SAFETY-KLEEN USED ANTIFREEZE

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations And According To The Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015).
Revision Date: 08/11/2022 Date of Issue: 10/31/1988 Supersedes Date: 11/13/2019 Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: SAFETY-KLEEN USED ANTIFREEZE

Product Code: Prefix 09

Synonyms: 1,2-Ethanediol; 1,2-Ethylene glycol; 2-Hydroxyethanol; Ethylene alcohol

SDS No.: 82912

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Used automotive coolant.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER

Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc.
42 Longwater Drive
Norwell, MA 02061-9149
U.S.A.
1-800-669-5740
www.safety-kleen.com

IMPORTER/DISTRIBUTOR

Safety-Kleen Canada, Inc.
25 Regan Road
Brampton, Ontario, L7A 1B2
Canada
1-800-669-5740
www.safety-kleen.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 1-800-468-1760

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US/CA Classification

Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4	H302
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2	H373

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US/CA Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA) :

GHS07 GHS08

Signal Word (GHS-US/CA) : Warning

Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA) : H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
H373 - May cause damage to organs (kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral).

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA) : P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P301+P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P330 - Rinse mouth.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA)

No additional information available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	% *	GHS Ingredient Classification
Ethylene glycol	1,2-Dihydroxyethane / Ethane-1,2-diol / 1,2-Ethanediol / Ethanediol / GLYCOL	(CAS-No.) 107-21-1	2 – 68	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 STOT RE 2, H373
1,2-Propanediol	1,2-Propylene glycol / 1,2-Dihydroxypropane / Propane-1,2-diol / Propylene glycol / PROPYLENE GLYCOL	(CAS-No.) 57-55-6	4 – 44	Not classified
Diethylene glycol	Bis(2-hydroxyethyl) ether / DEG / Diglycol / Dihydroxydiethyl ether / 2,2'-Dihydroxyethyl ether	(CAS-No.) 111-46-6	1 – 2	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 STOT RE 2, H373

Full text of H-statements: see section 16

*Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%).

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

Inhalation: When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 5 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 5 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Harmful if swallowed. May cause damage to organs (kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral).

Inhalation: Prolonged exposure may cause irritation.

Skin Contact: Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation.

Eye Contact: May cause slight irritation to eyes.

Ingestion: This material is harmful orally and can cause adverse health effects or death in significant amounts. Acute exposure of humans to ethylene glycol by ingesting large quantities causes three stages of health effects. CNS depression, including such symptoms as vomiting, drowsiness, coma, respiratory failure, convulsions, metabolic changes, and gastrointestinal upset are followed by cardiopulmonary effects and later renal damage.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause damage to organs (kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral).

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water spray, fog, carbon dioxide (CO_2), alcohol-resistant foam, or dry chemical.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not considered flammable but may burn at high temperatures.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO_2). Unidentified organic compounds.

5.4. Reference to Other Sections

Refer to Section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing (vapor, mist, spray).

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Spilled material may present a slipping hazard.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapors, mist, spray. Handle empty containers with care because they may still present a hazard. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Reactive metals.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Used automotive coolant.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), or Canadian provincial governments.

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm (vapor fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL STEL	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter, aerosol only)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH OEL STEL [ppm]	50 ppm (vapor fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
Alberta	OEL C	100 mg/m³
British Columbia	OEL C	100 mg/m³ (aerosol)
British Columbia	OEL Ceiling [ppm]	50 ppm (vapour)
British Columbia	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³ (particulate)
British Columbia	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (particulate)
Manitoba	OEL STEL	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter, aerosol only)

Manitoba	OEL STEL [ppm]	50 ppm (vapor fraction)
Manitoba	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm (vapor fraction)
New Brunswick	OEL C	100 mg/m³ (aerosol)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL STEL	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter, aerosol only)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL STEL [ppm]	50 ppm (vapor fraction)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm (vapor fraction)
Nova Scotia	OEL STEL	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter, aerosol only)
Nova Scotia	OEL STEL [ppm]	50 ppm (vapor fraction)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm (vapor fraction)
Nunavut	OEL C	100 mg/m³ (aerosol)
Northwest Territories	OEL C	100 mg/m³ (aerosol)
Ontario	OEL STEL	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter, aerosol only)
Ontario	OEL STEL [ppm]	50 ppm (vapor fraction)
Ontario	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm (vapor fraction)
Prince Edward Island	OEL STEL	10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter, aerosol only)
Prince Edward Island	OEL STEL [ppm]	50 ppm (vapor fraction)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA [ppm]	25 ppm (vapor fraction)
Québec	Plafond (OEL Ceiling)	127 mg/m³ (mist and vapour)
Québec	Plafond (OEL Ceiling) [ppm]	50 ppm (mist and vapour)
Saskatchewan	OEL C	100 mg/m³ (aerosol)
Yukon	OEL STEL	20 mg/m³ (particulate) 325 mg/m³ (vapour)
Yukon	OEL STEL [ppm]	10 ppm (particulate) 125 ppm (vapour)
Yukon	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (particulate) 250 mg/m³ (vapour)
Yukon	OEL TWA [ppm]	100 ppm (vapour)

1,2-Propanediol (57-55-6)		
USA AIHA	WEEL TWA	10 mg/m³
Ontario	OEL TWA	10 mg/m³ (for assessing the visibility in a work environment where 1,2-Propylene glycol aerosol is present-aerosol only) 155 mg/m³ (aerosol and vapor)
Ontario	OEL TWA [ppm]	50 ppm (aerosol and vapor)

Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)		
USA AIHA	WEEL TWA	10 mg/m³

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Suitable eye/body wash equipment should be available in the vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment: Gloves. Protective clothing. Safety glasses with side-shields.

Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection: Safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	:	Liquid
Appearance	:	Green
Odor	:	Sweet
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	6 – 10
Evaporation Rate	:	No data available
Melting Point	:	No data available
Freezing Point	:	No data available
Boiling Point	:	> 148.9 °C (300 °F)
Flash Point	:	> 93.3 °C (200 °F)
Auto-ignition Temperature	:	398 °C (748 °F) (Ethylene glycol)
Decomposition Temperature	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable
Lower Flammable Limit	:	3.2 % (Ethylene glycol)
Upper Flammable Limit	:	15.3 % (Ethylene glycol)
Vapor Pressure	:	< 0.1 mm Hg @ 20° C (68 °F)
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	:	> 1 (Air = 1)
Relative Density	:	> 1 (Water = 1)
Specific Gravity	:	No data available
Solubility	:	Water: Complete
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	:	No data available
Viscosity	:	No data available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity:

Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

10.2. Chemical Stability:

Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid:

Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, and incompatible materials.

10.5. Incompatible Materials:

Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Reactive metals.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Thermal decomposition may produce: Carbon oxides (CO, CO_2). Unidentified organic compounds.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Harmful if swallowed.

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified

LD50 and LC50 Data:

SAFETY-KLEEN USED ANTIFREEZE	
ATE US/CA (oral)	714.29 mg/kg body weight

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

pH: 6 – 10

Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

pH: 6 – 10

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): May cause damage to organs (kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral).

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Prolonged exposure may cause irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause slight irritation to eyes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: This material is harmful orally and can cause adverse health effects or death in significant amounts. Acute exposure of humans to ethylene glycol by ingesting large quantities causes three stages of health effects. CNS depression, including such symptoms as vomiting, drowsiness, coma, respiratory failure, convulsions, metabolic changes, and gastrointestinal upset are followed by cardiopulmonary effects and later renal damage.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause damage to organs (kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (oral).

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
LD50 Oral Rat	4700 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	10600 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 2.5 mg/l (Exposure time: 6 h)

1,2-Propanediol (57-55-6)	
LD50 Oral Rat	20 g/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	20800 mg/kg

Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)	
LD50 Oral Rat	12565 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	11890 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 4600 mg/m³ (Exposure time: 4 h)

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Not classified.

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
LC50 Fish 1	41000 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	46300 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	14 – 18 ml/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [static])

1,2-Propanediol (57-55-6)	
LC50 Fish 1	51600 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [static])
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	> 1000 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
LC50 Fish 2	41 – 47 ml/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [static])

Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)	
LC50 Fish 1	75200 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 - Crustacea [1]	84000 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

SAFETY-KLEEN USED ANTIFREEZE	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

SAFETY-KLEEN USED ANTIFREEZE	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	-1.93

1,2-Propanediol (57-55-6)	
BCF Fish 1	< 1

Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)	
BCF Fish 1	100 – 180
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	-1.98 (at 25 °C)

12.4. Mobility in Soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste Treatment Methods: Consult supplier for specific recommendations.

Sewage Disposal Recommendations: Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Not regulated for transport

14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Not regulated for transport

14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Not regulated for transport

14.4. In Accordance with TDG

Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

SAFETY-KLEEN USED ANTIFREEZE	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %

1,2-Propanediol (57-55-6)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active

Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active

Chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

CAS-No.	Name	Percent by Weight
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol	2-68

15.2. US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to Ethylene glycol, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Chemical Name (CAS No.)	Carcinogenicity	Developmental Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity
Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)		X		

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List

1,2-Propanediol (57-55-6)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

15.3. Canadian Regulations

Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

1,2-Propanediol (57-55-6)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Diethylene glycol (111-46-6)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 08/11/2022

Indication of Changes : Review of data. Language modified.

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) SOR/2015-17.

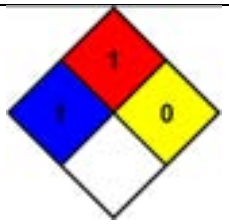
GHS Full Text Phrases:

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

NFPA Health Hazard : 1 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause significant irritation.

NFPA Fire Hazard : 1 - Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur.

NFPA Reactivity Hazard : 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.



The information contained herein is correct to the best of our knowledge, information, and belief and is designed only as guidance for the handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal, and release of the product. User assumes all risks incident to use of this product and shall determine the quality and suitability of the product for its use. Supplier offers no warranty, express or implied, whatsoever, including warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, and specifically disclaims any and all liability for incidental, consequential, or other damages arising out the use or misuse of the product. The information provided relates only to the specific material provided and may not be valid if used in combination with any other materials or process, unless specified herein.

NA GHS SDS 2015 (Can, US)

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Havoline Xtended Life Antifreeze/Coolant - Concentrate

Product Use: Automotive Coolant
Product Number(s): 236542
Company Identification
Chevron Products Company
a division of Chevron U.S.A. Inc.
6001 Bollinger Canyon Rd.
San Ramon, CA 94583
United States of America
www.chevronlubricants.com

Transportation Emergency Response
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887
Health Emergency
Chevron Emergency & Information Center: Located in the USA. International collect calls accepted. (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623
Product Information
email : lubemsds@chevron.com
Product Information: 1 (800) 582-3835, LUBETEK@chevron.com

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION:

- Acute oral toxicant: Category 4.
- Reproductive toxicant (developmental): Category 1B.
- Target organ toxicant (repeated exposure): Category 2.

Signal Word: Danger
Health Hazards:
- Harmful if swallowed.
- May damage the unborn child.
- May cause damage to organs (Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

Prevention:
- Obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response:
- IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- Rinse mouth.

Storage:
- Store locked up.

Disposal:
- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations.

HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED: Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	80 - 98 %weight
Potassium 2-ethylhexanoate	3164-85-0	1 - 5 %weight
Tolyltriazole	29385-43-1	0.1 - < 1 %weight

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures
Eye: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove contact lenses, if worn, and flush eyes with water.
Skin: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove clothing and shoes if contaminated. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.
Ingestion: If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Inhalation: No specific first aid measures are required. If exposed to excessive levels of material in the air, move the exposed person to fresh air. Get medical attention if coughing or respiratory discomfort occurs.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS
Eye: Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.
Skin: Contact with the skin is not expected to cause prolonged or significant irritation. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response. Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin.
Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed.
Inhalation: Breathing this material at concentrations above the recommended exposure limits may cause central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma or death.

DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:
Reproduction and Birth Defects: Swallowing this material may cause harm to the unborn child based on animal data.
Target Organs: Contains material that may cause damage to the following organ(s) following repeated inhalation at concentrations above the recommended exposure limit: Kidney See Section 11 for additional information. Risk depends on duration and level of exposure.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Not Applicable

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry Chemical, CO2, Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) or alcohol resistant foam.

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:
Fire Fighting Instructions: This material will burn although it is not easily ignited. See Section 7 for proper handling and storage. For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.
Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion. Combustion may form oxides of: Potassium.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Measures: Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spilled material.
Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.
Reporting: Report spills to local authorities and/or the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Handling Information: Do not taste or swallow antifreeze or solution. Keep out of the reach of children and animals.
Precautionary Measures: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep out of the reach of children.
Static Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be 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.
Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

General Storage Information: Do not store in open or unlabeled containers.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:
Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the workplace when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment (PPE). If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, refer to PPE information below.

Factors that affect PPE include, but are not limited to: properties of the chemical, other chemicals which may contact the same PPE, physical requirements (fit & sizing, cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection, etc.), and potential allergic reactions to the PPE material. It is the responsibility of the user to read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances. Refer to appropriate CEN standards.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Use general ventilation, local exhaust ventilation, or a combination of both.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
Eye/Face Protection: Wear protective equipment to prevent eye contact. Selection of protective equipment may include safety glasses, chemical goggles, face shields, or a combination depending on the work operations conducted.
Skin Protection: Wear chemical personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent skin contact. Selection of chemical protective clothing should be performed by an Occupational Hygienist or Safety Professional and be based upon applicable standards (ASTM F739 or EN 374). Using chemical PPE depends upon operations conducted and may include chemical gloves, boots, chemical apron, chemical suit, and complete facial protection. Refer to PPE manufacturers to obtain breakthrough time information to determine how long PPE can be used before it needs to be replaced. Unless specific glove manufacturer data indicates otherwise, the below table is based upon available industry data to assist in the glove selection process and is intended to be used as reference only.

Chemical Glove Material	Thickness (mm)	Typical Breakthrough Time (minutes)
Butyl	0.7	120
Neoprene	0.61	120
Nitrile	0.8	120
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	1.5	120
Viton Butyl	0.3	120

Respiratory Protection: Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended occupational exposure limits for jurisdiction of use. If airborne concentrations are above the acceptable limits, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from this material, such as: Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors, Dusts and Mists.

Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Agency	Form	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
Ethylene glycol	ACGIH	Inhalable aerosol	--	10 mg/m3	--	--
Ethylene glycol	ACGIH	Vapor fraction	25 ppm	50 ppm	--	--

Ethylene glycol	ACGIH	--	0.01 ppm	--	--	Skin

Consult local authorities for appropriate values.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Attention: the data below are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

Color: Orange
Physical State: Liquid
Odor: Faint or Mild
Odor Threshold: No data available
pH: 8 - 8.6; 33%volume @ 20°C (solution in water)
Vapor Pressure: No data available
Relative Vapor Density: No data available
Initial Boiling Point: 180°C (356°F) (Estimated)
Solubility: Soluble in water.
Freezing Point: -18°C (-0.4°F) (Typical)
Melting Point: Not Applicable
Specific Gravity: 1.1150 @ 15.6°C (60°F) (Minimum)
Particle Characteristics: Not applicable
Density: 1.07 kg/l @ 15°C (59°F) (Typical)
Kinematic Viscosity: No data available
Evaporation Rate: No data available
Decomposition temperature: No data available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (logarithmic value): No data available

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:
Flammability (solid, gas): Not Applicable

Flashpoint: (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup) 122 °C (252 °F) (Estimated)
Autoignition: No data available
Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: No data available Upper: No data available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: May react with strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.
Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Incompatibility With Other Materials: Not applicable
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Aldehydes (Elevated temperatures), Ketones (Elevated temperatures)
Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: The material is not considered an eye irritant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: The material is not considered a skin irritant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Sensitization: The material is not considered a skin sensitizer. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: The material is not considered a dermal toxicant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Oral Toxicity: This material is harmful if swallowed. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: The material is not considered an inhalation toxicant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.
Acute Toxicity Estimate (oral): 1678 mg/kg

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: The material is not considered a mutagen. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Carcinogenicity: The material is not considered a carcinogen. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Reproductive Toxicity: This material may damage the unborn child. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: The material is not considered a target organ toxicant (single exposure). The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: This material may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Aspiration Hazard: The material is not considered an aspiration hazard.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:
This product contains ethylene glycol (EG). The toxicity of EG via inhalation or skin contact is expected to be slight at room temperature. The estimated oral lethal dose is about 100 cc (3.3 oz.) for an adult human. Ethylene glycol is oxidized to oxalic acid which results in the deposition of calcium oxalate crystals mainly in the brain and kidneys. Early signs and symptoms of EG poisoning may resemble those of alcohol intoxication. Later, the victim may experience nausea, vomiting, weakness, abdominal and muscle pain, difficulty in breathing and decreased urine output. When EG was heated above the boiling point of water, vapors formed which reportedly caused unconsciousness, increased lymphocyte count, and a rapid, jerky movement of the eyes in persons chronically exposed. When EG was administered orally to pregnant rats and mice, there was an increase in fetal deaths and birth defects. Some of these effects occurred at doses that had no toxic effects on the mothers. We are not aware of any reports that EG causes reproductive toxicity in human beings.

