

PRODUCT NAME: ABRO Diesel Fuel Anti-Gel Super Concentrate
PRODUCT NUMBER/SIZE: DA-946 / 32 oz.

Rev Date: 2/13/2015

SECTION 1 Identification of the Substance and of the Company/Undertaking

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: ABRO INDUSTRIES, INC.

ADDRESS: 3580 Blackthorn Court
South Bend, IN 46628
USA

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: Fuel Additive

COMPANY PHONE: 574-232-8289

EMERGENCY 24-HR TELEPHONE: Chemtrec: US/Canada 1-800-424-9300
International +1-703-527-3887

SECTION 2 Hazards Identification

Classification:

Flammable Liquids, Category 3
Carcinogen (Category 1B) H350
Skin Corrosion/Irritation (Category 3) H316
Germ Mutagenicity (Category 1B) H340
Aspiration Toxicity (Category 1)
Aquatic Toxicity (C) (Category 3) H412

Label Pictogram(s):



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Phrases: Flammable liquid and vapor. Causes mild skin irritation. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Phrases: Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid release to the environment.

Response: In case of fire, use approved materials to extinguish. IF ON SKIN): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention/advice. SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage / Disposal: Store in cool/well-ventilated place. Dispose of contents/container to approved locations in compliance with all applicable regulations. Store locked up.

Other: Keep out of reach of children.

SECTION 3 Composition/Information on Ingredients

COMPONENTS	CAS Number	Percent by weight
Hydrotreated light distillate (petroleum)	64742-47-8	58.0 %
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic	64742-95-6	32.4 -33.6 %
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	1.8 -2.4 %
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	< 1.2 %
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	< 0.6 %
Benzene, Trimethyl-	25551-13-7	< 0.6 %
Cumene	98-82-8	< 0.24 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	< 0.12 %
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	0.012 %

SECTION 4 First Aid Measures

In Case of Inhalation

Immediately move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. 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.

In Case of 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.

In Case of Eye Contact

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. If easily accomplished, check for and remove contact lenses. If contact lenses cannot be removed, seek immediate medical attention. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

In Case of Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

Note to Physician

INHALATION: Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.

INGESTION: If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

No data available.

SECTION 5 Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability Classification: Flammable Liquid

Flash Pt: ~ 124.00 F (51.1 C) Method Used: Pensky-Marten Closed Cup

Explosive Limits: LEL: 0.6 UEL: 6.0

Autoignition Pt: No data available.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enter sewers or waterways.

Flammable Properties and Hazards

Flammable Liquid! This material releases vapors when heated above ambient temperatures. Vapors can cause a flash fire. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flashback. A vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers. Use only with adequate ventilation. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, and/or unburned hydrocarbons.

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, or inert gas (nitrogen). Carbon dioxide and inert gas can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide or inert gas in confined spaces.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, autoignition or explosion. DO NOT use a solid stream of water directly on the fire as the water may spread the fire to a larger area.

SECTION 6 Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released or Spilled

Flammable Liquid! Release causes an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from immediate area and establish a "regulated zone" with site control and security. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Eliminate all ignition sources. All equipment used when handling this material must be grounded. Stop the leak if it can be done without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Remove spillage immediately from hard, smooth walking areas. Prevent its entry into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas. 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.

Protective Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

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. For certain operations, additional PPE may be required. See Section 8 for recommended PPE requirements.

Environmental Precautions

Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Comply with all laws and regulations.

SECTION 7 Handling and Storage

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling

A spill or leak can cause an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. Do NOT breathe vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation and personal protection. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food and tobacco products. Do NOT take internally.

Precautions to Be Taken in Storing

Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store only in approved containers. Do not store with oxidizing agents. Do not store at elevated temperatures or in direct sunlight. Protect containers against physical damage. Head spaces in tanks and other containers may contain a mixture of air and vapor in the flammable range. Vapor may be ignited by static discharge. Storage area must meet OSHA requirements and applicable fire codes.

