

## Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: Mineral Spirits Regular SDS: 3300

COMPANY IDENTITY: Webb Chemical Service Corp.  
COMPANY ADDRESS: 2708 Jarman Street  
COMPANY CITY: Muskegon Hts., MI 49444  
COMPANY PHONE: 1-231-733-2181

EMERGENCY PHONE: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (USA)

Product Use: Lighter Fluid, Feed Stock

## Section 2 - Hazards Identification

### GHS Ratings:

Flammable liquid	3	Flash point $\geq 23^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $\leq 60^{\circ}\text{C}$ ( $140^{\circ}\text{F}$ )
Skin corrosive	2	Reversible adverse effects in dermal tissue, Draize score: $\geq 2.3 < 4.0$ or persistent inflammation
Mutagen	1B	Known to produce heritable mutations in human germ cellsSubcategory 1B, Positive results: In vivo heritable germ cell tests in mammals, Human germ cell tests, In vivo somatic mutagenicity tests, combined with some evidence of germ cell mutagenicity
Carcinogen	1A	Known Human Carcinogen Based on human evidence
Organ toxin single exposure	3	Transient target organ effects- Narcotic effects- Respiratory tract irritation
Aspiration hazard	1	Aspiration Toxicity Category 1: Known (regarded)- human evidence - hydrocarbons with kinematic viscosity $\geq 20.5 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ at $40^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity	2	

### GHS Hazards

H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H340	May cause genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### GHS Precautions

P201	Obtain special instructions before use
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking
P233	Keep container tightly closed
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment

P242	Use only non-sparking tools
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P264	Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use dry chemical or alcohol resistant foam for extinction.
P405	Store locked up
P403+P235	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool
P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

**Signal Word: Danger**



### Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	100 %
Benzene	71-43-2	<1 %

### Section 4 - First Aid Measures

**Eye Contact:** If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Inhalation (Breathing):** If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered by qualified personnel. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

**Ingestion (Swallowing):** Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

**Most important symptoms and effects**

**Acute:** Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue.

**Delayed:** Dry skin and possible irritation with repeated or prolonged exposure.

**Notes to Physician:** Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents (e.g., in enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse). The use of other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe for the development of cardiac arrhythmias. Federal regulation (29 CFR 1910.1028) specify medical surveillance programs for certain exposures to benzene above the action level or PEL (specified in Section (i)(1)(i) of the Standard). In addition, employees exposed in an emergency situation shall, as described in Section (i)(4)(i), provide a urine sample at the end of the shift for measurement of urine phenol.

## Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

**Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:** Flammable. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

**Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

**Fire Fighting Instructions:** For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

**See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits**

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

**Personal Precautions:** Flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down-wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

**Environmental Precautions:** Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

**Methods for Containment and Clean-Up:** Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations. Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame - No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Non-sparking tools should be used. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

Flammable. May vaporize easily at ambient temperatures. The vapor is heavier than air and may create an explosive mixture of vapor and air. Beware of accumulation in confined spaces and low lying areas. Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames.

Static Accumulation Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding of tanks, transfer piping, and storage tank level floats are necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. Special care should be given to ensure that special slow load procedures for "switch loading" are followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil or diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as gasoline or naphtha). For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids', National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77, 'Recommended Practice on Static Electricity', and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents'.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy 64742-48-9	Not Established	300 ppm TWA; 500 ppm STEL as gasoline	Not Established
Benzene 71-43-2	1 ppm TWA; 5 ppm STEL; Z-2 table: 10 ppm TWA; 25 ppm CEIL; 50 ppm PEAK	2.5 ppm STEL 0.5 ppm TWA	NIOSH: 0.1 ppm TWA 1 ppm STEL

**Note:** State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

**Engineering controls:** If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

**Eye/Face Protection:** The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

**Skin/Hand Protection:** The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Depending on exposure and use conditions, additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin contact including use of items such as chemical resistant boots, aprons, arm covers, hoods, coveralls, or encapsulated suits. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile

**Respiratory Protection:** Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges/canisters may be used. A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH). If benzene concentrations equal or exceed applicable exposure limits, OSHA requirements for personal protective equipment exposure monitoring and training may apply (29cFR1910.1028-Benzene).

**Other Protective Equipment:** Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.**

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

This mixture typically exhibits the following properties under normal circumstances:

<b>Appearance:</b>	Clear liquid
<b>Odor:</b>	Petroleum Naphtha
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	1 pound(Reid VP)
<b>Odor threshold:</b>	No data
<b>Vapor Density (air=1):</b>	5
<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Specific Gravity (water=1)</b>	0.8
<b>Melting/Freezing point:</b>	No data
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Insoluble
<b>Boiling range:</b>	300 - 410 °F / 148.9 - 210 °C
<b>Flash point:</b>	100 °F / 37.8 °C Tag Closed Cup (TCC)
<b>Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1):</b>	>1
<b>Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):</b>	0.7
<b>Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):</b>	6
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):</b>	No data
<b>Autoignition temperature:</b>	540 °F / 282 °C
<b>Decomposition temperature:</b>	NA
<b>Viscosity:</b>	NA
<b>Grams VOC less water:</b>	NA

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

**Stability:** Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Avoid high temperatures and all sources of ignition. Prevent vapor accumulation.

**Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials):** Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Not known to occur.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

*Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.*

### Mixture Toxicity

Inhalation LC50: >5.2 mg/L vapor - Expected to have a low degree of toxicity by inhalation

Dermal LD50: >2 g/kg - Unlikely to be harmful

Oral LD50: >5 g/kg - Unlikely to be harmful

**Aspiration Hazard:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Causes mild eye irritation.

**Signs and Symptoms:** Effects of overexposure can include slight irritation of the respiratory tract, nausea, vomiting, and signs of nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue). Continued exposure to high concentrations can result in vomiting, cardiac irregularities and sudden loss of consciousness.

**Skin Sensitization:** Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

**Respiratory Sensitization:** No information available.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure. Two year inhalation studies of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline, and 90 days studies of various petroleum naphthas, did not produce significant target organ toxicity in laboratory animals. Nephropathy in male rats, characterized by the accumulation of alpha-2-u- globulin in epithelial cells of the proximal tubules was observed, however follow-up studies suggest that these changes are unique to the male rat.

**Carcinogenicity:** May cause cancer. Two year inhalation studies of vaporized unleaded gasoline produced an increased incidence of kidney tumors in male rats and liver tumors in female mice. Repeated skin application of various petroleum naphthas in mice for two years resulted in an increased incidence of skin tumors but only in the presence of severe skin irritation. Follow-up mechanistic studies suggest that the occurrence of these tumors may be the consequence of promotional processes and not relevant to human risk assessment. Epidemiology data collected from a study of more than 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers showed no increased risk of leukemia, multiple myeloma, or kidney cancer from gasoline exposure. Unleaded gasoline has been identified as a possible carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer. It also contains benzene, a carcinogen (see below).

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects. Gasoline was negative in microbial mutagenicity and unscheduled DNA tests in rat hepatocytes. Gasoline did not induce chromosome aberration in vivo in rat bone marrow cells and was negative in mouse dominant lethal assay. However, Benzene, a component, may cause heritable genetic effects (see below).

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity. No evidence of developmental toxicity was found in pregnant laboratory animals (rats and mice) exposed to high vapor concentrations of unleaded gasoline and petroleum naphthas via inhalation. A two-generation reproductive toxicity study of vapor recovery gasoline did not adversely affect reproductive function or offspring survival and developments.

**Other Comments:** Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as solvent or Painter's Syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this material may be harmful or fatal.

#### **Information on Toxicological Effects of Components**

##### **Benzene**

**Carcinogenicity:** Benzene is an animal carcinogen and is known to produce acute myelogenous leukemia (a form of cancer) in humans. Benzene has been identified as a human carcinogen by IARC, the US National Toxicology Program and the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

**Target Organs:** Prolonged or repeated exposures to benzene vapors can cause damage to the blood and blood forming organs, including disorders like leukopenia, thrombocytopenia and aplastic anemia.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Some studies in occupationally exposure women have suggested benzene exposure

increased risk of miscarriage and stillbirth and decreased birth weight at gestational age. The size of the effects detected in these studies was small and ascertainment of exposure and outcome in some cases relied on self-reports, which may limit the reliability of these results.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Benzene exposure has resulted in chromosomal aberration in human lymphocytes and animal bone marrow cells. Exposure has also been associated with chromosomal aberration in sperm cells in human and animal studies.

#### **Information on Toxicological Effects of Potential Components**

##### **Xylenes**

**Target Organs:** Rats exposed to xylenes at 800, 1000 or 1200 ppm 14 hours daily for 6 weeks demonstrated high frequency hearing loss. Another study in rats exposed to 1800 ppm 8 hours daily for 5 days demonstrated middle frequency hearing loss.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Both mixed xylenes and the individual isomers produced limited evidence of developmental toxicity in laboratory animals. Inhalation and oral administration of xylene resulted in decreased fetal weight, increased incidence of delayed ossification, skeletal variations and resorptions, but no evidence of teratogenicity.

##### **n-Hexane**

**Target Organs:** Excessive exposure to n-hexane can result in peripheral neuropathies. The initial symptoms are symmetrical sensory numbness and paresthesias of distal portions of the extremities. Motor weakness is typically observed in muscles of the toes and fingers but may also involve muscles of the arms, thighs and forearms. The onset of these symptoms may be delayed for several months to a year after the beginning of exposure. The neurotoxic properties of n-hexane are potentiated by exposure to methyl ethyl ketone and methyl isobutyl ketone.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Prolonged exposure to high concentrations of n-hexane (>1,000 ppm) resulted in decreased sperm count and degenerative changes in the testes of rats but not those of mice.