2-Ethylhexanoic acid (2-EXA) caused an increase in liver size and enzyme levels when repeatedly administered to rats via the diet. When administered to pregnant rats by gavage or in drinking water, 2-EXA caused teratogenicity (birth defects) and delayed postnatal development of the pups. Additionally, 2-EXA impaired female fertility in rats. Birth defects were seen in the offspring of mice who were administered sodium 2-ethylhexanoate via intraperitoneal injection during pregnancy.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY
This material is not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

MOBILITY
No data available.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY
This material is expected to be readily biodegradable. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

POTENTIAL TO BIOACCUMULATE
Bioconcentration Factor: No data available.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (logarithmic value): No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by international, country, or local laws and regulations.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

DOT Shipping Description: PROPRIETARY ANTIFREEZE PREPARATION IN NON-BULK PACKAGING; NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT UNDER 49 CFR.
Additional Information: Bulk shipments containing a reportable quantity (RQ, 5000 pounds or more) of ethylene glycol in a single packaging are transported as hazardous material. The shipping description is: UN3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHYLENE GLYCOL CONTAINS BITTERANT), 9, III, RQ (ETHYLENE GLYCOL)

IMO/IMDG Shipping Description: NOT REGULATED AS DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORT UNDER THE IMDG CODE

ICAO/IATA Shipping Description: NOT REGULATED AS DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORT UNDER ICAO

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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA 311/312 CATEGORIES:
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Reproductive toxicity
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

01-1=IARC Group 1	05=MA RTK
01-2A=IARC Group 2A	06=NJ RTK
01-2B=IARC Group 2B	07=PA RTK

02=NTP Carcinogen	08-1=TSCA 5(e)
03=EPCRA 313	08-2=TSCA 12(b)
04=CA Proposition 65	

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.
Ethylene glycol 03, 04, 05, 07

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:
All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AIIC (Australia), DSL (Canada), EINECS (European Union), ENCS (Japan), IECSC (China), KECI (Korea), NZIoC (New Zealand), PICCS (Philippines), TCSI (Taiwan), TSCA (United States).

NEW JERSEY RTK CLASSIFICATION:
Under the New Jersey Right-to-Know Act L. 1983 Chapter 315 N.J.S.A. 34:5A-1 et. seq., the product is to be identified as follows: Refer to components listed in Section 3.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATINGS: Health: 1 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0

HMIS RATINGS: Health: 1* Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0
(0-Least, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-High, 4-Extreme, PPE:- Personal Protection Equipment Index recommendation, *- Chronic Effect Indicator). These values are obtained using the guidelines or published evaluations prepared by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or the National Paint and Coating Association (for HMIS ratings).

REVISION STATEMENT: SECTION 02 - Hazard Statements information was modified.
SECTION 02 - Health Classification information was modified.
SECTION 02 - Signal Word information was modified.
SECTION 03 - Composition information was modified.
SECTION 04 - Delayed Health Effects - Reproductive Toxicity information was modified.
SECTION 11 - Reproductive Toxicity information was modified.
SECTION 11 - Toxicological Information information was modified.
SECTION 12 - Ecological Information information was added.
SECTION 12 - Ecological Information information was deleted.

Revision Date: July 27, 2023

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV - Threshold Limit Value	TWA - Time Weighted Average
STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
GHS - Globally Harmonized System	CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number
ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
API - American Petroleum Institute	SDS - Safety Data Sheet
HMIS - Hazardous Materials Information System	NFPA - National Fire Protection Association (USA)
DOT - Department of Transportation (USA)	NTP - National Toxicology Program (USA)
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer	OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NCEL - New Chemical Exposure Limit	EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
SCBA - Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus	

Prepared according to the 29 CFR 1910.1200 (2012) by Chevron Technical Center, 6001 Bollinger

Canyon Road, San Ramon, CA 94583.

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Delo ELC Antifreeze/Coolant - Premixed 50/50

Product Use: Heavy Duty Coolant
Product Number(s): 227811
Company Identification
Chevron Products Company
a division of Chevron U.S.A. Inc.
6001 Bollinger Canyon Rd.
San Ramon, CA 94583
United States of America
www.chevronlubricants.com

Transportation Emergency Response
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887
Health Emergency
Chevron Emergency & Information Center: Located in the USA. International collect calls accepted. (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623
Product Information
email : lubemsds@chevron.com
Product Information: 1 (800) 582-3835, LUBETEK@chevron.com

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION:

- Reproductive toxicant (developmental): Category 1B.
- Target organ toxicant (repeated exposure): Category 2.

Signal Word: Danger
Health Hazards:
- May damage the unborn child.
- May cause damage to organs (Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:
Prevention:
- Obtain special instructions before use.

- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response:
- IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Storage:
- Store locked up.

Disposal:
- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations.

HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED: Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	34 - < 80 %weight
Sodium 2-ethylhexanoate	19766-89-3	1 - 5 %weight
Tolyltriazole	29385-43-1	0.1 - < 1 %weight

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove contact lenses, if worn, and flush eyes with water.

Skin: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove clothing and shoes if contaminated. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

Ingestion: If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation: No specific first aid measures are required. If exposed to excessive levels of material in the air, move the exposed person to fresh air. Get medical attention if coughing or respiratory discomfort occurs.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye: Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.

Skin: Contact with the skin is not expected to cause prolonged or significant irritation. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response. Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin.

Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed.

Inhalation: Not expected to be harmful if inhaled. Breathing this material at concentrations above the recommended exposure limits may cause central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma or death.

DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:

Reproduction and Birth Defects: Contains material that may cause harm to the unborn child if swallowed based on animal data.

Target Organs: Contains material that may cause damage to the following organ(s) following repeated

inhalation at concentrations above the recommended exposure limit: Kidney See Section 11 for additional information. Risk depends on duration and level of exposure.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Not Applicable

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry Chemical, CO2, Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) or alcohol resistant foam.

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:
Fire Fighting Instructions: This material will burn although it is not easily ignited. See Section 7 for proper handling and storage. For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.
Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion. Combustion may form oxides of: Sodium.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Measures: Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spilled material.
Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.
Reporting: Report spills to local authorities and/or the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Handling Information: Do not taste or swallow antifreeze or solution. Keep out of the reach of children and animals.
Precautionary Measures: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep out of the reach of children.
Static Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be 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.
Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

General Storage Information: Do not store in open or unlabeled containers.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:
Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the workplace when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment (PPE). If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, refer to PPE information below.

Factors that affect PPE include, but are not limited to: properties of the chemical, other chemicals which may contact the same PPE, physical requirements (fit & sizing, cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection, etc.), and potential allergic reactions to the PPE material. It is the responsibility of the user to read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances. Refer to appropriate CEN standards.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Use general ventilation, local exhaust ventilation, or a combination of both.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
Eye/Face Protection: Wear protective equipment to prevent eye contact. Selection of protective equipment may include safety glasses, chemical goggles, face shields, or a combination depending on the work operations conducted.
Skin Protection: Wear chemical personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent skin contact. Selection of chemical protective clothing should be performed by an Occupational Hygienist or Safety Professional and be based upon applicable standards (ASTM F739 or EN 374). Using chemical PPE depends upon operations conducted and may include chemical gloves, boots, chemical apron, chemical suit, and complete facial protection. **Refer to PPE manufacturers to obtain breakthrough time information to determine how long PPE can be used before it needs to be replaced.** Unless specific glove manufacturer data indicates otherwise, the below table is based upon available industry data to assist in the glove selection process and is intended to be used as reference only.

Chemical Glove Material	Thickness (mm)	Typical Breakthrough Time (minutes)
Butyl	0.7	120
Neoprene	0.61	120
Nitrile	0.8	120
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	1.1	120
Viton Butyl	0.3	120

Respiratory Protection: Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended occupational exposure limits for jurisdiction of use. If airborne concentrations are above the acceptable limits, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from this material, such as: Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors, Dusts and Mists.

Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Agency	Form	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
Ethylene glycol	ACGIH	--	0.01 ppm	--	--	Skin
Ethylene glycol	ACGIH	Inhalable aerosol	--	10 mg/m3	--	--
Ethylene glycol	ACGIH	Vapor	25 ppm	50 ppm	--	--

		fraction				

Consult local authorities for appropriate values.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Attention: the data below are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

Color: Red
Physical State: Liquid
Odor: Faint or Mild
Odor Threshold: No data available
pH: 8.0 - 8.6; 67%volume @ 20°C (solution in water)
Vapor Pressure: No data available
Relative Vapor Density: 2.1
Initial Boiling Point: 109°C (228.2°F)
Solubility: Soluble in water.
Freezing Point: -37°C (-34.6°F) (Max)
Melting Point: Not Applicable
Specific Gravity: 1.06 - 1.09
Particle Characteristics: Not applicable
Density: 1.071 kg/l @ 15°C (59°F) (Min)
Kinematic Viscosity: No data available
Coefficient of Therm. Expansion / °F: No data available
Evaporation Rate: No data available
Decomposition temperature: No data available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (logarithmic value): No data available

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:
Flammability (solid, gas): Not Applicable

Flashpoint: Not Applicable
Autoignition: No data available
Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: Not Applicable Upper: Not Applicable

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: May react with strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.
Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Incompatibility With Other Materials: Not applicable
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Aldehydes (Elevated temperatures), Ketones (Elevated temperatures)
Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: The material is not considered an eye irritant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: The material is not considered a skin irritant. The product has not been tested.

The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Sensitization: The material is not considered a skin sensitizer. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: The material is not considered a dermal toxicant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Oral Toxicity: The material is not considered an oral toxicant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: The material is not considered an inhalation toxicant. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.
Acute Toxicity Estimate: Not Determined

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: The material is not considered a mutagen. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Carcinogenicity: The material is not considered a carcinogen. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Reproductive Toxicity: This material may damage the unborn child. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: The material is not considered a target organ toxicant (single exposure). The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: This material may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Aspiration Hazard: The material is not considered an aspiration hazard.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:
This product contains ethylene glycol (EG). The toxicity of EG via inhalation or skin contact is expected to be slight at room temperature. The estimated oral lethal dose is about 100 cc (3.3 oz.) for an adult human. Ethylene glycol is oxidized to oxalic acid which results in the deposition of calcium oxalate crystals mainly in the brain and kidneys. Early signs and symptoms of EG poisoning may resemble those of alcohol intoxication. Later, the victim may experience nausea, vomiting, weakness, abdominal and muscle pain, difficulty in breathing and decreased urine output. When EG was heated above the boiling point of water, vapors formed which reportedly caused unconsciousness, increased lymphocyte count, and a rapid, jerky movement of the eyes in persons chronically exposed. When EG was administered orally to pregnant rats and mice, there was an increase in fetal deaths and birth defects. Some of these effects occurred at doses that had no toxic effects on the mothers. We are not aware of any reports that EG causes reproductive toxicity in human beings.

2-Ethylhexanoic acid (2-EXA) caused an increase in liver size and enzyme levels when repeatedly administered to rats via the diet. When administered to pregnant rats by gavage or in drinking water, 2-EXA caused teratogenicity (birth defects) and delayed postnatal development of the pups. Additionally, 2-EXA impaired female fertility in rats. Birth defects were seen in the offspring of mice who were administered sodium 2-ethylhexanoate via intraperitoneal injection during pregnancy.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY
This material is not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.
The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

MOBILITY
No data available.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY
This material is expected to be readily biodegradable. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

POTENTIAL TO BIOACCUMULATE
Bioconcentration Factor: No data available.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (logarithmic value): No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by international, country, or local laws and regulations.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

DOT Shipping Description: PROPRIETARY ANTIFREEZE PREPARATION IN NON-BULK PACKAGING; NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT UNDER 49 CFR
Additional Information: Bulk shipments containing a reportable quantity (RQ, 5000 pounds or more) of ethylene glycol in a single packaging are transported as hazardous material. The shipping description is: UN3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHYLENE GLYCOL CONTAINS BITTERANT), 9, III, RQ (ETHYLENE GLYCOL)

IMO/IMDG Shipping Description: NOT REGULATED AS DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORTATION UNDER THE IMDG CODE

ICAO/IATA Shipping Description: NOT REGULATED AS DANGEROUS GOODS FOR TRANSPORTATION UNDER ICAO TI OR IATA DGR

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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA 311/312 CATEGORIES:
Reproductive toxicity
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:
01-1=IARC Group 1 05=MA RTK

01-2A=IARC Group 2A	06=NJ RTK
01-2B=IARC Group 2B	07=PA RTK
02=NTP Carcinogen	08-1=TSCA 5(e)
03=EPCRA 313	08-2=TSCA 12(b)
04=CA Proposition 65	

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.
Ethylene glycol 03, 04, 05, 07

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:
All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AIIC (Australia), DSL (Canada), EINECS (European Union), ENCS (Japan), IECSC (China), KECI (Korea), NZIoC (New Zealand), PICCS (Philippines), TCSI (Taiwan), TSCA (United States).

NEW JERSEY RTK CLASSIFICATION:
Under the New Jersey Right-to-Know Act L. 1983 Chapter 315 N.J.S.A. 34:5A-1 et. seq., the product is to be identified as follows: Refer to components listed in Section 3.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATINGS: Health: 1 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0

HMIS RATINGS: Health: 1* Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0
(0-Least, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-High, 4-Extreme, PPE:- Personal Protection Equipment Index recommendation, *- Chronic Effect Indicator). These values are obtained using the guidelines or published evaluations prepared by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or the National Paint and Coating Association (for HMIS ratings).

REVISION STATEMENT:
SECTION 02 - Hazard Statements information was modified.
SECTION 02 - Health Classification information was modified.
SECTION 02 - Signal Word information was modified.
SECTION 03 - Composition information was modified.
SECTION 05 - Fire Fighters Protection Measures information was modified.
SECTION 08 - Occupational Exposure Limit Table information was modified.
SECTION 08 - Skin Protection information was modified.
SECTION 09 - Physical/Chemical Properties information was modified.
SECTION 10 - Hazardous Decomposition Products information was modified.
SECTION 11 - Reproductive Toxicity information was modified.
SECTION 11 - Toxicological Information information was modified.
SECTION 12 - Ecological Information information was added.
SECTION 12 - Ecological Information information was deleted.

Revision Date: March 04, 2024

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV - Threshold Limit Value	TWA - Time Weighted Average
STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
GHS - Globally Harmonized System	CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number
ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental	IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods

Industrial Hygienists	Code
API - American Petroleum Institute	SDS - Safety Data Sheet
HMIS - Hazardous Materials Information System	NFPA - National Fire Protection Association (USA)
DOT - Department of Transportation (USA)	NTP - National Toxicology Program (USA)
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer	OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NCEL - New Chemical Exposure Limit	EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
SCBA - Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus	PNOS - Particles Not Otherwise Specified

Prepared according to the 29 CFR 1910.1200 (2012) by Chevron.

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Product And Company Identification

SDS ID: SDS484
PRODUCT NAME: Prestone ® DexCool 50/50 Prediluted Extended Life Antifreeze/Coolant
PRODUCT NUMBER: 71159, AF850, AF850-55, 88862645, 88864314, 88864315, 9986100-1KL, AF850-55/F-M1, AF850/2F, 71159/2F, 71159/2FC, 71159/2FC3, AF850/XF, AF850-72/F
FORMULA NUMBER: YA-956B-P50, YA-956B-P50-B

MANUFACTURER:
Prestone Products Corporation
69 Eagle Rd.
Danbury, CT 06810

CANADIAN OFFICE:
Prestone Canada
33 MacIntosh Blvd.
Concord, ON L4K 4L5

MEXICO OFFICE:
ASG Operations Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V.
Carretera Mexico Cuautitlan, Kilometro 31.5, Nave Industrial 5,
Loma Bonita, Cuautitlan, Mexico, 54800

MEDICAL EMERGENCIES AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION PHONE NUMBER:
(888)269-0750 (in the US and Canada)
01-800-715-4135 (in Mexico)
TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER (Chemical Spills and Transport Accidents only):
CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (in the US and Canada**)** +1 703 741-5970 (outside the US and Canada)

PRODUCT USE: Automobile Antifreeze – consumer product
RESTRICTIONS ON USE: None identified

2. Hazards Identification

GHS/HAZCOM 2012 Classification:

Health	Physical
Acute Toxicity Category 4 Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure Category 2 Toxic to Reproductive Category 2	Not Hazardous

Label Elements

WARNING!
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Prevention:
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 Do not breathe mist or vapors.