SECTION 8 Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

COMPONENTS	CAS Number	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
Hydrotreated light distillate (petroleum)	64742-47-8	No data.	TLV: 200 mg/m ³	No data.
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic	64742-95-6	No data.	No data.	No data.
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	No data.	No data.	No data.
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	No data.	No data.	No data.
Xylene (mixed)	1330-20-7	PEL: 100 ppm	TLV: 100 ppm	No data.

isomers)			STEL: 150 ppm	
Benzene, Trimethyl-	25551-13-7	No data.	TLV: 25 ppm	No data.
Cumene	98-82-8	PEL: 50 ppm	TLV: 50 ppm	No data.
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	PEL: 100 ppm	TLV: 100 ppm STEL: 125 ppm	No data.
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	No data.	TLV: 10 ppm STEL: 15 ppm	No data.

Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)

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. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134). For airborne vapor concentrations that exceed the recommended protection factors for organic vapor respirators, use a full-face, positive-pressure, supplied air respirator. Due to fire and explosion hazards, do not enter atmospheres containing concentrations greater than 10% of the lower flammable limit of this product.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Chemical goggles should be worn during transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying of this material. A suitable emergency eye wash water and safety shower should be located near the work station.

Protective Gloves

Avoid skin contact. Use heavy duty gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as Viton® or heavy nitrile rubber.

Other Protective Clothing

Avoid skin contact. Wear long-sleeved fire-retardant garments (e.g., Nomex®) while working with flammable and combustible liquids. Additional chemical-resistant protective gear may be required if splashing or spraying conditions exist. This may include an apron, boots and additional facial protection. If product comes in contact with clothing, immediately remove soaked clothing and shower. Promptly remove and discard contaminated leather goods.

Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.)

Provide ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or mists below the applicable workplace exposure limits indicated below. All electrical equipment should comply with the National Electrical Code. An emergency eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work-station.

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices

Wash hands with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, and smoking, use of toilet facilities or leaving work. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, solvents or harsh abrasives as skin cleaners.

Environmental Exposure Controls

Warning! Use of this material in spaces without adequate ventilation may result in generation of hazardous levels of combustion products and/or inadequate oxygen levels for breathing. Odor is an inadequate warning for hazardous conditions.

SECTION 9
Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States:	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Solid
Melting Point:	No data.
Boiling Point:	No data.
Autoignition Pt:	No data.
Flash Pt:	~ 124.00 F (51.1 C) Method Used: Pensky-Marten Closed Cup
Explosive Limits:	LEL: 0.6 UEL: 6.0
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	0.780 - 0.820 at 70.0 F (21.1 C)
Density:	6.50 - 6.84 LBS/GAL at 70.0 F (21.1 C)
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	No data.
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Percent Volatile:	No data.
Appearance and Odor:	Slightly hazy, light yellow to amber liquid with a petroleum odor.

SECTION 10
Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable Stable

Conditions to Avoid - Instability

Keep away from heat, flame and other potential ignition sources. Keep away from strong oxidizing conditions and agents.

Incompatibility - Materials to Avoid

Strong acids, alkalies, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine and oxygen.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, and/or unburned hydrocarbons.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Will occur Will not occur

Conditions to Avoid - Hazardous Reactions

Hazardous polymerization is not expected to occur.

SECTION 11
Toxicological Information**Toxicological Information****REPEAT DOSE/TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY:**

The most common effects observed in repeated dose animal studies with mineral spirits are kidney changes that are consistent with an alpha 2u-globulin- mediated process that is not regarded as relevant to humans. The kidney damage occurred only in male rats and appeared to involve both the tubules and glomeruli. Certain studies have reported effects in the liver as well as hematological or urine chemistry changes. In general, these effects have been shown to be dose-related.

NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS:

In animal studies utilizing mineral spirits containing up to 22% aromatics indicated that the acute central nervous system effects are reversible. Based on existing animal studies, the potential for persistent effects is not clear. In certain repeated dose animal studies have changes were reported in behavior,

neurochemistry and sensory evoked potentials which may be irreversible. Repeated exposure to elevated concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents can produce a variety of transient CNS effects (e.g., dizziness, headache, narcosis, etc.)

REPRODUCTIVE/DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:

There were no treatment-related effects on pregnancy rate, mortality or gross post mortem observations in animal studies utilizing mineral spirits containing less than 2% aromatics.

GENOTOXICITY:

In vivo and in vitro studies on mineral spirits containing up to 22% aromatics indicate that these products are not genotoxic.

