

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 : IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier used on the label:

Product Name: **Miscible PreFlush**
SDS Manufacturer Number: 207576

Other means of identification:

Synonyms: Low End Point Diesel (LEPD) Absorption Oil ASTM No. 2-K Grade
Kerosene Diesel Fuel No. 1 Illuminating Oil Kerosene Kerosine No. 1
Fuel Oil No. 1 Heating Oil Regular Grade

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:

Product Use/Restriction: Solvent

Chemical manufacturer address and telephone number:

Manufacturer Name: ConocoPhillips Alaska, Inc.
Address: A Subsidiary of ConocoPhillips
P.O. Box 100360 700 G. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-0360
USA
Website: www.conocophillips.com
Customer Service Phone Number: 907-659-7812
Health Issues Information: 281-293-1278
Technical Product Information: 907-659-7812

Emergency phone number:

Emergency Phone Number: Chemtrec: 800-424-9300 (24 Hours)

SECTION 2 : HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the chemical in accordance with CFR 1910.1200(d)(f):

GHS Pictograms:



Signal Word: Danger.

GHS Class: Flammable Liquid, Category 3.
Aspiration Hazard, Category 1.
Eye Irritant, Category 2.
Skin Irritant, Category 2.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure, Category 3
Carcinogen, Category 2
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term, chronic category 1

Hazard Statements: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hotsurfaces. — No smoking.
Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
In case of fire: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide to extinguish small fires. Use water for large fires.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep container tightly closed. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician Do not induce vomiting. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Collect spillage.
Avoid release to the environment.
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with Local, State, Federal and Provincial regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified that have been identified during the classification process:

Emergency Overview: DANGER! Flammable. Pulmonary aspiration hazard if swallowed. Eye and Skin irritant

Route of Exposure: Eyes. Skin. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Potential Health Effects:

Eye: Causes serious eye irritation

Skin: Causes mild skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

Inhalation: May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Ingestion: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Signs/Symptoms: While significant vapor concentrations are not likely, high concentrations can cause minor respiratory irritation, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Ingestion can cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhea, and vomiting.

Target Organs: Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure.

Aggravation of Pre-Existing Conditions: Not expected to be a sensitizer

SECTION 3 : COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixtures:

Chemical Name	CAS#	Ingredient Percent	EC Num.
Diesel	68334-30-5	85 - 99 by weight	
Alkylpolyglycoside	110615-47-9	0.2 - 9 by weight	
Ethoxylated Alcohol (C9-15)	Mixture	0.2 - 5 by weight	
Alkyl Alcohol (C3-8)	Mixture	0.1 - 9 by weight	

SECTION 4 : FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures:

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 to 20 minutes. Ensure adequate flushing of the eyes by separating the eyelids with fingers. Get immediate medical attention. Remove contacts if present and easy to do.

Skin Contact: Immediately wash skin with plenty of soap and water for 15 to 20 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration or give oxygen by trained personnel. Seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: 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.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Note to Physicians:

When using high-pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. In this case, the casualty should be sent immediately to hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. High-pressure hydrocarbon injection injuries may produce substantial necrosis of underlying tissue despite an innocuous appearing external wound. These injuries often require extensive emergency surgical debridement and all injuries should be evaluated by a specialist in order to assess the extent of injury. Early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

Most important symptoms and effects

Acute: Minor respiratory irritation at high vapor concentrations.
Delayed: Dry skin and possible irritation with repeated or prolonged exposure.

SECTION 5 : FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable and unsuitable extinguishing media:

Suitable 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.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical:

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

Unusual Fire Hazards: 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.

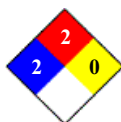
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:

Protective Equipment: As in any fire, wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

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.

NFPA Ratings:

NFPA Health: 2
NFPA Flammability: 2
NFPA Reactivity: 0



SECTION 6 : ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

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:

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 and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Methods for containment: 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. 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. Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Methods for cleanup: Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. 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. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

SECTION 7 : HANDLING and STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:

Handling:

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.

High pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under the skin may have serious consequences even though no symptoms or injury may be apparent. This can happen accidentally when using high pressure equipment such as high pressure grease guns, fuel injection apparatus or from pinhole leaks in tubing of high pressure hydraulic oil equipment.

For use as a motor fuel only. Do not use as a solvent due to its flammable and potentially toxic properties. Siphoning by mouth can result in lung aspiration which can be harmful or fatal. The use of hydrocarbon fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of incomplete combustion products (e.g. carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels.

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'.

Hygiene Practices:

Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Special Handling Procedures:

Diesel engine exhaust contains hazardous combustion products and has been classified as a probable cancer hazard in humans.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:

Storage:

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, wellventilated 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.

Specific end use(s):

Work Practices:

Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame – No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Nonsparking tools should be used. 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).

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

Diesel:

Guideline ACGIH: Skin: Yes.
TLV-TWA: 100 mg/m3 Inhalable vapor fraction (IVF)

Appropriate engineering controls:

Engineering Controls:

Use appropriate engineering control such as process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control airborne levels. Where such systems are not effective wear suitable personal protective equipment, which performs satisfactorily and meets OSHA or other recognized standards. Consult with local procedures for selection, training, inspection and maintenance of the personal protective equipment.

Individual protection measures:

Eye/Face Protection:

Wear appropriate protective glasses or splash goggles as described by 29 CFR 1910.133, OSHA eye and face protection regulation, or the European standard EN 166.

Skin Protection Description:

Wear appropriate protective gloves and other protective apparel to prevent skin contact. Consult manufacturer's data for permeability data.

Hand Protection Description:

Suggested protective materials: Nitrile

Respiratory Protection:

Where there is potential for airborne exposure to hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) above exposure limits, a NIOSH approved, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode should be used. Under conditions where hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) is NOT detected, 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). 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:

Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash and a deluge shower safety station.

PPE Pictograms:**Note:**

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.

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.

SECTION 9 : PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Physical State:	Liquid.
Color:	Red, transparent
Odor:	Diesel
Odor Threshold:	Not determined.
Boiling Point:	275 to 520 °F (135 to 271 °C)
Melting Point:	Not determined.
Specific Gravity:	0.8229 @ 59°F (15°C) Reference water = 1
Solubility:	Negligible solubility in water.
Vapor Density:	>4.5 (air = 1)
Vapor Pressure:	0 - 0.5 mmHg
Percent Volatile:	Not determined.
Evaporation Rate:	Not determined.
pH:	Not applicable.
Viscosity:	1.53 cP @59°F (15°C)
Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution:	Not determined.
Flash Point:	65°F to 140°F (18°C to 60°C)
Flash Point Method:	D93 PM CLOSED CUP
Lower Flammable/Explosive Limit:	0.6% By volume
Upper Flammable/Explosive Limit:	10.0% By volume
Auto Ignition Temperature:	460°F (238°C)
VOC Content:	0.16 lb/1000 gal

SECTION 10 : STABILITY and REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:

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

Possibility of hazardous reactions:

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions To Avoid:

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

Incompatible Materials:

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

SECTION 11 : TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Carcinogenicity: Petroleum middle distillates have been shown to cause skin tumors in mice following repeated and prolonged skin contact. Follow-up studies have shown that these tumors are produced through a non-genotoxic mechanism associated with frequent cell damage and repair, and that they are not likely to cause tumors in the absence of prolonged skin irritation.

Reproductive Toxicity: Hydrodesulfurized kerosene applied to the skin of female rats at 494, 330, or 165 mg/kg daily for 7 consecutive weeks (pre-mating, mating, and gestation), or for 8 consecutive weeks in males did not result in systemic, reproductive, or developmental toxicity.