P264 Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.
P280 Wear protective gloves and eye protection.
Response:
P301 + P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice.
Disposal:
P405 Store locked up.
P501 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local and national regulations.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS No.	Amount
Ethylene Glycol	107-21-1	30-60%
Water	7732-18-5	30-60%
2-Ethyl Hexanoic Acid, Sodium Salt	19766-89-3	1-5%
Diethylene Glycol	111-46-6	0-5%

The exact concentrations are a trade secret.

4. First Aid Measures

INHALATION: Remove the victim to fresh air. If breathing has stopped administer artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, have medical personnel administer oxygen. Get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash contacted area thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

INGESTION: Seek immediate medical attention. Immediately call local poison control center or go to an emergency department. Never give anything by mouth to or induce vomiting in an unconscious or drowsy person.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS: May cause eye irritation. Inhalation of mists may cause nose and throat irritation and nervous system effects. Ingestion may cause abdominal discomfort or pain, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness, malaise, blurring of vision, irritability, back pain, decrease in urine output, kidney failure, and central nervous system effects. May cause developmental effects based on animal data.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT, IF NEEDED: Seek immediate medical attention for large ingestions.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: The principal toxic effects of ethylene glycol, when swallowed, are kidney damage and metabolic acidosis. The combination of metabolic acidosis, an osmol gap and oxalate crystals in the urine is evidence of ethylene glycol poisoning. Pulmonary edema with hypoxemia has been described in a number of patients following poisoning with ethylene glycol. Respiratory support with mechanical ventilation may be required. There may be cranial nerve involvement in the late stages of toxicity from swallowed ethylene glycol. In particular, effects have been reported involving the seventh, eighth, and ninth cranial nerves, presenting with bilateral facial paralysis, diminished hearing and dysphagia.

Ethanol is antidotal and its early administration may block the formation of nephrotoxic metabolites of ethylene glycol in the liver. The objective is to rapidly achieve and maintain a blood ethanol level of approximately 100 mg/dl by giving a loading dose of ethanol followed by a maintenance dose. Intravenous administration of ethanol is the preferred route. Ethanol blood

levels should be checked frequently. Hemodialysis may be required. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Fomepizole®), a potent inhibitor of alcohol dehydrogenase, has been used therapeutically to decrease the metabolic consequences of ethylene glycol poisoning. Fomepizole® is easier to use clinically than ethanol, does not cause CNS depression or hypoglycemia and requires less monitoring than ethanol. Additional therapeutic modalities which may decrease the adverse consequences of ethylene glycol metabolism are the administration of both thiamine and pyridoxine. As there are complicated and serious overdoses, we recommend you consult with the toxicologists at your poison control center.

5. Firefighting Measures

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: For large fires, use alcohol type or all-purpose foams. For small fires, use water spray, carbon dioxide or dry chemical.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE CHEMICAL: A solid stream of water or foam directed into hot, burning liquid can cause frothing. Burning may produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Do not spray pool fires directly. Firefighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing for fires in areas where chemicals are used or stored.

6: Accidental Release Measures

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES: Wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment (See Section 8).

METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT/CLEANUP: Collect with absorbent material and place in appropriate, labeled container for disposal or, if permitted flush spill area with water.

7. Handling and Storage

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING:

Harmful or Fatal if Swallowed. Do not drink antifreeze or solution. Avoid eye and prolonged or repeated skin contact. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after use. Do not store in opened or unlabeled containers. Keep container away from open flames and excessive heat. Do not reuse empty containers unless properly cleaned. Empty containers retain product residue and may be dangerous. Do not cut, weld, drill, etc. containers, even empty.

Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without any obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperatures cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Use of this product in elevated temperature applications should be thoroughly evaluated to assure safe operating conditions.

CONDITIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE, INCLUDING ANY INCOMPATIBILITIES: Store away from excessive heat and oxidizers.

NFPA CLASSIFICATION: IIIB (May qualify for the following consumer quantity exemption: Consumer products that contain not more than 50 percent by volume of water-miscible flammable or combustible liquids, with the remainder of the product consisting of components that do not burn and where packaged in individual containers that do not exceed 1.3 gal (5 L) capacity.)

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

CHEMICAL	EXPOSURE LIMIT
Ethylene Glycol	25 ppm TWA, 50 ppm STEL ACGIH TLV (as vapor) 10 mg/m^3 TWA ACGIH TLV (as inhalable fraction of the aerosol)
Diethylene Glycol	10 mg/m^3 TWA AIHA WEELs
2-Ethyl Hexanoic Acid	None Established

APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use general ventilation or local exhaust as required to maintain exposures below the occupational exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: For operations where the exposure limit is exceeded a NIOSH approved respirator with organic vapor cartridges and dust/mist prefilters or supplied air respirator is recommended. Equipment selection depends on contaminant type and concentration. Select and use in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 and good industrial hygiene practice. For firefighting, use self-contained breathing apparatus.

GLOVES: Chemical resistant gloves such as neoprene or PVC where contact is possible.

EYE PROTECTION: Splash-proof goggles.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT/CLOTHING: Appropriate protective clothing as needed to minimize skin contact.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

APPEARANCE:	Orange liquid	ODOR:	Characteristic odor
ODOR THRESHOLD:	None	pH:	9.0
MELTING/FREEZING POINT:	-34°F (-36°C)	BOILING POINT/RANGE:	229°F (109°C)
FLASH POINT:	>220°F (104°C)	EVAPORATION RATE:	Not determined
FLAMMABILITY (SOLID, GAS)	Not Applicable	FLAMMABILITY LIMITS:	LEL: Not determined UEL: Not determined
VAPOR PRESSURE:	< 0.1 mmHg @ 68°F	VAPOR DENSITY:	Not determined
RELATIVE DENSITY:	1.07	SOLUBILITIES	Water: 100%
PARTITION COEFFICIENT (n-octanol/water)	Not determined	AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:	Not determined
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:	Not determined	VISCOSITY:	Not determined

10. Stability and Reactivity

REACTIVITY: Normally unreactive

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Reaction with strong oxidizers will generate heat.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: None known

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Avoid strong bases at high temperatures, strong acids, strong oxidizing agents, and materials reactive with hydroxyl compounds.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

11. Toxicological Information

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

ACUTE HAZARDS:
INHALATION: May cause irritation of the nose and throat with headache, particularly from mists. High vapor concentrations caused, for example, by heating the material in an enclosed and poorly ventilated workplace, may produce nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness and irregular eye movements.

SKIN CONTACT: No evidence of adverse effects from available information.

EYE CONTACT: Liquid, vapors or mist may cause discomfort in the eye with persistent conjunctivitis, seen as slight excess redness or conjunctiva. Serious corneal injury is not anticipated.

INGESTION: May cause abdominal discomfort or pain, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness, malaise, blurring of vision, irritability, back pain, decrease in urine output, kidney failure, and central nervous system effects, including irregular eye movements, convulsions and coma. Cardiac failure and pulmonary edema may develop. Severe kidney damage which may be fatal may follow the swallowing of ethylene glycol. A few reports have been published describing the development of weakness of the facial muscles, diminishing hearing, and difficulty with swallowing, during the late stages of severe poisoning.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: Prolonged or repeated inhalation exposure may produce signs of central nervous system involvement, particularly dizziness and jerking eye movements. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause skin sensitization and an associated dermatitis in some individuals. Ethylene glycol has been found to cause birth defects in laboratory animals. The significance of this finding to humans has not been determined. 2-Ethyl Hexanoic Acid, Sodium Salt is suspected of causing developmental effects based on animal data.

CARCINOGENICITY LISTING: None of the components of these products is listed as a carcinogen or suspected carcinogen by IARC, NTP, ACGIH, or OSHA.

ACUTE TOXICITY VALUES:

Ethylene Glycol:	LD50 Oral Rat: 4700 mg/kg LD50 Skin Rabbit: 9530 mg/kg
Diethylene Glycol:	LD50 Oral Rat: 12,565 mg/kg LD50 Skin Rabbit: 11,890 mg/kg

SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH:
Ethylene glycol has been shown to produce dose-related teratogenic effects in rats and mice when given by gavage or in drinking water at high concentrations or doses. Also, in a preliminary study to assess the effects of exposure of pregnant rats and mice to aerosols at concentrations 150, 1,000 and 2,500 mg/m3 for 6 hours a day throughout the period of organogenesis, teratogenic effects were produced at the highest concentrations, but only in mice. The conditions of these latter experiments did not allow a conclusion as to whether the developmental toxicity was mediated by inhalation of aerosol, percutaneous absorption of ethylene glycol from contaminated skin, or swallowing of ethylene glycol as a result of grooming the wetted coat. In a further study, comparing effects from high aerosol concentration by whole-body or nose-only exposure, it was shown that nose-only exposure resulted in maternal toxicity (1,000 and 2,500 mg/m3) and developmental toxicity in with minimal evidence of

teratogenicity (2,500 mg/m3). The no-effects concentration (based on maternal toxicity) was 500 mg/m3. In a further study in mice, no teratogenic effects could be produced when ethylene glycol was applied to the skin of pregnant mice over the period of organogenesis. The above observations suggest that ethylene glycol is to be regarded as an animal teratogen; there is currently no available information to suggest that ethylene glycol caused birth defects in humans. Cutaneous application of ethylene glycol is ineffective in producing developmental toxicity; exposure to high aerosol concentration is only minimally effective in producing developmental toxicity; the major route for producing developmental toxicity is perorally.

Two chronic feeding studies, using rats and mice, have not produced any evidence that ethylene glycol causes dose-related increases in tumor incidence or a different pattern of tumors compared with untreated controls. The absence of carcinogenic potential for ethylene glycol has been supported by numerous invitro genotoxicity studies showing that it does not produce mutagenic or clastogenic effects.

In a study of Wistar rats, adverse developmental results were reported at a dose of 100 mg / kg of body weight for 2-Ethyl Hexanoic Acid, Sodium Salt.

This product contains less than 0.2% tolytriazole which has demonstrated mutagenic activity in a bacterial test system. A correlation has been established between mutagenic activity and carcinogenic activity for many chemicals. Tolytriazole has not been identified as a carcinogen or probable carcinogen by NTP, IARC, ACGIH, or OSHA.

12. Ecological Information

ECOTOXICITY:

Ethylene Glycol: LC50 Fathead Minnow <10,000 mg/L/96 hr.
EC50 Daphnia Magna 100,000 mg/L/48 hr
Bacterial (Pseudomonas putida): 10,000 mg/l
Protozoa (Entosiphon sulcatum and Uronema parduczi; Chatton-Lwoff): >10,000 mg/l
Algae (Microcystis aeruginosa): 2,000 mg/l
Green algae (Scenedesmus quandricauda): >10,000 mg/l

Diethylene Glycol: LC50 western mosquitofish >32,000 mg/L/96 hr

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:

Ethylene Glycol is readily biodegradable (97-100% in 2-12 days). Diethylene glycol is readily biodegradable (>70% in 19 days).

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:

Ethylene glycol: A BCF of 10, reported for ethylene glycol in fish, Golden ide (Leuciscus idus melanotus), after 3 days of exposure suggests the potential for bio concentration in aquatic organisms is low.

Diethylene glycol: An estimated BCF of 3 suggests the potential for bio concentration in aquatic organisms is low.

MOBILITY IN SOIL: Ethylene glycol and diethylene glycol are highly mobile in soil.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: None known

13. Disposal Considerations

Dispose of product in accordance with all local, state/provincial and federal regulations.

14. Transport Information

U.S. DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Not regulated (unless package contains a reportable quantity)

Note: IF A SHIPMENT OF A REPORTABLE QUANTITY (9,090 LBS/933 GAL.) IN A SINGLE PACKAGE IS INVOLVED, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION APPLIES:

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: RQ, Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Ethylene glycol)

UN NUMBER: UN3082
PACKING GROUP: III
LABELS REQUIRED: Class 9

DOT MARINE POLLUTANTS: This product does not contain Marine Pollutants as defined in 49 CFR 171.8.

IMDG CODE SHIPPING CLASSIFICATION: Not Regulated

CANADIAN TDG CLASSIFICATION: Not Regulated

15. Regulatory Information

CERCLA SECTION 103: Spills of this product over the RQ (reportable quantity) must be reported to the National Response Center. The RQ for this product, based on the RQ for Ethylene Glycol (60% maximum) of 5,000 lbs., is 8,333 lbs. Many states have more stringent release reporting requirements. Report spills required under federal, state and local regulations.

EPA SARA 311/312 HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Acute health, chronic health

EPA SARA 313: This Product Contains the Following Chemicals Subject to Annual Release Reporting Requirements Under SARA Title III, Section 313 (40 CFR 372):

Ethylene Glycol	107-21-1	30-60%

PROTECTION OF STRATOSPHERIC OZONE: This product is not known to contain or to have been manufactured with ozone depleting substances as defined in 40 CFR Part 82, Appendix A to Subpart A.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: This product contains the following chemicals regulated under California Proposition 65:

Ethylene Glycol	107-21-1	30-60%	developmental

EPA TSCA INVENTORY: All of the components of this material are listed on or exempt from the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substances Inventory.

EUROPEAN INVENTORY OF EXISTING COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (EINECS): All of the ingredients are listed on or exempt from the EINECS inventory.

AUSTRALIA: All of the ingredients of this product are listed on or exempt from the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances. The sodium salt of 2-ethylhexanoic acid is not listed on the chemical inventory however, it is a reaction by product of the neutralization of antifreeze and therefore is exempt.

JAPAN: All of the ingredients of this product are listed on or exempt from the Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances (MITI) List.

CHINA: All of the ingredients of this product are listed on or exempt from the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China (IECSC).

KOREA: All of the ingredients of this product are listed on or exempt from the Korean Existing Chemical List (KECL).

PHILIPPINES: All of the ingredients of this product are listed on or exempt from the Philippine Inventory of Chemical and Chemical Substance (PICCS)

NEW ZEALAND: All of the components of this product are listed on or exempt from the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals. (NZIoC)

16. Other Information

NFPA RATING - FIRE: 1 HEALTH: 2 INSTABILITY: 0

REVISION SUMMARY: Section 1: Part Number

SDS Date of Preparation/Revision: September 17, 2019

This SDS is directed to professional users and bulk handlers of the product. Consumer products are labeled in accordance with Federal Hazardous Substances Act regulations.

While Prestone Products Corporation believes that the data contained herein are factual and the opinions expressed are those of qualified experts regarding the results of the tests conducted, the data are not to be taken as a warranty or representation for which Prestone Products Corporation assumes legal responsibility. They are offered solely for your consideration, investigation and verification. Any use of these data and information must be determined by the user to be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.

USED OIL

Danger!

Hazard Statement(s) Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin & eye irritation. May cause or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause genetic defects and cancer. May damage fertility/ unborn child. Causes damage to kidneys, central nervous system, and lungs. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. **Precautionary Statement(s) Prevention** Do not breathe fumes, vapor, or spray. Wash after handling. Use only in a well-ventilated area. **Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.** Wear PPE. **Response** IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air & keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER. **Do NOT induce vomiting. Storage** in a well-ventilated place. Keep container closed. **Disposal** according to with all applicable regulations. **SAFETY KLEEN* See Safety Data Sheet for further details * 800.323.5040**

USED ANTIFREEZE

Danger!

Hazard Statement(s) Causes skin irritation & serious eye irritation. May damage fertility/unborn child. Causes damage to central nervous system, heart, kidneys, and respiratory. **Precautionary Statement(s) Prevention** Do not breathe vapor or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear PPE. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using product. **Response** IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air & keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if feel unwell. IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing, wash before reuse. 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. **Storage** Keep container tightly closed. **Disposal** in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations. **SAFETY KLEEN See SDS for further details 800.323.5040**

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 CHEMICAL IDENTIFIER AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Chevron and Texaco Unleaded Gasolines (All Grades)

Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restrictions on Use: Fuel
Synonyms: Automotive; Calco Mid-Grade Unleaded Gasoline; Calco Premium Gasoline; Calco Regular Unleaded Gasoline; CHEVRON and TEXACO MID-GRADE UNLEADED GASOLINES; CHEVRON and TEXACO PREMIUM UNLEADED GASOLINES; CHEVRON and TEXACO REGULAR UNLEADED GASOLINES; Chevron Mid-Grade Unleaded Gasoline; Chevron Plus Unleaded Gasoline; Chevron Premium Unleaded Gasoline; Chevron Regular Unleaded Gasoline; Chevron Supreme Plus Unleaded Gasoline; Chevron Supreme Unleaded Gasoline; Chevron UL/CQ Gasoline; GASOLINE (GENERIC); Gasolines; Texaco Power Plus Gasoline; Texaco Power Premium Unleaded Gasoline; Texaco Unleaded Gasoline; UNLEADED GASOLINE FOR EXPORT
Company Identification
Chevron Products Company
5001 Executive Parkway, Suite 200
San Ramon, CA 94583
United States of America

Transportation Emergency Response
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887
Health Emergency
Chevron Emergency & Information Center: Located in the USA. International collect calls accepted. (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623
Product Information
Product Information: (800) 582-3835
SDS Requests: lubemsds@chevron.com

SPECIAL NOTES: This MSDS applies to: all motor gasoline.