CAS# 95-63-6:

Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 5.000 GM/KG.

Results:

Maternal Effects: Other effects.

Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus).

- Prehled Prumyslove Toxikologie, Marhold, J., Organicke Latky, Prague Czechoslovakia, Vol/p/yr: -, 34, 1986

CAS# 108-67-8:

Acute toxicity, LC50, Inhalation, Rat, 24.00 GM/M3, 4 H.

Results:

Behavioral: Change in motor activity (specific assay).

Behavioral: Analgesia.

Behavioral: Alteration of operant conditioning.

- Gigiena i Sanitariya, Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga, ul. B. Yakimanka, 39, 113095, Moscow 113095 Russia, Vol/p/yr: 44(5), 15, 1979

CAS# 1330-20-7:

Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 4300. MG/KG.

Results:

Liver: Other changes.

Kidney, Ureter, Bladder: Other changes.

- AMA Archives of Industrial Health., for publisher information, see AEHLAU, Chicago, IL, Vol/p/yr: 14,387, 1956

CAS# 100-41-4:

Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 3500. MG/KG.

Results:

Liver: Other changes.

Kidney, Ureter, Bladder: Other changes.

- AMA Archives of Industrial Health., for publisher information, see AEHLAU, Chicago, IL, Vol/p/yr: 14,387, 1956

Irritation or Corrosion

Primary dermal irritation studies (four hour exposure) in rabbits utilizing mineral spirits containing less than 2% aromatics resulted in slight to moderate skin irritation. In humans, mineral spirits have produced slight to moderate skin irritation particularly with evaporation from the skin is prevented. Animal studies have demonstrated that mineral spirits produced mild respiratory tract irritation at elevated concentrations. Also, sensory respiratory tract irritation was evident by reduced breathing rates in the test animals in certain studies.

Sensitization

In animal studies utilizing mineral spirits containing up to 18%, aromatics skin sensitization is not evident.

Carcinogenicity/Other Information

The National Toxicology Program (NTP) conducted two-year carcinogenicity studies in rats and mice with Stoddard Solvent IIC (less than 2% aromatics). The studies indicated that there was some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats (adrenal medulla neoplasms and renal tubule adenoma) but no evidence of carcinogenic activity in female rats. Further, there was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in female mice (hepatocellular adenoma) but no evidence of carcinogenic activity in male mice. A low carcinogenic potential is suggested by a lack of genotoxic potential identified in in vivo and in vitro genetic toxicity tests (with and without metabolic activation).

Vinyl Acetate Monomer has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). This IARC classification was based upon limited evidence of carcinogenicity to animals and inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity to humans.

Ethylbenzene has been classified by IARC as a possible human carcinogen (Group 2B) on the basis of sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence in exposed humans.

COMPONENTS	CAS Number	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
Hydrotreated light distillate (petroleum)	64742-47-8	n.a.	n.a.	A4	n.a.
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic	64742-95-6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	n.a.	3	A4	n.a.
Benzene, Trimethyl-	25551-13-7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cumene	98-82-8	n.a.	2B	n.a.	n.a.
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	n.a.	2B	A3	n.a.
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	n.a.	2B	A3	n.a.

Carcinogenicity: NTP? Yes IARC Monographs? Yes OSHA Regulated? Unknown

SECTION 12 Ecological Information

General Ecological Information

This mixture contains components that are potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems.

CAS# 64742-47-8:

LC50, Bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), 5900. UG/L, 4 D, Mortality, Water temperature: 18.00 C (64.4 F) C, pH: 7.50.

Results:

Behavioral Effects.

- Report to Nalco Chemical Company: Four-Day Static Fish Toxicity Studies with D-2303 in Rainbow Trout and Bluegills: IBT No. A615, Hamlin, J., 1971

CAS# 95-63-6:

LC50, Brine Shrimp (*Artemia salina*), nauplii, 100.0 MMOL/M3, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 20.00 C (68.0 F) C.

Results:

Affected fish stopped schooling behavior.

