

Section 1: Identification of the substance or mixture and of the supplier

Product Name:	PWC 150 Frac Fluid (Canada)
SDS Number:	809098
MARPOL Annex I Category:	Naphthas and Condensates
Intended Use:	Frac-oil dewaxing and fracture stimulation
Manufacturer:	ConocoPhillips Canada Limited or its Affiliates PO Box 130, 401 9th Ave. SW Calgary, Alberta T2P 2H7 Canada
Emergency Health and Safety Number:	Chemtrec: 800-424-9300 (24 Hours) CANUTEC (613) 996-6666
Customer Service:	403-233-4000
Technical Information:	403-233-4000
SDS Information:	Phone: 855-244-0762 Email: SDS@conocophillips.com URL: www.conocophillips.com

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification**Classification**

H225 -- Flammable liquids -- Category 2
H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1
H315 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 2
H336 -- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) -- Category 3
H350 -- Carcinogenicity -- Category 1B
H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2

Label Elements**DANGER**

Highly flammable liquid and vapor. (H225)*
Causes skin irritation. (H315)*
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. (H304)*
May cause drowsiness or dizziness. (H336)*
May cause cancer. (H350)*
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. (H411)*

Precautionary Statement(s):

Obtain special instructions before use. (P201)*
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. (P202)*
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. (P210)*
Keep container tightly closed. (P233)*
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. (P240)*
Use with explosion-proof equipment. (P241)*
Use only non-sparking tools. (P242)*
Take precautionary measures against static discharge. (P243)*
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. (P261)*
Wash thoroughly after handling. (P264)*
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. (P271)*
Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection. (P280)*
IF ON SKIN: Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. (P303+P361+P353)*
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. (P313)*
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. (P362)*
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. (P301+P310)*
Do NOT induce vomiting. (P331)*
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. (P304+P340)*
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. (P312)*
In case of fire: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam for extinction.(P370+P378)*
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.(P403+P235)*
Store locked up. (P405)*
Dispose of contents/container to approved disposal facility. (P501)*

**(Applicable GHS hazard code.)*

Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CASRN	Concentration ¹
Natural Gas Condensate ..C2-20	64741-47-5	100
Toluene	108-88-3	5-10
Benzene	71-43-2	0-0.5

¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

Crude oil, natural gas and natural gas condensate can contain minor amounts of sulfur, nitrogen and oxygen containing organic compounds as well as trace amounts of heavy metals like mercury, arsenic, nickel, and vanadium. Composition can vary depending on the source of crude.

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 regulations (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



NFPA 704 Hazard Class

Health: 1 **Flammability:** 3 **Instability:** 0 (0-Minimal, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-Serious, 4-Severe)

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Highly 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: Highly 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.

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. Nonsparking 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. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling or processing this material. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. 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.

Mercury and other heavy metals may be present in trace quantities in crude oil, raw natural gas, and condensates. Production and processing of these materials can lead to "drop-out" of elemental mercury in enclosed vessels and pipe work, typically at the low point of any process equipment because of its density. Mercury may also occur in other process system deposits such as sludges, sands, scales, waxes, and filter media. Personnel engaged in work with equipment where mercury deposits might occur (confined space entry, sampling, opening drain valves, draining process lines, etc), may be exposed to a mercury hazard (see sections 3 and 8).

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

Component	ACGIH	OSHA	Other
Natural Gas Condensate ..C2-20	TWA: 300 ppm (as Gasoline)	TWA: 400 mg/m ³ TWA: 100 ppm	0.5 ppm TWA8hr (as benzene) 0.25 ppm TWA12hr (as benzene) 2.5 ppm STEL (as benzene) (ConocoPhillips Guidelines)
Toluene	TWA: 20 ppm	Ceiling: 300 ppm TWA: 200 ppm	---
Benzene	STEL: 2.5 ppm TWA: 0.5 ppm Skin	Ceiling: 25 ppm STEL: 5 ppm TWA: 10 ppm TWA: 1 ppm	---

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: A NIOSH approved, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode should be used in situations of oxygen deficiency (oxygen content less than 19.5 percent), unknown exposure concentrations, or situations that are immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH).