Diesel:

Ingestion: Oral - Rat LD50 - Lethal dose, 50 percent kill: 7500 mg/kg [Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value]
Oral - Rat LD50 - Lethal dose, 50 percent kill: 7.5 gm/kg [Gastrointestinal-GastritisSkin and Appendages-HairLungs, Thorax, or Respiration-Other changes] (RTECS)

Ethoxylated Alcohol (C9-15):

Skin: Administration onto the skin - Rabbit LD50 - Lethal dose, 50 percent kill: >2 gm/kg [Behavioral-Somnolence (general depressed activity)Behavioral-AtaxiaGastrointestinal-Hypermotility, diarrhea] (RTECS)

Ingestion: Oral - Rat LD50 - Lethal dose, 50 percent kill: 1378 mg/kg [Behavioral-Somnolence (general depressed activity)Behavioral-AtaxiaGastrointestinal-Hypermotility, diarrhea] (RTECS)

Alkyl Alcohol (C3-8):

Ingestion: Oral - Rat LD50 - Lethal dose, 50 percent kill: 2 gm/kg [Sense Organs and Special Senses (Olfaction)-effect, not otherwise specifiedBehavioral-AtaxiaSkin and Appendages-Hair] (RTECS)

SECTION 12 : ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Ecotoxicity: Acute aquatic toxicity studies on samples of jet fuel and kerosene 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. Kerosenes should be regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and degradability:

Biodegradation: 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:

Bioaccumulation: Hydrocarbon constituents of kerosene show measured or predicted Log Kow values ranging from 3 to 6 and above and therefore would be regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate. In practice, metabolic processes may reduce bioconcentration.

Mobility in soil:

Mobility In Environmental Media: On release to water, hydrocarbons will float on the surface and since they are sparingly soluble, the only significant loss is volatilization to air. It is possible that some of the higher molecular weight hydrocarbons will be adsorbed on sediment. Biodegradation in water is a minor loss process. In air, these hydrocarbons are photodegraded by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with half lives varying from 0.1 to 0.7 days.

SECTION 13 : DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Description of waste:

Waste Disposal: Consult with the US EPA Guidelines listed in 40 CFR Part 261.3 for the classifications of hazardous waste prior to disposal. Furthermore, consult with your state and local waste requirements or guidelines, if applicable, to ensure compliance. Arrange disposal in accordance to the EPA and/or state and local guidelines.

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.

RCRA Number: EPA Waste Number(s) • D001 - Ignitability characteristic

SECTION 14 : TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Shipping Name: Kerosene
 DOT UN Number: UN1223
 DOT Hazard Class: 3
 DOT Packing Group: III

 IATA Shipping Name: Kerosene
 IATA UN Number: UN1223
 IATA Hazard Class: 3
 IATA Packing Group: III

 IMDG UN Number : UN1223
 IMDG Shipping Name : Kerosene
 IMDG Hazard Class : 3
 IMDG Packing Group : III
 Marine Pollutant: Yes

 Notes : U.S. DOT compliance requirements may apply. See 49 CFR 171.22, 23 & 25.
 If transported in bulk by marine vessel in international waters, product is being carried under the scope of MARPOL Annex I.

SECTION 15 : REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product:

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

Section 311/312 Hazard Categories: Acute Health: Yes
 Chronic Health: No
 Fire Hazard: Yes
 Pressure Hazard: No
 Reactive Hazard: No

California PROP 65: 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):
 Naphthalene Cancer

Canada WHMIS: WHMIS Hazard Class:
 B2 - Flammable Liquids
 D2A, D2B

Diesel:

TSCA Inventory Status: Listed
 Canada DSL: Listed

Alkylpolyglycoside:

TSCA Inventory Status: Listed
 Canada DSL: Listed

Ethoxylated Alcohol (C9-15):

TSCA Inventory Status: Listed
 Canada DSL: Listed

Alkyl Alcohol (C3-8):

TSCA Inventory Status: Listed
 Canada DSL: Listed

SECTION 16 : ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

HMIS Ratings:

HMIS Health Hazard: 2*
 HMIS Fire Hazard: 2
 HMIS Reactivity: 1
 HMIS Personal Protection: X

Health Hazard	2*
Fire Hazard	2
Reactivity	1
Personal Protection	X

* Chronic Health Effects

SDS Creation Date: September 22, 2014
 SDS Revision Date: November 01, 2018
 SDS Revision Notes: Adjusted flashpoint from 113 F to a range of 65 F to 140 F
 SDS Author: Actio Corporation

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:

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