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION:
- Flammable liquid: Category 1.
- Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.
- Carcinogen: Category 1B.
- Eye irritation: Category 2A.
- Germ Cell Mutagen: Category 1B.
- Reproductive toxicant (developmental): Category 2.
- Skin irritation: Category 2.
- Target organ toxicant (central nervous system): Category 3.
- Target organ toxicant (repeated exposure): Category 2.
- Acute aquatic toxicant: Category 2.
- Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 2.

Signal Word: Danger
Physical Hazards:
- Extremely flammable liquid and vapour (H224).

Health Hazards:
- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways (H304).
- Causes skin irritation (H315).
- Causes serious eye irritation (H319).
- May cause drowsiness or dizziness (H336).
- May cause genetic defects (H340).
- May cause cancer (H350).
- Suspected of damaging the unborn child (H361D).
- May cause damage to organs (Blood/Blood Forming Organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure (H373).

Environmental Hazards:
- Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects (H411).

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:
General:
- Keep out of reach of children (P102).
- Read label before use (P103).

Prevention:
- Obtain special instructions before use (P201).
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood (P202).
- Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking (P210).
- Keep container tightly closed (P233).
- Keep cool (P235).
- Ground and bond container and receiving equipment (P240).
- Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment (P241).
- Use non-sparking tools (P242).
- Take action to prevent static discharge (P243).
- Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray (P260).
- Wash thoroughly after handling (P264).
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area (P271).
- Avoid release to the environment (P273).
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (P280).

Response:
- IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician (P301+P310).
- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower (P303+P361+P353).
- IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing (P304+P340).
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing (P305+P351+P338).
- IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention (P308+P313).
- Specific treatment (see Notes to Physician on this label) (P321).
- Do NOT induce vomiting (P331).
- If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention (P332+P313).

- If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention (P337+P313).
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse (P363).
- In case of fire: Use media specified in the SDS to extinguish (P370+P378).
- Collect spillage (P391).

Storage:
- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed (P403+P233).
- Store locked up (P405).

Disposal:
- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations (P501).

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This material is a mixture.

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT
Gasoline	86290-81-5	100 %volume
Toluene	108-88-3	1 - 35 %volume
Pentane, 2,2,4-trimethyl-	540-84-1	10 - 15 %volume
Xylene	1330-20-7	1 - 15 %volume
Trimethylbenzene (3 isomers: 1,2,3-; 1,2,4-; 1,3,5-isomer)	25551-13-7	5 - 10 %volume
Pentane isomers (pentanes)	Mixture	1 - 13 %volume
Butane	106-97-8	1 - 12 %volume
Ethanol	64-17-5	0 - 10 %volume
Hexane	110-54-3	1 - 5 %volume
Benzene	71-43-2	0.1 - 5 %volume
Heptane	142-82-5	1 - 4 %volume
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1 - 3 %volume
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1 - 3 %volume
Methylcyclohexane	108-87-2	1 - 2 %volume
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.1 - 2 %volume

Motor gasoline is considered a mixture by EPA under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The refinery streams used to blend motor gasoline are all on the TSCA Chemical Substances Inventory. The appropriate CAS number for refinery blended motor gasoline is 86290-81-5. The product specifications of motor gasoline sold in your area will depend on applicable Federal and State regulations.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: Flush eyes with water immediately while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if worn, after initial flushing, and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.
Skin: Wash skin with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.
Ingestion: If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue or if any other symptoms develop.
Note to Physicians: Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which may cause pneumonitis.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry Chemical, CO2, Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) or alcohol resistant foam.
Unusual Fire Hazards: See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: No data available

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:
Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.
Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures:
Eliminate all sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. If this material is released into the work area, evacuate the area immediately. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.
Environmental Precautions:
Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater.
Methods and Material For Containment and Cleaning Up:
Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.
Reporting:
Report spills to local authorities as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

General Handling Information: Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.
Precautionary Measures: This product presents an extreme fire hazard. Liquid very quickly evaporates, even at low temperatures, and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Never siphon gasoline by mouth.
Do not store in open or unlabeled containers. READ AND OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS ON PRODUCT LABEL. Use only as a motor fuel. Do not use for cleaning, pressure appliance fuel, or any other such use. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep out of the reach of children.
Static Hazard: Improper filling of portable gasoline containers creates danger of fire. Only dispense gasoline into approved and properly labeled gasoline containers. Always place portable containers on the ground. Be sure pump nozzle is in contact with the container while filling. Do not use a nozzle's lock-open device. Do not fill portable containers that are inside a vehicle or truck/trailer bed.

Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be 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.
Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty

container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

General Storage Information: DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks, flames, or hot surfaces . USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed when not in use.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:
Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the workplace when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment (PPE). If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, refer to PPE information below.

Factors that affect PPE include, but are not limited to: properties of the chemical, other chemicals which may contact the same PPE, physical requirements (fit & sizing, cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection, etc.), and potential allergic reactions to the PPE material. It is the responsibility of the user to read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances. Refer to appropriate CEN standards.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Use general ventilation, local exhaust ventilation, or a combination of both.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
Eye/Face Protection: Wear protective equipment to prevent eye contact. Selection of protective equipment may include safety glasses, chemical goggles, face shields, or a combination depending on the work operations conducted.
Skin Protection: Wear chemical personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent skin contact. Selection of chemical protective clothing should be performed by an Occupational Hygienist or Safety Professional and be based upon applicable standards (ASTM F739 or EN 374). Using chemical PPE depends upon operations conducted and may include chemical gloves, boots, chemical apron, chemical suit, and complete facial protection. Refer to PPE manufacturers to obtain breakthrough time information to determine how long PPE can be used before it needs to be replaced. Unless specific glove manufacturer data indicates otherwise, the below table is based upon available industry data to assist in the glove selection process and is intended to be used as reference only.

Chemical Glove Material	Thickness (mm)	Typical Breakthrough Time (minutes)
Butyl	0.7	7
Neoprene	0.61	7
Nitrile	0.8	60
Nitrile	0.23	2
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	1.1	2
Viton Butyl	0.3	120

Respiratory Protection: Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended occupational exposure limits for jurisdiction of use. If airborne concentrations are above the acceptable limits, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from this material, such as: Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors. When used as a fuel, this material can produce carbon monoxide in the exhaust. Determine if airborne concentrations are below the occupational exposure limit for carbon

monoxide. If not, wear an approved positive-pressure air-supplying respirator.
Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Country/ Agency	Form	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
Gasoline	ACGIH	Vapor	300 ppm	500 ppm	--	A3
Gasoline	ACGIH	--	300 ppm	500 ppm	--	--
Toluene	ACGIH	--	20 ppm	--	--	--
Toluene	JSOH	--	188 mg/m3	--	--	Skin
Pentane, 2,2,4-trimethyl-	ACGIH	--	300 ppm	--	--	--
Pentane, 2,2,4-trimethyl-	JSOH	--	1400 mg/m3	--	--	--
Xylene	ACGIH	--	20 ppm	--	--	--
Xylene	JSOH	--	217 mg/m3	--	--	--
Trimethylbenzene (3 isomers: 1,2,3-; 1,2,4-; 1,3,5- isomer)	ACGIH	--	10 ppm	--	--	--
Butane	ACGIH	--	--	1000 ppm	--	--
Butane	JSOH	--	1200 mg/m3	--	--	--
Ethanol	ACGIH	--	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	--	A4
Hexane	ACGIH	--	50 ppm	--	--	Skin
Hexane	JSOH	--	140 mg/m3	--	--	Skin
Benzene	ACGIH	Vapor	0.50 ppm	2.50 ppm	--	--
Benzene	ACGIH	--	0.05 ppm	2.50 ppm	--	Skin
Benzene	CVX	Vapor	0.50 ppm	2.50 ppm	--	--
Heptane	ACGIH	--	400 ppm	500 ppm	--	--
Heptane	JSOH	--	820 mg/m3	--	--	--
Cyclohexane	ACGIH	--	100 ppm	--	--	--
Cyclohexane	JSOH	--	520 mg/m3	--	--	--
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	Vapor	100 ppm	--	--	--
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	--	20 ppm	--	--	--
Ethylbenzene	JSOH	--	87 mg/m3	--	--	Skin
Methylcyclohexane	ACGIH	--	400 ppm	--	--	--
Methylcyclohexane	JSOH	--	1600 mg/m3	--	--	--
Naphthalene	ACGIH	Vapor	10 ppm	15 ppm	--	A4 Skin
Naphthalene	ACGIH	--	10 ppm	--	--	Skin

Consult local authorities for appropriate values.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Attention: the data below are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

Color: Colorless to yellow
Physical State: Liquid
Odor: Petroleum odor
Odor Threshold: No data available
pH: Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure: 5 psi - 15.50 psi (Typical) @ 37.8 °C (100 °F)
Relative Vapor Density: 3 - 4 (Typical)
Particle Characteristics: No data available
Boiling Point: 27.2°C (81°F) - 52.8°C (127°F) (Typical)

Solubility: Negligible
Freezing Point: Not Applicable
Melting Point: Not Applicable
Specific Gravity: 0.70 g/ml - 0.80 g/ml @ 15.6°C (60.1°F) (Typical)
Density: No data available
Viscosity: <1 SUS @ 37.8°C (100°F)
Evaporation Rate: No data available
n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: 2 - 7
Combustion Characteristics (Solids/Gases): No data available
Decomposition Temperature: No data available
Boiling Range: No data available

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:
Flashpoint: (Tagliabue Closed Cup ASTM D56) < -45 °C (< -49 °F)

Autoignition: > 280 °C (> 536 °F)
Flammability (solid, gas): Not Applicable
Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: 1.4 Upper: 7.6

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: May react with strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.
Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Incompatibility With Other Materials: Not applicable
Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known (None expected)
Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 HAZARD INFORMATION

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS
Eye: Contact with the eyes causes severe irritation. Symptoms may include pain, tearing, reddening, swelling and impaired vision.
Eye Irritation: This material causes serious eye irritation. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for product components.

Skin: Contact with the skin causes irritation. Skin contact may cause drying or defatting of the skin. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response.
Acute Dermal Toxicity: LD50: >3.75 g/kg (rabbit).
Skin Irritation: For a 4-hour exposure, the Primary Irritation Index (PII) in rabbits is: 4.8/8.0.
Skin Sensitization: This material did not cause skin sensitization reactions in a Buehler guinea pig test.

Ingestion: Highly toxic; may be fatal if swallowed. Because of its low viscosity, this material can directly enter the lungs, if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. May be irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Symptoms may include pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.
Acute Oral Toxicity: LD50: >5 ml/kg (rat).

Inhalation: Excessive or prolonged breathing of this material may cause central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of

consciousness, coma or death.
Acute Inhalation Toxicity: 4 hour(s) LD50: >20000 mg/m3 (rat).
Acute Toxicity Estimate: Not Determined

DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:
Reproductive Toxicity: Contains material that may cause harm to the unborn child if inhaled above the recommended exposure limit. This material is suspected of damaging the unborn child. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.
Carcinogenicity: Prolonged or repeated exposure to this material may cause cancer. Gasoline has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Whole gasoline exhaust has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains benzene, which has been classified as a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and a Group 1 carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Contains ethylbenzene which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
This material may cause cancer. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: This material may cause genetic defects. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Target Organs: Contains material that may cause damage to the following organ(s) following repeated inhalation at concentrations above the recommended exposure limit: Blood/Blood Forming Organs
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: This material may cause drowsiness or dizziness. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: This material may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.
Aspiration Hazard: This material is considered an aspiration hazard based on the kinematic viscosity of the material.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:
This product contains naphthalene.
GENERAL TOXICITY: Exposure to naphthalene has been reported to cause methemoglobinemia and/or hemolytic anemia, especially in humans deficient in the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. Laboratory animals given repeated oral doses of naphthalene have developed cataracts.
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY AND BIRTH DEFECTS: Naphthalene did not cause birth defects when administered orally to rabbits, rats, and mice during pregnancy, but slightly reduced litter size in mice at dose levels that were lethal to the pregnant females. Naphthalene has been reported to cross the human placenta. GENETIC TOXICITY: Naphthalene caused chromosome aberrations and sister chromatid exchanges in Chinese hamster ovary cells, but was not a mutagen in several other in-vitro tests.CARCINOGENICITY: In a study conducted by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), mice exposed to 10 or 30 ppm of naphthalene by inhalation daily for two years had chronic inflammation of the nose and lungs and increased incidences of metaplasia in those tissues. The incidence of benign lung tumors (alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas) was significantly increased in the high-dose female group but not in the male groups. In another two-year inhalation study conducted by NTP, exposure of rats to 10, 30,

and 60 ppm naphthalene caused increases in the incidences of a variety of nonneoplastic lesions in the nose. Increases in nasal tumors were seen in both sexes, including olfactory neuroblastomas in females at 60 ppm and adenomas of the respiratory epithelium in males at all exposure levels. The relevance of these effects to humans has not been established. No carcinogenic effect was reported in a 2-year feeding study in rats receiving naphthalene at 41 mg/kg/day.

This product contains cyclohexane.
Cyclohexane primarily affects the central nervous systems of laboratory animals and humans. Acute or prolonged inhalation of cyclohexane at levels below the recommended exposure limits does not result in toxic effects while acute exposures to levels above these recommended limits can cause reversible central nervous system depression. Prolonged exposures of laboratory animals to high levels (up to low thousands of parts per million) have also caused reversible effects which included hyperactivity, diminished response to stimuli, and adaptive liver changes while very high levels (high thousands of parts per million) were fatal. No developmental effects were seen in rats or rabbits following exposures of up to 7000 ppm cyclohexane. No reproductive effects occurred in rats, although postnatal pup growth was reduced at 7000 ppm in a similar manner as observed in the parental animals. Cyclohexane has not been shown to be mutagenic in several in vitro and in vivo assays and has not produced tumors in several dermal application long-term bioassays. Based on these results and the lack of any mutagenic or genotoxic metabolites, cyclohexane is not expected to be mutagenic or genotoxic. Following dermal exposure, cyclohexane is rapidly absorbed, metabolized,and excreted.

This product contains butane.
An atmospheric concentration of 100,000 ppm (10%) butane is not noticeably irritating to the eyes, nose or respiratory tract, but will produce slight dizziness in a few minutes of exposure. No chronic systemic effect has been reported from occupational exposure.

This product contains benzene.
GENETIC TOXICITY/CANCER: Repeated or prolonged breathing of benzene vapor has been associated with the development of chromosomal damage in experimental animals and various blood diseases in humans ranging from aplastic anemia to leukemia (a form of cancer). All of these diseases can be fatal. In some individuals, benzene exposure can sensitize cardiac tissue to epinephrine which may precipitate fatal ventricular fibrillation.
REPRODUCTIVE/DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: No birth defects have been shown to occur in pregnant laboratory animals exposed to doses not toxic to the mother. However, some evidence of fetal toxicity such as delayed physical development has been seen at such levels. The available information on the effects of benzene on human pregnancies is inadequate but it has been established that benzene can cross the human placenta.
OCCUPATIONAL: The OSHA Benzene Standard (29 CFR 1910.1028) contains detailed requirements for training, exposure monitoring, respiratory protection and medical surveillance triggered by the exposure level. Refer to the OSHA Standard before using this product.

This product contains n-hexane.
TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY: Prolonged or repeated ingestion, skin contact or breathing of vapors of n-hexane has been shown to cause peripheral neuropathy. Recovery ranges from no recovery to complete recovery depending upon the severity of the nerve damage. Exposure to 1000 ppm n-hexane for 18 hr/day for 61 days has been shown to cause testicular damage in rats. However, when rats were exposed to higher concentrations for shorter daily periods (10,000 ppm for 6 h/day, 5 days/wk for 13 weeks), no testicular lesions were seen.
CARCINOGENICITY: Chronic exposure to commercial hexane (52% n-hexane) at a concentration of 9000ppm was not carcinogenic to rats or to male mice, but did result in an increased incidence of liver tumors in female mice. No carcinogenic effects were observed in female mice exposed to 900 or 3000 ppm hexane or in male mice. The relevance for humans of these hexane-induced mouse liver tumors is questionable.
GENETIC TOXICITY: n-Hexane caused chromosome aberrations in bone marrow of rats, but was

negative in the AMES and mouse lymphoma tests.

This product contains ethanol (ethyl alcohol).
Chronic ingestion of ethanol can damage the liver, nervous system and heart. Chronic heavy consumption of alcoholic beverages has been associated with an increased risk of cancer. Ingestion of ethanol during pregnancy can cause human birth defects such as fetal alcohol syndrome.