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.

If benzene concentrations equal or exceed applicable exposure limits, OSHA requirements for personal protective equipment, exposure monitoring, and training may apply (29CFR1910.1028 - Benzene).

Workplace monitoring plans should consider the possibility that heavy metals such as mercury may concentrate in processing vessels and equipment presenting the possibility of exposure during various sampling and maintenance operations. Implement appropriate respiratory protection and the use of other protective equipment as dictated by monitoring results (See Sections 2 and 7).

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

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

Appearance:	Amber
Physical Form:	Liquid
Odor:	Gasoline
Odor Threshold:	No data
pH:	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure:	<2 psia (Reid VP) @ 100°F / 37.8°C

Vapor Density (air=1):	3.50
Initial Boiling Point/Range:	104 - 590 °F / 40 - 310 °C
Melting/Freezing Point:	100 °F / 38 °C
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow):	No data
Specific Gravity (water=1):	0.79 @ 60°F (15.6°C)
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	No data
Flash Point:	59 °F / 15 °C
Test Method:	Pensky-Martens Closed Cup (PMCC), ASTM D93, EPA 1010
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	1.05
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	7.8
Auto-ignition Temperature:	No data

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

Information on Toxicological Effects of Substance/Mixture

<u>Acute Toxicity</u>	<u>Hazard</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>	<u>LC50/LD50 Data</u>
Inhalation	Expected to have a low degree of toxicity by inhalation		> 5.2 mg/L (vapor)
Skin Absorption	Unlikely to be harmful		> 2 g/kg
Ingestion (Swallowing)	Unlikely to be harmful		> 5 g/kg

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: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

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.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity.

Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

Natural Gas Condensate .C2-20

Carcinogenicity: 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.

Target Organs: 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.

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 development.

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.

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 incidences 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.

Cyclohexane

Reproductive Toxicity: Two-generation reproduction and developmental toxicity studies using rats and rabbits exposed (whole-body) to atmospheric concentrations up to 7000 ppm cyclohexane did not detect evidence of developmental toxicity in either species.

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.

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 exposed women have suggested benzene exposure increased risk of miscarriage and stillbirth and decreased birth weight and 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 aberrations in human lymphocytes and animal bone marrow cells. Exposure has also been associated with chromosomal aberrations in sperm cells in human and animal studies.

Section 12: Ecological Information

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

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations.

This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it would likely be identified as a federally regulated RCRA hazardous waste for the following characteristic(s) shown below. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the MSDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container residues and rinseates could be considered to be hazardous wastes.

EPA Waste Number(s)

- D001 - Ignitability characteristic
- D018 - Toxicity characteristic (Benzene)

Section 14: Transport Information

Canadian (TDG)

Shipping Description:	UN1268, Petroleum distillates, n.o.s., 3, II *
Small Means of Containment	
Package Marking:	Petroleum distillates, n.o.s., UN1268 *
Package Labeling:	Class 3, Flammable liquids
Large Means of Containment	
Package Placard/Marking:	Flammable / 1268 *
Emergency Response Guide:	128

Note: If this material meets the TDG definition of a Marine Pollutant and is transported by water on other than a short-run ferry in a quantity > 5 L, sections marked with * will change to the following:

Shipping Description: UN1268, Petroleum distillates, n.o.s., 3, II, Marine Pollutant (Natural Gas Condensate)
Small Means of Containment Package Marking: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s., UN1268, Marine Pollutant Mark
Large Means of Containment Package Placard/Marking: Flammable / 1268, Marine Pollutant Mark