- Acute Lethal Toxicity of Hydrocarbons and Chlorinated Hydrocarbons to Two Planktonic Crustaceans: The Key Role of Organism-Water Partitioning, Abernethy, S., A.M. Bobra, W.Y. Shiu, P.G. Wells, and D. Mackay, 1986

CAS# 108-67-8:

LC50, Brine Shrimp (*Artemia salina*), nauplii, 118.0 MMOL/M3, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 20.00 C (68.0 F) C; Acute Lethal Toxicity of Hydrocarbons and Chlorinated Hydrocarbons to Two Planktonic Crustaceans: The Key Role of Organism-Water Partitioning, Abernethy, S., A.M. Bobra, W.Y. Shiu, P.G. Wells, and D. Mackay, 1986

CAS# 1330-20-7:

LC50, Water Flea (*Daphnia magna*), 100000. - 1000000. UG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 21.00 C (69.8 F) - 25.00 C (77.0 F) C.

Results:

Abnormal development.

- Toxicity of Selected Chemicals to Certain Animals, Dowden, B.F., and H.J. Bennett, 1965

LC50, Brine Shrimp (*Artemia salina*), 1830. UMOL/L, 24 H, Mortality.

Results:

Age Effects.

- Comparative Acute Toxicity of the First 50 Multicentre Evaluation of In Vitro Cytotoxicity Chemicals to Aquatic Non-vertebrates, Calleja, M.C., G. Persoone, and P. Geladi, 1994

CAS# 100-41-4:

LC50, Fathead Minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), 12100. UG/L, 96 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 26.10 C (79.0 F) C, pH: 7.40, Hardness: 45.60 MG/L.

Results:

Behavioral Effects.

- Acute Toxicities of Organic Chemicals to Fathead Minnows (*Pimephales promelas*) Volume III, Geiger, D.L., S.H. Poirier, L.T. Brooke, and D.J. Call, 1986

LC50, Water Flea (*Daphnia magna*), 75000. UG/L, 48 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 22.00 C (71.6 F) C, pH: 8.10, Hardness: 72.00 MG/L.

Results:

Age Effects.

- Acute Toxicity of Priority Pollutants to Water Flea (*Daphnia magna*), LeBlanc, G.A., 1980

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available.

Persistence and Degradability

This product will normally float on water. Components will evaporate rapidly. This material may be harmful to aquatic organisms and may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. The octanol-water partition coefficient (log Kow) for this product is expected to be in the range of 2.1 to 5.

Bioaccumulative Potential

No data available.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

SECTION 13
Disposal Considerations**Waste Disposal Method**

Maximize material recovery for reuse or recycling. Recovered non-usable material may be regulated by US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitibility (D001) and/or its toxic (D018) characteristics. 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 260 through 40 CFR 271). State and/or local regulations may be more restrictive. Contact your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

RCRA Waste ID Code: D001**SECTION 14**
Transport Information

Multi-modal shipping descriptions are provided for informational purposes and do not consider container sizes. The presence of a shipping description for a particular mode of transport (ocean, air, etc.), does not indicate that the product is packaged suitably for that mode of transport. All packaging must be reviewed for suitability prior to shipment, and compliance with the applicable regulations is the sole responsibility of the person offering the product for transport.

U.S. DOT	UN/ID Number:	UN1268
	Proper shipping name:	Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.(Fuel Oil No. 2, Petroleum Naptha, Xylene, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)
	Hazard class:	3
	Packing Group:	III
	Exceptions:	May be shipped as a limited quantity or consumer commodity
	Environmental Hazards:	None
	Transport in Bulk:	Not Applicable.
	Special Precautions:	ERG#128

IMO/IMDG	UN/ID Number:	UN1268
	Proper shipping name:	Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.(Fuel Oil No. 2, Petroleum Naptha, Xylene, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)
	Hazard class:	3
	Packing Group:	III
	Exceptions:	May be shipped as a limited quantity
	Environmental Hazards:	None
	Transport in Bulk:	Not Applicable
	Special Precautions:	EmS F-E, S-E

ICAO/IATA	UN/ID Number:	UN1268
	Proper shipping name:	Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.(Fuel Oil No. 2, Petroleum

Hazard Class: Naptha, Xylene,
 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)
 Packing Group: 3
 Exceptions: III
 Environmental Hazards: May be shipped as a limited quantity or consumer commodity
 Transport in Bulk: None
 Special Precautions: Not Applicable
 None