Gasolines are highly volatile and can produce significant concentrations of vapor at ambient temperatures. Gasoline vapor is heavier than air and at high concentrations may accumulate in confined spaces to present both safety and health hazards. When vapor exposures are low, or short duration and infrequent, such as during refueling and tanker loading/unloading, neither total hydrocarbon nor components such as benzene are likely to result in any adverse health effects. In situations such as accidents or spills where exposure to gasoline vapor is potentially high, attention should be paid to potential toxic effects of specific components. Information about specific components in gasoline can be found in Sections 2/3, 8 and 15 of this MSDS. More detailed information on the health hazards of specific gasoline components can be obtained calling the Chevron Emergency Information Center (see Section 1 for phone numbers).

Pathological misuse of solvents and gasoline, involving repeated and prolonged exposure to high concentrations of vapor is a significant exposure on which there are many reports in the medical literature. As with other solvents, persistent abuse involving repeated and prolonged exposures to high concentrations of vapor has been reported to result in central nervous system damage and eventually, death. In a study in which ten human volunteers were exposed for 30 minutes to approximately 200, 500 or 1000 ppm concentrations of gasoline vapor, irritation of the eyes was the only significant effect observed, based on both subjective and objective assessments.

Lifetime inhalation of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline at 2056 ppm has caused increased liver tumors in female mice and kidney cancer in male rats. In their 1988 review of carcinogenic risk from gasoline, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) noted that, because published epidemiology studies did not include any exposure data, only occupations where gasoline exposure may have occurred were reviewed. These included gasoline service station attendants and automobile mechanics. IARC also noted that there was no opportunity to separate effects of combustion products from those of gasoline itself. Although IARC allocated gasoline a final overall classification of Group 2B, i.e. possibly carcinogenic to humans, this was based on limited evidence in experimental animals plus supporting evidence including the presence in gasoline of benzene. The actual evidence for carcinogenicity in humans was considered inadequate.

MUTAGENICITY: Gasoline was not mutagenic, with or without activation, in the Ames assay (Salmonella typhimurium), Saccharamyces cerevisesae, or mouse lymphoma assays. In addition, point mutations were not induced in human lymphocytes. Gasoline was not mutagenic when tested in the mouse dominant lethal assay. Administration of gasoline to rats did not cause chomosomal aberrations in their bone marrow cells. EPIDEMIOLOGY: To explore the health effects of workers potentially exposed to gasoline vapors in the marketing and distribution sectors of the petroleum industry, the American Petroleum Institute sponsored a cohort mortality study (Publication 4555), a nested case-control study (Publication 4551), and an exposure assessment study (Publication 4552). Histories of exposure to gasoline were reconstructed for cohort of more than 18,000 employees from four companies for the time period between 1946 and 1985. The results of the cohort mortality study indicated that there was no increased mortality from either kidney cancer or leukemia among marketing and marine distribution employees who were exposed to gasoline in the petroleum industry, when compared to the general population. More importantly, based on internal comparisons, there was no association between mortality from kidney cancer or leukemia and various indices of gasoline exposure. In particular, neither duration of employment, duration of exposure, age at first exposure, year of first exposure, job category, cumulative exposure, frequency of peak exposure, nor average intensity of exposure had any effect on kidney cancer or leukemia mortality. The results of the nested case-control study confirmed the findings of the original cohort study. That is, exposure to gasoline at the levels experienced by this cohort of distribution workers is not a significant risk factor for leukemia (all cell types), acute myeloid leukemia, kidney cancer or multiple myeloma.

This product contains ethylbenzene.
BIRTH DEFECTS AND REPRODUCTION: Ethylbenzene is not expected to cause birth defects or other developmental effects based on well-conducted studies in rabbits and rats sponsored by NIOSH. Other studies in rats and mice which reported urinary tract malformations have many deficiencies and have limited usefulness in evaluating human risk. Reproductive effects are not expected based on a NIOSH study of fertility, and lack of effects observed for sperm counts and motility, estrous cycle and pathology of reproductive organs following repeated exposures. HEARING: Statistically significant losses in outer hair cells (OHCs) were observed in rats exposed to >=200 ppm ethylbenzene, 6 hours/day, 6 days/week for 13 weeks, after an 8-week recovery period. Following longer exposure, inner hair cells losses were also observed in rats exposed to >= 600 ppm ethylbenzene, but only occasionally in rats exposed to 400 ppm. The Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level in rats (LOAEL) was 200 ppm for losses of OHCs. Guinea pigs exposed to ethylbenzene at 2,500 ppm, 6 hours/day for 5 days did not show auditory deficits or losses in OHCs. The concentration of ethylbenzene used in the JP-8 study was approximately 10 ppm. GENETIC TOXICITY: Ethylbenzene tested negative in the bacterial mutation test, Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell in vitro assay, sister chromatid exchange assay and an unscheduled DNA synthesis assay. Conflicting results have been reported for the mouse lymphoma cell assay. Increased micronuclei were reported in an in vitro Syrian hamster embryo cell assay; however, two in vivo micronuclei studies in mice were negative. In Syrian hamster embryo cells in vitro, cell transformation was observed at 7 days of incubation but not at 24 hours. Based on these results, ethylbenzene is not expected to be mutagenic or clastogenic. CARCINOGENICITY: In studies conducted by the National Toxicology Program, rats and mice were exposed to ethylbenzene at 25, 250 and 750 ppm for six hours per day, five days per week for 103 weeks. In rats exposed to 750 ppm, the incidence of kidney tubule hyperplasia and tumors was increased. Testicular tumors develop spontaneously in nearly all rats if allowed to complete their natural life span; in this study, the development of these tumors appeared to be enhanced in male rats exposed to 750 ppm. In mice, the incidences of lung tumors in males and liver tumors in females exposed to 750 ppm were increased as compared to control mice but were within the range of incidences observed historically in control mice. Other liver effects were observed in male mice exposed to 250 and 750 ppm. The incidences of hyperplasia were increased in the pituitary gland in female mice at 250 and 750 ppm and in the thyroid in male and female mice at 750 ppm.

This product contains toluene.
GENERAL TOXICITY: The primary effects of exposure to toluene in animals and humans are on the central nervous system. Solvent abusers, who typically inhale high concentrations (thousands of ppm) for brief periods of time, in addition to experiencing respiratory tract irritation, often suffer permanent central nervous system effects that include tremors, staggered gait, impaired speech, hearing and vision loss, and changes in brain tissue. Death in some solvent abusers has been attributed to cardiac arrhythmias, which appear to be have been triggered by epinephrine acting on solvent sensitized cardiac tissue. Although liver and kidney effects have been seen in some solvent abusers, results of animal testing with toluene do not support these as primary target organs.
HEARING: Humans who were occupationally exposed to concentrations of toluene as low as 100 ppm for long periods of time have experienced hearing deficits. Hearing loss, as demonstrated using behavioral and electrophysiological testing as well as by observation of structural damage to cochlear hair cells, occurred in experimental animals exposed to toluene. It also appears that toluene exposure and noise may interact to produce hearing deficits.
COLOR VISION: In a single study of workers exposed to toluene at levels under 50 ppm, small decreases in the ability to discriminate colors in the blue-yellow range have been reported for female workers. This effect, which should be investigated further, is very subtle and would not likely have been noticed by the people tested.
REPRODUCTIVE/DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Toluene may also cause mental and/or growth retardation in the children of female solvent abusers who directly inhale toluene (usually at thousands of ppm) when they are pregnant. Toluene caused growth retardation in rats and rabbits when administered at doses that were toxic to the mothers. In rats, concentrations of up to 5000 ppm did not cause birth defects. No effects were observed in the offspring at doses that did not intoxicate the pregnant animals. The exposure level at which no effects were seen (No Observed Effect Level, NOEL) is 750 ppm in the

rat and 500 ppm in the rabbit.

This product contains xylene.
ACUTE TOXICITY: The primary effects of exposure to xylene in animals and humans are on the central nervous system. In addition,in some individuals, xylene exposure can sensitize cardiac tissue to epinephrine which may precipitate fatal ventricular fibrillation. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Xylene has been reported to cause developmental toxicity in rats and mice exposed by inhalation during pregnancy. The effects noted consisted of delayed development and minor skeletal variations. In addition, when pregnant mice were exposed by ingestion to a level that killed nearly one-third of the test group, lethality (resorptions) and malformations (primarily cleft palate) occurred. Since xylene can cross the placenta, it may be appropriate to prevent exposure during pregnancy. GENETIC TOXICITY/CARCINOGENICITY: Xylene was not genotoxic in several mutagenicity testing assays including the Ames test. In a cancer study sponsored by the National Toxicology Program (NTP),technical grade xylene gave no evidence of carcinogenicity in rats or mice dosed daily for two years. HEARING: Mixed xylenes have been shown to cause measurable hearing loss in rats exposed to 800 ppm in the air for 14 hours per day for six weeks. Exposure to 1450 ppm xylene for 8 hours caused hearing loss while exposure to 1700 ppm for 4 hours did not. Although no information is available for lower concentrations, other chemicals that cause hearing loss in rats at relatively high concentrations do not cause hearing loss in rats at low concentrations. Worker exposure to xylenes at the permissible exposure limit (100 ppm, time-weighted average) is not expected to cause hearing loss.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY
Gasoline studies have been conducted in the laboratory under a variety of test conditions with a range of fish and invertebrate species. An even more extensive database is available on the aquatic toxicity of individual aromatic constituents. The majority of published studies do not identify the type of gasoline evaluated, or even provide distinguishing characteristics such as aromatic content or presence of lead alkyls. As a result, comparison of results among studies using open and closed vessels, different ages and species of test animals and different gasoline types, is difficult.

The bulk of the available literature on gasoline relates to the environmental impact of monoaromatic (BTEX) and diaromatic (naphthalene, methylnaphthalenes) constituents. In general, non-oxygenated gasoline exhibits some short-term toxicity to freshwater and marine organisms, especially under closed vessel or flow-through exposure conditions in the laboratory. The components which are the most prominent in the water soluble fraction and cause aquatic toxicity, are also highly volatile and can be readily biodegraded by microorganisms.

This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

48 hour(s) LC50: 3.0 mg/l (Daphnia magna)
96 hour(s) LC50: 1.8 mg/l (Mysidopsis bahia)
96 hour(s) LC50: 8.3 mg/l (Cyprinodon variegatus)
96 hour(s) LC50: 2.7 mg/l (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

MOBILITY IN SOIL
No data available.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY
This material is expected to be readily biodegradable. Following spillage, the more volatile components of gasoline will be rapidly lost, with concurrent dissolution of these and other constituents into the water. Factors such as local environmental conditions (temperature, wind, mixing or wave action, soil type, etc), photo-oxidation, biodegradation and adsorption onto suspended sediments, can contribute to the

weathering of spilled gasoline.

The aqueous solubility of non-oxygenated unleaded gasoline, based on analysis of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene+xylenes and naphthalene, is reported to be 112 mg/l. Solubility data on individual gasoline constituents also available.

The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

POTENTIAL TO BIOACCUMULATE
Bioconcentration Factor: No data available.
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: 2 - 7

ADVERSE EFFECTS FOR OZONE LAYER:
No data available.

SECTION 13 NOTES ON DISPOSAL

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by international, country, or local laws and regulations.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

UN Shipping Description: UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II

IMO/IMDG Shipping Description: UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II, FLASH POINT SEE SECTION 9, MARINE POLLUTANT (GASOLINE)

ICAO/IATA Shipping Description: UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II

Domestic Regulatory Information
Land Regulatory Information: subject to the provisions of the Fire Service Act
Maritime Regulatory Information: subject to the provisions of the Ship Safety Act
Aviation Regulatory Information: subject to the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:
01-1=IARC Group 1
01-2A=IARC Group 2A
01-2B=IARC Group 2B
02-1=PRTR (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) Class 1
02-2=PRTR (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) Class 2
03-1=Industrial Safety and Health Law (Harmful Substances, etc., Prohibited for Manufacture)
03-2=Industrial Safety and Health Law (Harmful Substances Subject to Obtaining Permission for Manufacturing)
03-3=Industrial Safety and Health Law (Harmful Substances Whose Names, etc., are to Be Indicated)
03-4=Industrial Safety and Health Law (Notifiable Substances)
04-1=Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law (Poisonous substance)
04-2=Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law (Deleterious substance)

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.

Gasoline	01-2B
Toluene	02-1, 03-3, 03-4, 04-2
Pentane, 2,2,4-trimethyl-	02-2, 03-3
Xylene	02-1, 03-3, 03-4, 04-2
Trimethylbenzene (3 isomers: 1,2,3-; 1,2,4-; 1,3,5-isomer)	02-1, 03-3, 03-4
Butane	03-3, 03-4
Ethanol	01-1, 03-3, 03-4
Hexane	02-1, 03-3, 03-4
Benzene	01-1, 02-1, 03-1, 03-3, 03-4
Heptane	02-1, 03-3, 03-4
Cyclohexane	02-1, 03-3, 03-4
Ethylbenzene	01-2B, 02-1, 03-3, 03-4
Methylcyclohexane	03-3, 03-4
Naphthalene	01-1, 01-2B, 02-1, 03-3, 03-4

JAPANESE FIRE LAW: Group 4, Class 1 Petroleum

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:
All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AIIC (Australia), DSL (Canada), EINECS (European Union), KECI (Korea), NZIoC (New Zealand), PICCS (Philippines), TCSI (Taiwan).

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

REVISION STATEMENT: SECTION 08 - Engineering Control Measures information was modified.
SECTION 08 - General Considerations information was modified.
SECTION 08 - Occupational Exposure Limit Table information was modified.
SECTION 08 - Personal Protective Equipment List information was deleted.
SECTION 08 - Personal Protective Equipment information was added.
SECTION 08 - Skin Protection information was modified.
SECTION 15 - Regulatory Information information was modified.

Revision Date: 2023/03/01

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV - Threshold Limit Value	TWA - Time Weighted Average
STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
	CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number
ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
API - American Petroleum Institute	SDS - Safety Data Sheet
CVX - Chevron	NFPA - National Fire Protection Association (USA)
	NTP - National Toxicology Program (USA)
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer	

Prepared according to JIS Z 7253:2019 / JIS Z 7252:2019 by Chevron Technical Center, 6001 Bollinger Canyon Road, San Ramon, CA 94583.

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is

furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DIESEL FUEL No. 2

Product Use: Fuel Oil
Product Number(s): 180004, 180005, 180006, 180007, 180008, 180009, 180010, 180011, 180012, 180013, 180014, 180015, 180016, 180017, 180020, 180178, 180179, 180181, 180182, 180184, 180185, 180191, 180205, 180206
Company Identification
Chevron Canada Ltd.
1200-1050 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 3T4
Canada

Transportation Emergency Response
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887
Health Emergency
Chevron Emergency & Information Center: Located in the USA. International collect calls accepted. (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623
Product Information
Technical Information: (510) 242-5357

SPECIAL NOTES: This SDS covers all Chevron, Texaco and Calco CARB & non-CARB Diesel No. 2 Fuels. The sulfur content is less than 0.5% (mass). Red dye is added to non-taxable fuel. (SDS 6894)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION: Flammable liquid: Category 3. Aspiration toxicant: Category 1. Carcinogen: Category 1B. Skin irritation: Category 2. Target organ toxicant (repeated exposure): Category 2. Target organ toxicant (central nervous system): Category 3. Acute inhalation toxicant: Category 4. Acute aquatic toxicant: Category 2. Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 2.

Signal Word: Danger

Physical Hazards: Flammable liquid and vapour (H226).

Health Hazards: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways (H304). May cause cancer (H350). Causes skin irritation (H315). Harmful if inhaled (H332). May cause drowsiness or dizziness (H336).

Target Organs:
May cause damage to organs (Blood/Blood Forming Organs, Liver, Thymus) through prolonged or repeated

exposure (H373).

Environmental Hazards: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects (H411).

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:
General: Keep out of reach of children (P102). Read label before use (P103).
Prevention: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood (P202). Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking (P210). Obtain special instructions before use (P201). Ground and bond container and receiving equipment (P240). Keep container tightly closed (P233). Avoid release to the environment (P273). Wash thoroughly after handling (P264). Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment (P241). Use non-sparking tools (P242). Take action to prevent static discharge (P243). Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray (P260). Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area (P271). Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (P280).
Response: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing (P304+P340). Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell (P312). IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower (P303+P361+P353). If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention (P332+P313). IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor (P301+P310). Do NOT induce vomiting (P331). IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention (P308+P313). In case of fire: Use media specified in the SDS to extinguish (P370+P378). Specific treatment (see Notes to Physician on this label) (P321). Collect spillage (P391).
Storage: Store locked up (P405). Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed (P403+P233). Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool (P403+P235).
Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations (P501).