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Shipping Description: UN1268, Petroleum distillates, n.o.s., 3, II
Non-Bulk Package Marking: UN1268, Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.
Non-Bulk Package Labeling: Flammable liquid
Bulk Package/Placard Marking: Flammable / 1268
Packaging - References: 49 CFR 173.150; 173.202; 173.242

Hazardous Substance: See Section 15 for RQ's
Emergency Response Guide: 128

Note: *The following alternate shipping description order may be used until January 1, 2013:*
 Proper Shipping name, Hazard Class or Division, (Subsidiary Hazard if any), UN or NA number, Packing Group
Other shipping description elements may be required for DOT compliance. Container(s) greater than 5 liters (liquids) or 5 kilograms (solids), shipped by water mode and ALL bulk shipments may require the shipping description to contain the "Marine Pollutant" notation [49 CFR 172.203(I)] and the container(s) to display the [Marine Pollutant Mark] [49 CFR 172.322]. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)

Shipping Description: UN1268, Petroleum distillates, n.o.s., 3, II, (FP° C cc), [where FP is the material's flash point in degrees Celsius closed cup]
Non-Bulk Package Marking: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s., UN1268
Labels: Flammable liquid
Placards/Marking (Bulk): Flammable / 1268
Packaging - Non-Bulk: P001

EMS: F-E, S-E
Note: *U.S. DOT compliance requirements may apply. See 49 CFR 171.22, 23 & 25. If container(s) is greater than 5 liters (liquids) or 5 kilograms (solids), shipment may require the shipping description to contain the "Marine Pollutant" description [IMDG 5.4.1.4.3.5] and the container(s) to display the Marine Pollutant mark [IMDG 5.2.1.6]. If transported in bulk by marine vessel in international waters, product is being carried under the scope of MARPOL Annex I.*

International Civil Aviation Org. / International Air Transport Assoc. (ICAO/IATA)

UN/ID #: UN1268
Proper Shipping Name: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.
Hazard Class/Division: 3
Subsidiary risk: None
Packing Group: II
Non-Bulk Package Marking: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s., UN1268
Labels: Flammable liquid
ERG Code: 3H

Note: *U.S. DOT compliance requirements may apply. See 49 CFR 171.22, 23 & 24.*

	LTD. QTY	Passenger Aircraft	Cargo Aircraft Only
Packaging Instruction #:	Y341	353	364
Max. Net Qty. Per Package:	1 L	5 L	60 L

Section 15: Regulatory Information

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

Acute Health:	Yes
Chronic Health:	Yes
Fire Hazard:	Yes
Pressure Hazard:	No
Reactive Hazard:	No

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR 372:

Component	Concentration ¹	de minimis
Toluene	5-10	1.0%
Xylenes	1-9	1.0%
n-Hexane	0-2	1.0%
Cyclohexane	1-2	1.0%
Ethyl Benzene	0.9-1	0.1%
Benzene	0-0.5	0.1%

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):

EPA's Petroleum Exclusion applies to this material - (CERCLA 101(14)).

California Proposition 65:

Warning: This material may contain detectable quantities of the following chemicals, known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and which may be subject to the warning requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Component	Type of Toxicity
Toluene	Developmental Toxicant Female Reproductive Toxicant
Ethyl Benzene	Cancer
Benzene	Cancer Developmental Toxicant Male Reproductive Toxicant

International Hazard Classification

Canada:

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Regulations.

WHMIS Hazard Class:

B2 - Flammable Liquids
D2A
D2B

National Chemical Inventories

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA
All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements

U.S. Export Control Classification Number: 1C981

Section 16: Other Information

Date of Issue: 03-Apr-2012
Status: FINAL
Previous Issue Date: 17-Jun-2011
Revised Sections or Basis for Revision: Identified Hazards (Section 2)
Precautionary Statement(s) (Section 2)
First Aid (Section 4)
Shipping information (Section 14)
Regulatory information (Section 15)
SDS Number: 809098

Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

Disclaimer of Expressed and implied Warranties:

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