50 = 12.5 mg/l Algae
Benzene 71-43-2	96-hr LC50 = 5.3 mg/l Rainbow trout (flow-through)	48-hr EC50 = 8.76-15.6 mg/l Daphnia magna (Static)	72-hr EC50 = 29 mg/l Algae
n-Hexane 110-54-3	96-hr LC50 = 2.5 mg/l Fathead minnow	-	-
Octane 111-65-9	-	48-hr LC50 = 0.38 mg/l Daphnia magna	-
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	-
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	96-hr LC50 = 4 mg/L Rainbow trout	48-hr EC50 = 1-4 mg/L Daphnia magna	72-hr EC50 = 1.7-7.6 mg/l Algae
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	96-hr LC50 = 3.96-5.18 mg/l Fathead minnow	48-hr EC50 = 1.7-3.5 mg/L Bay shrimp	72-hr EC50 = 500 mg/l Algae
Nonane 111-84-2	-	48-hr LC50 = 0.64 mg/l Daphnia magna	-
Cyclopentane 287-92-3	-	48-hr EC50 = 10.5 mg/L Daphnia magna	-
Cumene 98-82-8	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)	72-hr EC50 = 2.6 mg/l Algae
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	-

Persistence and degradability Readily biodegradable in the environment.

Bioaccumulation Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil May partition into air, soil and water.

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.

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

UN/Identification No:	UN 1268
UN Proper Shipping Name:	Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S.
Transport Hazard Class(es):	3
Packing Group:	I

IATA

UN/Identification No:	UN 1268
UN Proper Shipping Name:	Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S.
Transport Hazard Class(es):	3
Packing Group:	I
ERG code:	3L

IMDG

UN/Identification No:	UN 1268
UN Proper Shipping Name:	Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S.
Transport Hazard Class(es):	3
Packing Group:	I
EmS No:	F-E, S-E
Marine Pollutant:	Yes

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Information

US TSCA Chemical Inventory This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory or are exempt.

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

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 above the de minimis threshold.

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
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	100 lb 45.4 kg
Benzene 71-43-2	10 lb 4.54 kg
Toluene 108-88-3	1000 lb 454 kg
n-Hexane 110-54-3	5000 lb 2270 kg
Ethylbenzene	1000 lb

100-41-4	454 kg
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	1000 lb 454 kg
Cumene 98-82-8	5000 lb 2270 kg
Naphthalene 91-20-3	100 lb 45.4 kg

SARA Section 311/312

The following EPA hazard categories apply to this product:

Flammable
Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)-Physical
Skin corrosion or irritation
Serious eye damage or eye irritation
Germ cell mutagenicity
Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity
Specific target organ toxicity
Aspiration hazard

SARA Section 313

This product may contain component(s), which if in exceedance of the de minimus 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
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Benzene 71-43-2	0.1 % de minimis concentration
Toluene 108-88-3	1.0 % de minimis concentration
n-Hexane 110-54-3	1.0 % de minimis concentration
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	0.1 % de minimis concentration
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Cumene 98-82-8	0.1 % de minimis concentration
Naphthalene 91-20-3	0.1 % de minimis concentration

U.S. State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product can expose you to chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Name	California Proposition 65
Toluene 108-88-3	Developmental toxicity, initial date 01/01/91
Benzene 71-43-2	Carcinogen, initial date 02/27/87 Male developmental toxicity, initial date 12/26/97
n-Hexane 110-54-3	Male reproductive toxicity, initial date 12/15/17
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	Carcinogen, initial date 06/11/04
Cumene	Carcinogen, initial date 04/06/10

98-82-8	
Naphthalene 91-20-3	Carcinogen, initial date 04/19/02

For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

State Right-To-Know Regulations The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

Name	New Jersey Right-To-Know	Pennsylvania Right-To-Know	Massachusetts Right-To Know
Hexane Isomers (other than n-Hexane) 107-83-5	Listed	Listed	Listed
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	Listed	Listed	Listed
Pentane (mixed isomers) 109-66-0	Listed	Listed	Listed
Heptane (mixed isomers) 142-82-5	Listed	Listed	Listed
Benzene 71-43-2	Listed	Listed	Listed
Toluene 108-88-3	Listed	Listed	Listed
n-Hexane 110-54-3	Listed	Listed	Listed
Butane (mixed isomers) 106-97-8	Listed	Listed	Listed
Octane 111-65-9	Listed	Listed	Listed
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	Listed	Listed	Listed
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	Listed	Listed	Listed
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	Listed	Listed	Listed
Nonane 111-84-2	Listed	Listed	Listed
Cyclopentane 287-92-3	Listed	Listed	Listed
Propane 74-98-6	Listed	Listed	Listed
Cumene 98-82-8	Listed	Listed	Listed
Naphthalene 91-20-3	Listed	Listed	Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared by Toxicology & Product Safety

Revision Notes

Revision date 09/08/2020
Revised sections The following sections (§) have been updated:
1. IDENTIFICATION
3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
4. FIRST AID MEASURES
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
11. TOXICOLOGICAL 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.