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT
Total sulfur	Mixture	0 - 5000 ppm
Diesel Fuel No. 2	68476-34-6	80 - 100 %volume
Renewable Diesel	Mixture	10 - 30 %volume
Fatty Acid Methyl Esters (FAME)	Mixture	0 - 5 %volume
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.1 - 1 %volume

Note that the actual concentration or concentration range of some or all of the above ingredients is considered confidential business information and is being withheld as permitted by WHMIS 2015.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures
Eye: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove contact lenses, if worn, and flush eyes with water.
Skin: Wash skin with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.
Ingestion: If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue or if any other symptoms develop.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS
Eye: Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.
Skin: Contact with the skin causes irritation. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response.

Ingestion: Highly toxic; may be fatal if swallowed. Because of its low viscosity, this material can directly enter the lungs, if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. May be irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Symptoms may include pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.
Inhalation: May be harmful if inhaled. Excessive or prolonged breathing of this material may cause central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma or death.

DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:
Cancer: Whole diesel engine exhaust has been classified as a Group 2A carcinogen (probably carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Prolonged or repeated exposure to this material may cause cancer. Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
Target Organs: Contains material that may cause damage to the following organ(s) following repeated inhalation at concentrations above the recommended exposure limit based on animal data:Liver Blood/Blood Forming Organs Thymus See Section 11 for additional information. Risk depends on duration and level of exposure.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Note to Physicians: Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which may cause pneumonitis.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames.
Unusual Fire Hazards: See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:
Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.
Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Measures: Eliminate all sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. If this material is released into the work area, evacuate the area immediately. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.
Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.
Reporting: Report spills to local authorities as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Handling Information: Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.

Precautionary Measures: Liquid evaporates and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive force. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches.

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Do not breathe mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep out of the reach of children.

Unusual Handling Hazards: Slow heat generation may occur with oil-soaked rags, spent filter aids and spent absorbent material and may cause spontaneous combustion if stored near combustibles and not handled properly. Store biodiesel soaked rags, filter aids, and spill absorbent material in approved safety disposal containers and dispose of properly. Biodiesel soaked rags may be washed with soap and water and allowed to dry in well ventilated area. WARNING! Do not use as portable heater or appliance fuel. Toxic fumes may accumulate and cause death.

Static Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be 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.

Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

General Storage Information: DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks, flames, or hot surfaces . USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed when not in use.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below the recommended exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eye/Face Protection: No special eye protection is normally required. Where splashing is possible, wear safety glasses with side shields as a good safety practice.

Skin Protection: Wear protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Selection of protective clothing may include gloves, apron, boots, and complete facial protection depending on operations conducted. Suggested materials for protective gloves include: Chlorinated Polyethylene (or Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene), Nitrile Rubber, Polyurethane, Viton.

Respiratory Protection: Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended occupational exposure limits for jurisdiction of use. If airborne concentrations are above the acceptable limits, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from this material, such as: Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors.

When used as a fuel, this material can produce carbon monoxide in the exhaust. Determine if airborne concentrations are below the occupational exposure limit for carbon monoxide. If not, wear an approved positive-pressure air-supplying respirator.

Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide

adequate protection.
Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Country/ Agency	Form	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
Diesel Fuel No. 2	ACGIH	Inhalable fraction and vapor	100 mg/m3	--	--	Skin total hydrocarbon
Diesel Fuel No. 2	ACGIH	Vapor	100 mg/m3	--	--	Skin
Diesel Fuel No. 2	ACGIH	Vapor and aerosol	100 mg/m3	--	--	Skin total hydrocarbon
Diesel Fuel No. 2	CVX	Vapor and aerosol	100 mg/m3	--	--	Skin total hydrocarbon
Naphthalene	ACGIH	Vapor	10 ppm	15 ppm	--	A4 Skin
Naphthalene	ACGIH	--	10 ppm	--	--	Skin

NOTE ON OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS: Consult local authorities for acceptable provincial values in Canada. Consult the Canadian Standards Association Standard Z94.4-2011 Selection, Use and Care of Respirators.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Attention: the data below are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

Color: Varies depending on specification
Physical State: Liquid
Odor: Petroleum odor
Odor Threshold: Not available
pH: Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure: 0.04 kPa (Approximate) @ 40 °C (104 °F)
Vapor Density (Air = 1): >1
Initial Boiling Point: 175.6°C (348.1°F) - 370°C (698°F)
Solubility: Soluble in hydrocarbons; insoluble in water
Freezing Point: Not Applicable
Melting Point: Not Applicable
Specific Gravity: 0.80 - 0.88 @ 15.6°C (60.1°F) (Typical)
Density: Not available
Viscosity: 1.90 cSt - 4.10 cSt @ 40°C (104°F)
Coefficient of Therm. Expansion / °F: Not available
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Decomposition temperature: Not available
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: Not available

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:
Flammability (solid, gas): Not Available

Flashpoint: (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup) 52 °C (125 °F) (Minimum)
Autoignition: 257 °C (494 °F)
Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: 0.6 Upper: 4.7

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: May react with strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.
Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid: Avoid contact with heat, sparks, fire and oxidizing agents
Incompatibility With Other Materials: Not applicable

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known (None expected)
Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: No.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: The eye irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: The skin irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials.

Skin Sensitization: The skin sensitization hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: The acute dermal toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials.

Acute Oral Toxicity: The acute oral toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: The acute inhalation toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials.For additional information on the acute toxicity of the components, call the technical information center.
Acute Toxicity Estimate (inhalation): 1.2 mg/l

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: The hazard evaluation is based on data for components or a similar material.

Carcinogenicity: The hazard evaluation is based on data for components or a similar material.

Reproductive Toxicity: The hazard evaluation is based on data for components or a similar material.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: The hazard evaluation is based on data for components or a similar material.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: The hazard evaluation is based on data for components or a similar material.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:
This product contains gas oils.
CONCAWE (product dossier 95/107) has summarized current health, safety and environmental data available for a number of gas oils, typically hydrodesulfurized middle distillates, CAS 64742-80-9, straight-run middle distillates, CAS 64741-44-2, and/or light cat-cracked distillate CAS 64741-59-9. CARCINOGENICITY: All materials tested have caused the development of skin tumors in mice, but all featured severe skin irritation and sometimes a long latency period before tumors developed. Straight-run and cracked gas oil samples were studied to determine the influence of dermal irritation on the carcinogenic activity of middle distillates. At non-irritant doses the straight-run gas oil was not carcinogenic, but at irritant doses, weak activity was demonstrated. Cracked gas oils, when diluted with mineral oil, demonstrated carcinogenic activity irrespective of the occurrence of skin irritation. Gas oils were tested on male mice to study tumor initiating/promoting activity. The results demonstrated that while a straight-run gas oil sample was neither an initiator or promotor, a blend of straight-run and FCC stock was both a tumor initiator and a promoter.
GENOTOXICITY: Hydrotreated & hydrodesulfurized gas oils range in activity from inactive to weakly positive in in-vitro bacterial mutagenicity assays. Mouse lymphoma assays on straight-run gas oils without subsequent hydrodesulphurization gave positive results in the presence of S9 metabolic activation. In-vivo bone marrow cytogenetics and sister chromatic exchange assay exhibited no activity for straight-run components with or without hydrodesulphurization. Thermally or catalytically cracked gas oils tested with in-vitro bacterial mutagenicity assays in the presence of S9 metabolic activation were shown to be mutagenic. In-vitro sister chromatic exchange assays on cracked gas oil gave equivocal results both with and without S9 metabolic activation. In-vivo bone marrow cytogenetics assay was inactive for two cracked gas oil samples. Three hydrocracked gas oils were tested with in-vitro bacterial mutagenicity assays with S9, and one of the three gave positive results. Twelve distillate fuel samples were tested with in-vitro bacterial mutagenicity assays & with S9 metabolic activation and showed negative to weakly positive results. In one series, activity was shown to be related to the PCA content of samples tested.

Two in-vivo studies were also conducted. A mouse dominant lethal assay was negative for a sample of diesel fuel. In the other study, 9 samples of No 2 heating oil containing 50% cracked stocks caused a slight increase in the number of chromosomal aberrations in bone marrow cytogenetics assays. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Diesel fuel vapor did not cause fetotoxic or teratogenic effects when pregnant rats were exposed on days 6-15 of pregnancy. Gas oils were applied to the skin of pregnant rats daily on days 0-19 of gestation. All but one (coker light gas oil) caused fetotoxicity (increased resorptions, reduced litter weight, reduced litter size) at dose levels that were also maternally toxic.

The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has recommended that whole diesel exhaust be regarded as potentially causing cancer. This recommendation was based on test results showing increased lung cancer in laboratory animals exposed to whole diesel exhaust.

This product contains naphthalene.
GENERAL TOXICITY: Exposure to naphthalene has been reported to cause methemoglobinemia and/or hemolytic anemia, especially in humans deficient in the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. Laboratory animals given repeated oral doses of naphthalene have developed cataracts. REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY AND BIRTH DEFECTS: Naphthalene did not cause birth defects when administered orally to rabbits, rats, and mice during pregnancy, but slightly reduced litter size in mice at dose levels that were lethal to the pregnant females. Naphthalene has been reported to cross the human placenta. GENETIC TOXICITY: Naphthalene caused chromosome aberrations and sister chromatid exchanges in Chinese hamster ovary cells, but was not a mutagen in several other in-vitro tests.CARCINOGENICITY: In a study conducted by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), mice exposed to 10 or 30 ppm of naphthalene by inhalation daily for two years had chronic inflammation of the nose and lungs and increased incidences of metaplasia in those tissues. The incidence of benign lung tumors (alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas) was significantly increased in the high-dose female group but not in the male groups. In another two-year inhalation study conducted by NTP, exposure of rats to 10, 30, and 60 ppm naphthalene caused increases in the incidences of a variety of nonneoplastic lesions in the nose. Increases in nasal tumors were seen in both sexes, including olfactory neuroblastomas in females at 60 ppm and adenomas of the respiratory epithelium in males at all exposure levels. The relevance of these effects to humans has not been established. No carcinogenic effect was reported in a 2-year feeding study in rats receiving naphthalene at 41 mg/kg/day.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY
A series of studies on the acute toxicity of 4 diesel fuel samples were conducted by one laboratory using water accommodated fractions. The range of effective (EC50) or lethal concentrations (LC50) expressed as loading rates were: This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

72 hour(s) EC50: 2.6-25 mg/l (Selenastrum capricornutum)
96 hour(s) LC50: 21-210 mg/l (Salmo gairdneri)
48 hour(s) EC50: 20-210 mg/l (Daphnia magna)

MOBILITY
No data available.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY
This material is not expected to be readily biodegradable. On release to the environment the lighter components of diesel fuel will generally evaporate but depending on local environmental conditions (temperature, wind, mixing or wave action, soil type, etc.) the remainder may become dispersed in the water column or absorbed to soil or sediment. Diesel fuel would not be expected to be readily biodegradable. In a modified Strum test (OECD method 301B) approximately 40% biodegradation was recorded over 28 days. However, it has been shown that most hydrocarbon components of diesel fuel are degraded in soil in the presence of oxygen. Under anaerobic conditions, such as in anoxic sediments, rates of biodegradation are negligible.
The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from products of a similar structure and composition.

POTENTIAL TO BIOACCUMULATE
Bioconcentration Factor: No data available.
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by USEPA under RCRA (40CFR261), Environment Canada, or other State, Provincial, and local regulations. Measurement of certain physical properties and analysis for regulated components may be necessary to make a correct determination. If this material is classified as a hazardous waste, federal law requires disposal at a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

TC Shipping Description: SEE IMO/IMDG SHIPPING DESCRIPTION OR REFERENCE BILL OF LADING

IMO/IMDG Shipping Description: For packages with an Initial Boiling Point > 35 deg C and a Flash Point (PM Closed Cup) >/= 23 deg C, </= 60 deg C: UN1202, GAS OIL, 3, III, FLASH POINT SEE SECTION 5 OR 9, MARINE POLLUTANT (DIESEL FUEL); OPTIONAL DISCLOSURE: UN1268, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (DIESEL FUEL), 3, III, FLASH POINT SEE SECTION 5 OR 9, MARINE POLLUTANT (DIESEL FUEL) For packages with a Flash Point (PM Closed Cup) > 60 deg C: UN3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (DIESEL FUEL), 9, III, MARINE POLLUTANT (DIESEL FUEL)

ICAO/IATA Shipping Description: For packages with an Initial Boiling Point > 35 deg C and a Flash Point (PM Closed Cup) >/= 23 deg C, </= 60 deg C: UN1202, GAS OIL, 3, III For packages with a Flash Point (PM Closed Cup) > 60 deg C: UN3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (DIESEL FUEL), 9, III, MARINE POLLUTANT (DIESEL FUEL)

DOT Shipping Description: For packages with an Initial Boiling Point > 35 deg C and a Flash Point (PM Closed Cup) >/= 23 deg C but </= 60 deg C: UN1202, GAS OIL, 3, III; OPTIONAL DISCLOSURE: UN1202, GAS OIL, 3, III, MARINE POLLUTANT (DIESEL FUEL) Optional disclosure per 49 CFR when Flash Point (PM Closed Cup) >/= 38 deg C < 93 deg C per 49 173.150 (f): UN1202, GAS OIL, COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, III; NON-BULK PACKAGES ARE EXEMPTED FROM THE PROVISIONS OF 49 CFR IN USA JURISDICTIONS Optional disclosure as a GHS Environmental Hazard/Marine Pollutant when Flash Point (PM Closed Cup) > 60 deg C: UN3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(DIESEL FUEL), 9, III, MARINE POLLUTANT (DIESEL FUEL)

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:
01-1=IARC Group 1
01-2A=IARC Group 2A
01-2B=IARC Group 2B

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.
Naphthalene 01-2B

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:

All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: DSL (Canada), TSCA (United States).

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

REVISION STATEMENT: SECTION 03 - Composition information was added.
SECTION 03 - Composition information was deleted.
SECTION 04 - Immediate Health Effects - Inhalation information was modified.
SECTION 07 - Precautionary Measures information was modified.
SECTION 07 - Unusual Handling Hazards information was modified.
SECTION 08 - General Considerations information was modified.
SECTION 08 - Occupational Exposure Limit Table information was modified.
SECTION 09 - Physical/Chemical Properties information was added.
SECTION 09 - Physical/Chemical Properties information was deleted.
SECTION 09 - Physical/Chemical Properties information was modified.
SECTION 11 - Additional Toxicology Information information was deleted.
SECTION 11 - Toxicological Information information was added.
SECTION 11 - Toxicological Information information was deleted.
SECTION 15 - Chemical Inventories information was modified.
SECTION 15 - Regulatory Information information was modified.

Revision Date: April 16, 2020

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV - Threshold Limit Value	TWA - Time Weighted Average
STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
GHS - Globally Harmonized System	CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number
ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
API - American Petroleum Institute	SDS - Safety Data Sheet
WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System	NFPA - National Fire Protection Association (USA)
DOT - Department of Transportation (USA)	NTP - National Toxicology Program (USA)
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer	OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NCEL - New Chemical Exposure Limit	EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
SCBA - Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus	

Prepared according to the WHMIS 2015 by Chevron Energy Technology Company, 6001 Bollinger Canyon Road, San Ramon, CA 94583.

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.

GASOLINE

Danger!

Hazard Statements: Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways – do not siphon gasoline by mouth. Do not breathe vapors. **Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. No smoking. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Response:** In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray or firefighting foam to extinguish. **If swallowed:** Immediately call a poison center, doctor, hospital emergency room, medical clinic or 911. **Do NOT induce vomiting. Storage in approved containers**. No Supplier Info RECOVERED See SDS for further details.

DIESEL

Danger!

Hazard Statements: Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways – do not siphon gasoline by mouth. Do not breathe vapors. **Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. No smoking. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Response:** In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray or firefighting foam to extinguish. **If swallowed:** Immediately call a poison center, doctor, hospital emergency room, medical clinic or 911. **Do NOT induce vomiting. Storage in approved containers**. No Supplier Info RECOVERED See SDS for further details.

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: USED OIL **SDS ID: 81451**

Section 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Name
USED OIL
Product Code
None.
Synonyms
Waste oil; Used lubricating oil; Oil and water mixture.
Product Use
Oil or oil and water mixture for re-refining or reprocessing. If this product is used in combination with other products, refer to the Safety Data Sheet for those products.
Restrictions on Use
None known.
Restrictions on Use
None known.

FOR PRODUCT MANUFACTURED IN THE U.S.A.

MANUFACTURER
Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc.
42 Longwater Drive
Norwell, MA 02061-9149
U.S.A.