Canada (TDG) UN/ID Number: UN1268
 Proper shipping name: Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.(Fuel Oil No. 2, Petroleum
 Naptha, Xylene,
 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)
 Hazard class: 3
 Packing Group: III
 Exceptions: May be reclassified as a limited quantity.
 Environmental Hazards: None
 Transport in Bulk: Not Applicable
 Special Precautions: ERG#128

SECTION 15 Regulatory Information

US EPA SARA Title III

<u>COMPONENTS</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Sec.302 (EHS)</u>	<u>Sec.304 RQ</u>	<u>Sec.313 (TRI)</u>	<u>Sec.110</u>
Hydrotreated light distillate (petroleum)	64742-47-8	No	No	No	No
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic	64742-95-6	No	No	No	No
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	No	No	Yes	No
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	No	No	No	No
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	No	Yes 100 LB	Yes	Yes
Benzene, Trimethyl-	25551-13-7	No	No	No	No
Cumene	98-82-8	No	Yes 5000 LB	Yes	No
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	No	Yes 1000 LB	Yes	Yes
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	Yes 1000 LB	Yes 5000 LB	Yes	No

US EPA CAA, CWA, TSCA

<u>COMPONENTS</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>EPA CAA</u>	<u>EPA CWA NPDES</u>	<u>EPA TSCA</u>	<u>CA PROP 65</u>
Hydrotreated light distillate (petroleum)	64742-47-8	No	No	Inventory	No
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic	64742-95-6	No	No	Inventory	No
1,2,4-	95-63-6	No	No	Inventory	No

Trimethylbenzene					
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	No	No	Inventory, 4 Test	No
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	HAP	Yes	Inventory	No
Benzene, Trimethyl-	25551-13-7	No	No	Inventory	No
Cumene	98-82-8	HAP	No	Inventory, 4 Test	Yes
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	HAP	Yes	Inventory, 4 Test	Yes
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	HAP	Yes	Inventory	No

SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Lists:

Sec.302: EPA SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Chemical with TPQ. * indicates 10000 LB TPQ if not volatile.

Sec.304: EPA SARA Title III Section 304: CERCLA Reportable + Sec.302 with Reportable Quantity. ** indicates statutory RQ.

Sec.313: EPA SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory. Note: -Cat indicates a member of a chemical category.

Sec.110: EPA SARA 110 Superfund Site Priority Contaminant List

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Lists:

Inventory: Chemical Listed in the TSCA Inventory.

5A (2): Chemical Subject to Significant New Rules (SNURS)

6A: Commercial Chemical Control Rules

8A: Toxic Substances Subject To Information Rules on Production

8A CAIR: Comprehensive Assessment Information Rules - (CAIR)

8A PAIR: Preliminary Assessment Information Rules - (PAIR)

8C: Records of Allegations of Significant Adverse Reactions

8D: Health and Safety Data Reporting Rules

8D TERM: Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule Terminations

12(b): Notice of Export

Other Important Lists:

CWA NPDES: EPA Clean Water Act NPDES Permit Chemical

CAA HAP: EPA Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutant

CAA ODC: EPA Clean Air Act Ozone Depleting Chemical (1=CFC, 2=HCFC)

CA PROP 65: California Proposition 65

International Regulatory Lists:

EPA Hazard Categories:

This material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:

Yes No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard

Yes No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard

Yes No Fire Hazard

Yes No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

Yes No Reactive Hazard

HMS

Health – 2
Flammability – 2
Physical – 0
PPE – B

NFPA

Health – 2
Flammability – 2
Instability – 0
Special Hazard -

SECTION 16
Other Information

The supplier disclaims all expressed or implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a specific use, with respect to the product or the information provided herein, except for conformation to contracted specifications. All information appearing herein is based upon data obtained from manufacturers and/or recognized technical sources. While the information is believed to be accurate, we make no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond our control, and therefore users are responsible for verifying the data under their own operating conditions to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purposes and they assume all risks of their use, handling, and disposal of the product. Users also assume all risks in regards to the publication or use of, or reliance upon, information contained herein.

This information relates only to the product designated herein, and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process.

ABBREVIATIONS:

NG="NOT GIVEN"	BT="BETWEEN"
<="LESS THAN"	>="GREATER THAN"
ND = Not Determined	NA = Not Applicable