##### **Toluene**

**Carcinogenicity:** Exposure of rats and mice to toluene at concentrations ranging from 120-1200 ppm for two years did not demonstrate evidence of carcinogenicity. Toluene has not been listed as a carcinogen by IARC.

**Target Organs:** Epidemiology studies suggest that chronic occupational overexposure to toluene may damage color vision. Subchronic and chronic inhalation studies with toluene produced kidney and liver damage, hearing loss and central nervous system (brain) damage in laboratory animals. Intentional misuse by deliberate inhalation of high concentrations of toluene has been shown to cause liver, kidney, and central nervous system damage, including hearing loss and visual disturbances.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Exposure to toluene during pregnancy has demonstrated limited evidence of developmental toxicity in laboratory animals. Decreased fetal body weight and increased skeletal variations in both inhalation and oral studies, but only at doses that were maternally toxic. No fetal toxicity was seen at doses that were not maternally toxic. Decreased sperm counts have been observed in male rats in the absence of a reduction in fertility. Toluene has been reported to cause mental or growth retardation in the children of solvent abusers who directly inhale toluene during pregnancy.

##### **Ethyl Benzene**

**Carcinogenicity:** Rats and mice exposed to 0, 75, 250, or 750 ppm ethyl benzene in a two year inhalation study demonstrated limited evidence of kidney, liver, and lung cancer. Ethyl benzene has been listed as a possible human carcinogen by IARC.

**Target Organs:** In rats and mice exposed to 0, 75, 250, or 750 ppm ethyl benzene in a two year inhalation study there was mild damage to the kidney (tubular hyperplasia), liver (eosinophilic foci, hypertrophy, necrosis), lung (alveolar epithelium metaplasia), thyroid (hyperplasia), thyroid (hyperplasia) and pituitary (hyperplasia). In animal models (particularly rats), ethyl benzene affects the auditory function mainly in the cochlear mid-frequency range and ototoxicity was observed after combined exposure to noise and ethyl benzene. There is no evidence of either ethyl benzene-induced hearing losses or ototoxicity with combined exposure to ethyl benzene and noise in workers.



## Section 12 - Ecological Information

*Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.*

**Toxicity:** Acute aquatic toxicity studies on samples of gasoline and naphtha streams show acute toxicity values greater than 1 mg/L and mostly in the range 1-100 mg/L. These tests were carried out on water accommodated fractions, in closed systems to prevent evaporative loss. Results are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon composition. These substances should be regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Classification: H411; Chronic Cat 2.

**Persistence and Degradability:** The hydrocarbons in this material are not readily biodegradable but are regarded as inherently biodegradable since their hydrocarbon components can be degraded by microorganisms.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:** Log Kow values measured for the hydrocarbon components of this material range from 3 to greater than 6 and therefore are regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate. In practice, metabolic processes or physical properties may prevent this effect or limit bioavailability.

**Mobility in Soil:** On release to water, hydrocarbons will float on the surface and since they are sparingly soluble, the only significant loss is volatilization to air. In air, these hydrocarbons are photodegraded by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with half lives varying from 6.5 days for benzene to 0.5 days for n-dodecane.

**Other Adverse Effects:** None anticipated.

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

As the US EPA, state, regional, and other regulatory agencies may have jurisdiction over the disposal of your facility's hazardous waste, it is incumbent upon you, the hazardous waste generator, to learn of and satisfy all the requirements which affect you. Dispose of the hazardous waste at a properly licensed and permitted disposal site or facility. Ensure conformity to all applicable hazardous waste disposal regulations.

The US EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers which follow are applicable to this unadulterated product if the product enters the "waste stream." Refer to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 261 (40 CFR 261). This part of the Code identifies solid wastes which are subject to regulation under various sections of the Code and which are subject to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

## Section 14 - Transport Information

This material is classified for transport as follows:

Agency	Proper Shipping Name	UN Number	Packing Group	Hazard Class
DOT	Petroleum Products, n.o.s.	UN 1268	PG III	3

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Additional regulatory listings, where applicable.

**Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA):** All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA

**Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).** This product contains a chemical or chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act, and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 372.

## Section 16 - Other Information

This Safety Data Sheet conforms to ANSI Z400.5, and to the format requirements and the International Chemical Safety Cards of the Global Harmonizing System. THIS SDS COMPLIES WITH 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD) IMPORTANT: Read this SDS before handling & disposing of this product. Pass this information on to employees, customers, & users of this product.

**EMPLOYEE TRAINING:** See Section 2 for Risk & Safety Statements. Employees should be made aware of all hazards of this material (as stated in this SDS) before handling it.

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 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.

Date revised: 2020-04-20

Reviewer Revision 1

Date Prepared: 4/20/2020