SUPPLIER (in Canada)
Safety-Kleen Canada, Inc.
25 Regan Road
Brampton, Ontario, Canada L7A 1B2

FOR PRODUCT MANUFACTURED IN CANADA:

MANUFACTURER
Safety-Kleen Canada, Inc.
25 Regan Road
Brampton, Ontario, Canada L7A 1B2

SUPPLIER (in the U.S.A.)
Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc.
42 Longwater Drive
Norwell, MA 02061 U.S.A.

www.safety-kleen.com
Phone: 1-800-669-5740
Emergency Phone #: 1-800-468-1760

Issue Date
February 12, 2020
Supersedes Issue Date
January 6, 2017
Original Issue Date
October 31, 1988

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification in accordance with Schedule 1 of Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) (SOR/2015-17)
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation - Category 2B
Respiratory Sensitization - Category 1A
Skin Sensitization - Category 1A
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B

Reproductive Toxicity - Category 1B
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 1 (kidneys , central nervous system , lungs)
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 3 (central nervous system , respiratory system)

GHS Label Elements

Symbol(s)

Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Statement(s)

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin and eye irritation.
May cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
May cause an allergic skin reaction, genetic defects, and cancer.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Causes damage to organs.
May cause respiratory irritation and drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary Statement(s)

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear respiratory protection. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response

If exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. 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: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Component Name	Percent
70514-12-4	Lubricating oils, used	80-100
7732-18-5	Water	0-20

Not Available	Hydrocarbon solvents. May include gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, mineral spirits, etc.	0-10
Not Available	Metals. May include lead, iron, zinc, copper, chromium, arsenic, nickel and others: each below 1.0 WT%.	0-1.5
Not Available	Polynuclear aromatics. May include naphthalene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, pyrene, and others: each below 0.3%	0-1
Not Available	Chlorinated solvents	0-0.5

Component Related Regulatory Information
This product may be regulated, have exposure limits or other information identified as the following: Zinc (7440-66-6), Iron (7439-89-6), Lead (7439-92-1), Nickel (7440-02-0), Arsenic (7440-38-2), Copper (7440-50-8), Chromium (7440-47-3), Phenanthrene (85-01-8), Naphthalene (91-20-3), Fluoranthene (206-44-0).

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.

Skin

IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before use.

Eyes

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.

Ingestion

IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to avoid breathing the product into the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects

Acute

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation and eye irritation. May cause allergic skin reactions. May cause asthma, allergic reactions, respiratory tract irritation, central nervous system depression. Causes damage to kidneys, central nervous system, lungs.

Delayed

May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause cancer and mutagenic effects.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically and supportively. Treatment may vary with condition of victim and specifics of incident. Call 1-800-468-1760 for additional information.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide, regular foam, dry chemical, water spray, or water fog.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use high-pressure water streams.

Special Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Fire may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive fumes. Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Containers may rupture or explode if exposed to heat. Empty product containers may retain product residue and can be dangerous. Product is not sensitive to mechanical impact or static discharge.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Burning may produce Oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen, oxides of metal, oxides of chlorine, Phosgene, miscellaneous decomposition products.

Fire Fighting Measures

Keep storage containers cool with water spray. Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

A positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full-body protective equipment are required for fire emergencies.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Wear personal protective clothing and equipment, see Section 8. Avoid release to the environment.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Remove all ignition sources. Do not touch or walk through spilled product. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Wear protective equipment and provide engineering controls as specified in SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Ventilate area and avoid breathing vapor or mist. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Contain spill away from surface water and sewers. Contain spill as a liquid for possible recovery, or sorb with compatible sorbent material and shovel with a clean, sparkproof tool into a sealable container for disposal. Additionally, for large spills: Water spray may reduce vapor, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for collection and later disposal. There may be specific federal regulatory reporting requirements associated with spills, leaks, or releases of this product. Also see SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Keep away from sparks or flame. Where flammable mixtures may be present, equipment safe for such locations should be used. Use clean tools and explosion-proof equipment. When transferring large volumes of product, metal containers, including trucks and tank cars, should be grounded and bonded. This product has a low vapor pressure and is not expected to present an inhalation hazard under normal temperatures and pressures. However, when aerosolizing, misting, or heating this product, do not breathe vapor or mist. Use in a well ventilated area. Avoid contact with eyes Skin clothing shoes.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up.

Keep container tightly closed when not in use and during transport. Store containers in a cool, dry place. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, or grind containers. Keep containers away from flame or other sources of ignition. Empty product containers may retain product residue and can be dangerous.

Incompatible Materials

Acids, alkalis, oxidizing agents, reducing agents, halogens, or reactive metals.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Component Exposure Limits

Metals. May include lead, iron, zinc, copper, chromium, arsenic, nickel and others: each below 1.0 WT%.	**Not Available**
Alberta; British Columbia; Manitoba; New Brunswick; Nova Scotia; Prince Edward Island; Quebec	0.05 mg/m3 TWA (related to Lead)
Northwest Territories; Nunavut; Saskatchewan	0.05 mg/m3 TWA (related to Lead)
	0.15 mg/m3 STEL (related to Lead)
Ontario	0.05 mg/m3 TWA (designated substances regulation); 0.05 mg/m3 TWA (applies to workplaces to which the designated substances regulation does not apply) (related to Lead)
	0.05 mg/m3 STEL (designated substances regulation) (related to Arsenic)
Yukon	0.15 mg/m3 TWA dust and fume (related to Lead)
	0.45 mg/m3 STEL dust and fume (related to Lead)
ACGIH:	0.05 mg/m3 TWA (related to Lead)
NIOSH	0.05 mg/m3 TWA (related to Lead); 0.002 mg/m3 Ceiling 15 min (related to Arsenic); 100 mg/m3 IDLH (related to Lead)
OSHA	50 µg/m3 TWA (related to Lead); 30 µg/m3 Action Level (See 29 CFR 1910.1025); 50 µg/m3 TWA (See 29 CFR 1910.1025) (related to Lead)
Polynuclear aromatics. May include naphthalene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, pyrene, and others: each below 0.3%	**Not Available**
Alberta	10 ppm TWA ; 52 mg/m3 TWA (related to Naphthalene)
	15 ppm STEL ; 79 mg/m3 STEL (related to Naphthalene)
	Substance may be readily absorbed through intact skin (related to Naphthalene)
British Columbia	10 ppm TWA (related to Naphthalene)
	Skin notation (related to Naphthalene)
Manitoba	10 ppm TWA (related to Naphthalene)

	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route (related to Naphthalene)
New Brunswick	10 ppm TWA ; 52 mg/m3 TWA (related to Naphthalene)
	15 ppm STEL ; 79 mg/m3 STEL (related to Naphthalene)
Northwest Territories; Nunavut	10 ppm TWA (related to Naphthalene)
	15 ppm STEL (related to Naphthalene)
	Skin notation (related to Naphthalene)
Nova Scotia	10 ppm TWA (related to Naphthalene)
	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route (related to Naphthalene)
Ontario	10 ppm TWA (related to Naphthalene)
	Danger of cutaneous absorption (related to Naphthalene)
Prince Edward Island	10 ppm TWA (related to Naphthalene)
Quebec	10 ppm TWAEV ; 52 mg/m3 TWAEV (related to Naphthalene)
	15 ppm STEV ; 79 mg/m3 STEV (related to Naphthalene)
Saskatchewan	10 ppm TWA (related to Naphthalene)
	15 ppm STEL (related to Naphthalene)
	Potentially harmful after absorption through skin or mucous membranes (related to Naphthalene)
Yukon	10 ppm TWA ; 50 mg/m3 TWA (related to Naphthalene)
	15 ppm STEL ; 75 mg/m3 STEL (related to Naphthalene)
ACGIH:	10 ppm TWA (related to Naphthalene)
	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route (related to Naphthalene)
NIOSH, OSHA Vacated	10 ppm TWA; 50 mg/m3 TWA (related to Naphthalene); 15 ppm STEL; 75 mg/m3 STEL (related to Naphthalene)
OSHA Final	0.2 mg/m3 TWA (related to Pyrene)

ACGIH - Threshold Limit Values - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

Metals. May include lead, iron, zinc, copper, chromium, arsenic, nickel and others: each below 1.0 WT%. (Not Available)

200 µg/l Medium: blood Time: not critical Parameter: Lead (Note: Persons applying this BEI are encouraged to counsel female workers of child-bearing age about the risk of delivering a child with a PbB (lead in blood level) over the current CDC reference value) (related to Lead)

Polynuclear aromatics. May include naphthalene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, pyrene, and others: each below 0.3% (Not Available)

Time: end of shift Parameter: 1-Naphthol with hydrolysis plus 2-Naphthol with hydrolysis (nonquantitative, nonspecific) (related to Naphthalene)

Engineering Controls

Provide general ventilation needed to maintain concentration of vapor or mist below applicable exposure limits. Where adequate general ventilation is unavailable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below applicable exposure limits.

Individual Protection Measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/face protection

Wear safety glasses. Additional protection like goggles, face shields, or respirators may be needed dependent upon anticipated use and concentrations of mists or vapors. Eye wash fountain and emergency showers are recommended. Contact lens use is not recommended.

Respiratory Protection

A respiratory protection program which meets USA's OSHA General Industry Standard 29 CFR 1910.134 or Canada's CSA Standard Z94.4-M1982 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Consult a qualified Industrial Hygienist or Safety Professional for respirator selection guidance.

Glove Recommendations/Skin Protection

Where skin contact is likely, wear neoprene, nitrile, or equivalent protective gloves; use of natural rubber or equivalent gloves is not recommended. To avoid prolonged or repeated contact where spills and splashes are likely, wear appropriate chemical-resistant faceshield, boots, apron, whole body suits, or other protective clothing.

Protective Materials

Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used. A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified professional pursuant to regulatory requirements. The following PPE should be considered the minimum required: Safety glasses, Gloves, and/or Lab coat or apron.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Black and viscous (thick) liquid	**Physical State**	Not available
Odor	Petroleum	**Color**	Not available
Odor Threshold	Not available	**pH**	Not available
Melting Point	Not available	**Boiling Point**	Not available
Boiling Point Range	Not available	**Freezing point**	Not available
Evaporation Rate	<1 (Butyl acetate = 1)	**Flammability (solid, gas)**	Not available
Autoignition Temperature	Not available	**Flash Point**	>93 °C (200 °F Minimum)

Lower Explosive Limit	Not available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not available
Upper Explosive Limit	Not available	**Vapor Pressure**	Not available
Vapor Density (air=1)	>1 (Kerosene Air = 1)	**Specific Gravity (water=1)**	0.8 - 1 at 15.6 °C
Water Solubility	(Slight)	**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water**	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	**Kinematic viscosity**	Not available
Solubility (Other)	Not available	**Density**	7.3 lb/gal (US Approximate)
Molecular Weight	Not applicable.		

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

No reactivity hazard is expected.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Polymerization is not known to occur under normal temperature and pressures. Not reactive with water.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid Heat sparks or flame

Incompatible Materials

Acids, alkalis, oxidizing agents, reducing agents, halogens, or reactive metals.

Hazardous decomposition products

Burning may produce Oxides of carbon oxides of nitrogen oxides of chlorine oxides of metal Phosgene miscellaneous decomposition products.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation

May cause respiratory tract irritation dizziness drowsiness asthma allergic reactions.

Skin Contact

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Eye Contact

Causes eye irritation.

Ingestion

Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Acute and Chronic Toxicity

Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

The components of this material have been reviewed in various sources and the following selected endpoints are published:

Lubricating oils, used (70514-12-4)

Oral LD50 Rat >2000 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit >4480 mg/kg

Water (7732-18-5)

Oral LD50 Rat >90 mL/kg

Metals. May include lead, iron, zinc, copper, chromium, arsenic, nickel and others: each below 1.0 WT%. (Not Available)
Oral LD50 Rat 30 g/kg (related to Iron); Inhalation LC50 Rat >10.2 mg/L 1 h (no deaths occurred) (related to Nickel)
Polynuclear aromatics. May include naphthalene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, pyrene, and others: each below 0.3% (Not Available)
Oral LD50 Rat 2700 mg/kg (related to Pyrene); Dermal LD50 Rabbit 1120 mg/kg (related to Naphthalene) Inhalation LC50 Rat >340 mg/m3 1 h (related to Naphthalene)

Product Toxicity Data

Acute Toxicity Estimate

Dermal	> 2000 mg/kg
Oral	> 2000 mg/kg

Immediate Effects
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation and eye irritation. May cause asthma or allergic reactions. Causes damage to kidneys, central nervous system, lungs.

Delayed Effects
Prolonged or repeated eye contact may cause inflammation of the membrane lining the eyelids and covering the eyeball (conjunctivitis). Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying, cracking, redness, itching, and/or swelling (dermatitis). May cause cancer and mutagenic effects. May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Irritation/Corrosivity Data
Causes skin and eye irritation. May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Respiratory Sensitization
May cause sensitization.

Dermal Sensitization
May cause sensitization.

Component Carcinogenicity

Metals. May include lead, iron, zinc, copper, chromium, arsenic, nickel and others: each below 1.0 WT%.	**Not Available**
ACGIH:	A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans (related to Lead)
IARC:	Monograph 100C [2012] ; Monograph 84 [2004] (in drinking water); Supplement 7 [1987] ; Monograph 23 [1980] (related to Arsenic) (Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans))
IARC:	Monograph 87 [2006] (Monograph 87 evaluates inorganic lead compounds as Group 2A and organic lead compounds as Group 3. CAS 7439-92-1 still assigned 2B on IARC website even though Monograph 87 assigns 2A with more recent date) (related to Lead) (Group 2A (probably carcinogenic to humans))
IARC:	Monograph 49 [1990] ; Supplement 7 [1987] (related to Nickel) (Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans))

IARC:	Monograph 49 [1990] ; Supplement 7 [1987] (related to Chromium) (Group 3 (not classifiable))
NTP:	Known Human Carcinogen (related to Arsenic)
NTP:	Reasonably Anticipated To Be A Human Carcinogen (related to Lead)
DFG:	Category 2 (considered to be carcinogenic for man) (related to Lead)
OSHA:	Present (related to Lead)
NIOSH:	potential occupational carcinogen (related to Nickel)
Polynuclear aromatics. May include naphthalene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, pyrene, and others: each below 0.3%	**Not Available**
ACGIH:	A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans (related to Naphthalene)
IARC:	Monograph 82 [2002] (related to Naphthalene) (Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans))
IARC:	Monograph 92 [2010] ; Supplement 7 [1987] ; Monograph 32 [1983] (related to Pyrene) (Group 3 (not classifiable))
NTP:	Reasonably Anticipated To Be A Human Carcinogen (related to Naphthalene)
DFG:	Category 2 (considered to be carcinogenic for man) (related to Naphthalene)
OSHA:	Present (related to Naphthalene)

May cause cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Contains material which may have reproductive toxicity, teratogenic or mutagenic effects. May cause genetic defects.

Tumorigenic Data

No data available

Reproductive Toxicity

Based on best current information, there may be reproductive toxicity associated with this product.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

Kidneys, central nervous system, lungs, respiratory tract.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Prolonged or repeated inhalation of oil mist may cause oil pneumonia, lung tissue inflammation, and/or fibrous tissue formation.

Aspiration hazard

This material is an aspiration hazard.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

Individuals with pre-existing cardiovascular, liver, kidney, central nervous system, respiratory tract (nose, throat, and lungs), eye, and/or skin disorders may have increased susceptibility to the effects of exposure.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Component Analysis - Aquatic Toxicity

Lubricating oils, used	**70514-12-4**
Fish:	LC50 96 h Brachydanio rerio 79.6 mg/L [semi-static]; LC50 96 h Pimephales promelas 3.2 mg/L [semi-static]
Invertebrate:	EC50 48 h Artemia salina >22500 mg/L IUCLID
Metals. May include lead, iron, zinc, copper, chromium, arsenic, nickel and others: each below 1.0 WT%.	**Not Available**
Fish:	LC50 96 h Pimephales promelas 2.16 - 3.05 mg/L [flow-through]; LC50 96 h Pimephales promelas 0.211 - 0.269 mg/L [semi-static]; LC50 96 h Pimephales promelas 2.66 mg/L [static]; LC50 96 h Cyprinus carpio 30 mg/L; LC50 96 h Cyprinus carpio 0.45 mg/L [semi-static]; LC50 96 h Cyprinus carpio 7.8 mg/L [static]; LC50 96 h Lepomis macrochirus 3.5 mg/L [static]; LC50 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss 0.24 mg/L [flow-through]; LC50 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss 0.59 mg/L [semi-static]; LC50 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss 0.41 mg/L [static] (related to Zinc)
Algae:	EC50 96 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata 0.11 - 0.271 mg/L [static] EPA ; EC50 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata 0.09 - 0.125 mg/L [static] EPA (related to Zinc)
Invertebrate:	EC50 48 h Daphnia magna 0.139 - 0.908 mg/L [Static] EPA (related to Zinc)
Polynuclear aromatics. May include naphthalene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, pyrene, and others: each below 0.3%	**Not Available**
Fish:	LC50 96 h Pimephales promelas 5.74 - 6.44 mg/L [flow-through]; LC50 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss 1.6 mg/L [flow-through]; LC50 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss 0.91 - 2.82 mg/L [static]; LC50 96 h Pimephales promelas 1.99 mg/L [static]; LC50 96 h Lepomis macrochirus 31.0265 mg/L [static] (related to Naphthalene)
Invertebrate:	EC50 48 h water flea 1.8 mg/L (related to Pyrene)

Fish Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Invertebrate Toxicity
No additional information is available.
Persistence and Degradability
No information available for the product.
Bioaccumulative Potential
No information available for the product.
Mobility
No information available for the product.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods
Dispose in accordance with all applicable federal, state/regional and local laws and regulations. Regulations may also apply to empty containers. The responsibility for proper waste disposal lies with the owner of the waste. Contact Safety-Kleen regarding proper recycling or disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US DOT Information:
Additional information: Not regulated as dangerous goods

Shipments from the US to Canada and from Canada to the US:
TDG Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (oil)
UN/NA #: UN3082 Hazard Class: 9 Packing Group: III

TDG Information:
Additional information: Not regulated as dangerous goods
International Bulk Chemical Code
This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required by the IBC Code to be identified as dangerous chemicals in bulk.

Polynuclear aromatics. May include naphthalene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, pyrene, and others: each below 0.3%	**Not Available**
IBC Code:	Category X (molten) (related to Naphthalene)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canada Regulations
CEPA - Priority Substances List
None of this product's components are on the list.
Ozone Depleting Substances
None of this product's components are on the list.
Council of Ministers of the Environment - Soil Quality Guidelines

Metals. May include lead, iron, zinc, copper, chromium, arsenic, nickel and others: each below 1.0 WT%.	**Not Available**
Residential and Parkland	250 mg/kg (dry weight) (related to Zinc)

Polynuclear aromatics. May include naphthalene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, pyrene, and others: each below 0.3%	**Not Available**
Residential and Parkland	(consult factsheet) (related to Pyrene)

Council of Ministers of the Environment - Water Quality Guidelines

Metals. May include lead, iron, zinc, copper, chromium, arsenic, nickel and others: each below 1.0 WT%.	**Not Available**
Marine Aquatic Life	12.5 µg/L (related to Arsenic)
Polynuclear aromatics. May include naphthalene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, pyrene, and others: each below 0.3%	**Not Available**
Marine Aquatic Life	1.4 µg/L (related to Naphthalene)

Further information

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

U.S. Federal Regulations

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65), CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4), TSCA 12(b), and/or require an OSHA process safety plan.

Metals. May include lead, iron, zinc, copper, chromium, arsenic, nickel and others: each below 1.0 WT%.	**Not Available**
SARA 313:	1 % de minimis concentration (dust or fume only) (related to Zinc)
CERCLA:	454 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is >100 µm); 1000 lb final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is >100 µm) (related to Zinc)
TSCA 12b:	Section 5 , 1 % de minimis concentration (related to Zinc)
Polynuclear aromatics. May include naphthalene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, pyrene, and others: each below 0.3%	**Not Available**
SARA 302:	1000 lb lower TPQ ; 10000 lb upper TPQ (related to Pyrene)
SARA 313:	1 % de minimis concentration (related to Phenanthrene)

CERCLA:	5000 lb final RQ ; 2270 kg final RQ (related to Pyrene)
SARA 304:	5000 lb EPCRA RQ (related to Pyrene)

Chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

CAS-No.	Name	Percent by Weight
7440-66-6	Zinc	0-1.5
85-01-8	Phenanthrene	0-1

SARA Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370 Subparts B and C) 2016 reporting categories

Acute Health: Yes **Chronic Health:** Yes **Fire:** No **Pressure:** No **Reactivity:** No

Component Analysis - Inventory

Lubricating oils, used (70514-12-4)

US	CA	AU	CN	EU	JP - ENCS	JP - ISHL	KR KECI - Annex 1	KR KECI - Annex 2
No	DSL	Yes	No	EIN	No	No	No	No

KR - REACH CCA	MX	NZ	PH	TH-TECI	TW	VN (Draft)
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Water (7732-18-5)

US	CA	AU	CN	EU	JP - ENCS	JP - ISHL	KR KECI - Annex 1	KR KECI - Annex 2
Yes	DSL	Yes	Yes	EIN	Yes	No	Yes	No

KR - REACH CCA	MX	NZ	PH	TH-TECI	TW	VN (Draft)
No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Hydrocarbon solvents. May include gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, mineral spirits, etc. (Not Available)

US	CA	AU	CN	EU	JP - ENCS	JP - ISHL	KR KECI - Annex 1	KR KECI - Annex 2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

KR - REACH CCA	MX	NZ	PH	TH-TECI	TW	VN (Draft)
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Metals. May include lead, iron, zinc, copper, chromium, arsenic, nickel and others: each below 1.0 WT%. (Not Available)

US	CA	AU	CN	EU	JP - ENCS	JP - ISHL	KR KECI - Annex 1	KR KECI - Annex 2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

KR - REACH CCA	MX	NZ	PH	TH-TECI	TW	VN (Draft)
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Polynuclear aromatics. May include naphthalene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, pyrene, and others: each below 0.3% (Not Available)

US	CA	AU	CN	EU	JP - ENCS	JP - ISHL	KR KECI - Annex 1	KR KECI - Annex 2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

KR - REACH CCA	MX	NZ	PH	TH-TECI	TW	VN (Draft)
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Chlorinated solvents (Not Available)

US	CA	AU	CN	EU	JP - ENCS	JP - ISHL	KR KECI - Annex 1	KR KECI - Annex 2
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

KR - REACH CCA	MX	NZ	PH	TH-TECI	TW	VN (Draft)
No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Ratings

Health: 1 Fire: 1 Instability: 0

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe

Summary of Changes

02/2022: Addition to Section 15.

Key / Legend

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADR - European Road Transport; AU - Australia; BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand; C - Celsius; CA - Canada; CA/MA/MN/NJ/PA - California/Massachusetts/Minnesota/New Jersey/Pennsylvania*; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CFR - Code of Federal Regulations (US); CLP - Classification, Labelling, and Packaging; CN - China; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; DFG - Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSD - Dangerous Substance Directive; DSL - Domestic Substances List; EC – European Commission; EEC -

European Economic Community; EIN - European Inventory of (Existing Commercial Chemical Substances); EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substance Inventory; EPA - Environmental Protection Agency; EU - European Union; F - Fahrenheit; F - Background (for Venezuela Biological Exposure Indices); IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IDL - Ingredient Disclosure List; IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; ISHL - Japan Industrial Safety and Health Law; IUCLID - International Uniform Chemical Information Database; JP - Japan; Kow - Octanol/water partition coefficient; KR KECI Annex 1 - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI) / Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL); KR KECI Annex 2 - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI) / Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL) , KR - Korea; LD50/LC50 - Lethal Dose/ Lethal Concentration; LEL - Lower Explosive Limit; LLV - Level Limit Value; LOLI - List Of LIsts™ - ChemADVISOR's Regulatory Database; MAK - Maximum Concentration Value in the Workplace; MEL - Maximum Exposure Limits; MX – Mexico; Ne- Non-specific; NFPA - National Fire Protection Agency; NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NJTSR - New Jersey Trade Secret Registry; Nq - Non-quantitative; NSL – Non-Domestic Substance List (Canada); NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZ - New Zealand; OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; PH - Philippines; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH- Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and restriction of Chemicals; RID - European Rail Transport; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; Sc - Semi-quantitative; STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit; TCCA – Korea Toxic Chemicals Control Act; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act; TW – Taiwan; TWA - Time Weighted Average; UEL - Upper Explosive Limit; UN/NA - United Nations /North American; US - United States; VLE - Exposure Limit Value (Mexico); VN (Draft) - Vietnam (Draft); WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada).

Other Information

Disclaimer:

User assumes all risks incident to the use of this product. To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, Safety-Kleen assumes no liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. No representations or warranties, either expressed or implied, of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose or of any other nature are made hereunder with respect to the information or the product to which the information refers. The data contained on this sheet apply to the product as supplied to the user.

USED OIL

Danger!

Hazard Statement(s) Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin & eye irritation. May cause or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause genetic defects and cancer. May damage fertility/ unborn child. Causes damage to kidneys, central nervous system, and lungs. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. **Precautionary Statement(s) Prevention** Do not breathe fumes, vapor, or spray. Wash after handling. Use only in a well-ventilated area. **Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.** Wear PPE. **Response** IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air & keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER. **Do NOT induce vomiting. Storage** in a well-ventilated place. Keep container closed. **Disposal** according to with all applicable regulations. **SAFETY KLEEN* See Safety Data Sheet for further details * 800.323.5040**

USED OIL

Danger!

Hazard Statement(s) Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin & eye irritation. May cause or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause genetic defects and cancer. May damage fertility/ unborn child. Causes damage to kidneys, central nervous system, and lungs. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. **Precautionary Statement(s) Prevention** Do not breathe fumes, vapor, or spray. Wash after handling. Use only in a well-ventilated area. **Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.** Wear PPE. **Response** IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air & keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER. **Do NOT induce vomiting. Storage** in a well-ventilated place. Keep container closed. **Disposal** according to with all applicable regulations. **SAFETY KLEEN* See Safety Data Sheet for further details * 800.323.5040**

Lead Acid Battery Filled with Acid

Safety Data Sheet

According to the federal final rule of hazard communication revised on 2012 (HazCom 2012)

Date of issue: 02/01/2021 Revision date: n/a Printed: 03/19/2021

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Product Name	Lead Acid Battery Filled with Acid
Synonyms	Lead Acid Battery, Wet, Filled with acid / Wet Cell Battery / Flooded battery

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified Use(s)	Batteries for automotive
Uses Advised Against	None identified

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

Company Identification	Interstate Batteries Inc.
Address	12770 Merit Drive Suite 1000 Dallas, TX 75251
Telephone:	866-884-4635

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone No.	1-800-255-3924 (24 HOURS) Chemtel

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

US 29 CFR 1910.1200	Explosive, Category1.3 Acute toxicity (oral, inhalation, dermal), Category 4 Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 1A Serious eye damage/irritation, Category 1 Carcinogenicity, Category 1A Reproductive toxicity, Category 1A Lactation Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 2 Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment – Chronic Hazard, Category 2

2.2 Label elements

According to US 29 CFR 1910.1200

Product Name: Lead Acid Battery Filled with Acid

Hazard Pictogram(s)

Signal Word(s)	Danger
Hazard Statement(s)	Explosive; fire, blast or projection hazard. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or in contact with skin. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children. May cause damage to organs (Blood, Kidneys, Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Ingestion / Dermal). Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary Statement(s)	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Avoid breathing fume/gas/mist/vapors. Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing. Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/eye protection. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Store locked up. Dispose of contents in accordance with local, state or national legislation.

2.3 Other hazards

Other hazards which do not result in classification	If overcharged or heated, it may erupt and cause a blast or projection hazard. May form explosive air/gas mixture during charging. Extremely flammable gas (hydrogen).

2.4 Unknown acute toxicity

Not applicable

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Not applicable.

3.2 Mixtures

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENT(S)	CAS No.	%W/W	Component / element
Sulphuric acid	7664-93-9	30 - 38	Electrolyte
Lead	7439-92-1	48 - 59	Inorganic lead compounds
lead dioxide	1309-60-0	10.00	
lead sulphate	7446-14-2	< 1	
antimony	7440-36-0	0.5 - 4	
None hazardous polymer/ copolymer	Varies	5 - 10	Case Material

The specific chemical\ component identities and/or the exact component percentages of this material may be withheld as trade secrets.

This information is made available to health professionals, employees, and designated representatives in accordance with the applicable provisions of 29 CFR 1910.1200 (I)(1). Trace ingredients (if any) are present in < 1% concentration, (< 0.1% for potential carcinogens, mutagen, and reproductive toxicant, respiratory tract and skin sensitizers in addition to oral/ inhalation acute toxicant in category 1 and 2). None of the trace ingredients contribute significant additional hazards at the concentrations that may be present in this product. All pertinent hazard information has been provided in this document, per the requirements of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalents.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Keep patient at rest and give oxygen if breathing difficult. Apply artificial respiration if necessary (do not employ mouth-to-mouth method).
Skin Contact	Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
Eye Contact	Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open.Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Not a likely route of exposure. If a battery ruptures:

Inhalation of mist or vapors may be harmful or fatal if inhaled in a confined area. May cause severe irritation and burns of the nose, throat and respiratory tract.

Direct eye contact with the liquid or exposure to vapors or mists may cause tearing, redness, swelling, corneal damage, and irreversible eye damage. Splashes in the eyes will cause severe burns.

Direct contact to skin and may result in redness, swelling, burns and severe skin damage. Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis condition.

Accidental ingestion causes severe burns of the mouth or perforation of the esophagus or stomach. May be fatal if swallowed.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media	As appropriate for surrounding fire. Foam; dry chemical. Do not use carbon dioxide directly on cells. If a battery ruptures, use dry chemical, soda ash, lime, sand or carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	None identified.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

May decompose in a fire, giving off toxic and irritant vapors. Lead, lead compounds and sulfuric acid fume may be released during a fire involving the product.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Beware of acid splatter during water application and wear acid-resistant clothing, gloves, face and eye protection.

If batteries are on charge, shut off power to the charging equipment, but note that strings of series connected batteries may still pose risk of electric shock even when charging equipment is shut down. Dike fire control water for later disposal.

5.4. Other information

Highly flammable hydrogen gas is generated during charging and operation of batteries. If ignited by burning cigarette, naked flame or spark may cause battery explosion with dispersion of casing fragments and corrosive liquid electrolyte. Carefully follow manufacturer's instructions for installation and service.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

If a battery ruptures: Avoid contact with any spilled material. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe mist/vapors/spray. Provide adequate ventilation. Contain spill, isolate hazard area. Limit site access to emergency responders. Neutralize with sodium bicarbonate, soda ash, lime or other neutralizing agent. Ensure full personal protection (including respiratory protection) during removal of spillages. Place battery in suitable container for disposal. Dispose of contaminated material in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations. Sodium bicarbonate, soda ash, sand, lime or other neutralizing agent should be kept on-site for spill remediation.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Lead and its compounds and sulfuric acid can pose a severe threat to the environment. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be alerted to the appropriate regulatory body. Contamination of water, soil, and air should be prevented.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Neutralize with sodium bicarbonate, soda ash, lime or other neutralizing agent. Ensure full personal protection (including respiratory protection) during removal of

spillages. Place battery in suitable container for disposal. Dispose of contaminated material in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations. Sodium bicarbonate, soda ash, sand, lime or other neutralizing agent should be kept on-site for spill remediation.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Acid resistant aprons, boots and protective clothing. ANSI approved safety glasses with side shields/face shield recommended. Ventilate enclosed areas. See Also Section 8, 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handle batteries cautiously, do not tip to avoid spills. Avoid contact with internal components. Make certain vent caps are on securely. Unless involved in recycling operations, do not breach the casing or empty the contents of the battery. Wear protective clothing when filling or handling batteries. Follow manufacturer's instructions for installation and service. Do not allow conductive material to touch the battery terminals. Short circuit may occur and cause battery failure and fire. There may be increasing risk of electric shock from strings of connected batteries. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, or using tobacco. Eyewash stations and safety showers should be provided with unlimited water supply. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Charge batteries in areas with adequate ventilation.
Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store batteries under roof in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas separated from incompatible materials and from activities that may create flames, spark, or heat. Store on smooth, impervious surfaces provided with measures for liquid containment in the event of electrolyte spills. Keep away all sources of gas ignition and do not allow metallic articles to simultaneously contact the negative and positive terminals of a battery. Follow manufacturer's instructions for installation and service. Keep away from combustible materials, organic chemicals, reducing substances, metals, strong oxidizers and water. Use banding or stretch wrap to secure items for shipping.

Storage temperature	Ambient. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.
Storage life	Stable under normal conditions.
Incompatible materials	None known.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Not known.

Charging: There is a possible risk of electric shock from charging equipment and from strings of series connected batteries, whether or not being charged. Shut-off power to chargers whenever not in use and before detachment of any circuit connections. Batteries being charged will generate and release flammable hydrogen gas. Charging space should be ventilated. Keep battery vent caps in position. Prohibit smoking and avoid creation of flames and sparks nearby. Wear face and eye protection when near batteries being charged.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

8.1.1 Occupational Exposure Limits

Occupational Exposure Limits						
SUBSTANCE.	CAS No.	LTEL (8 hr TWA ppm)	LTEL (8 hr TWA mg/m³)	STEL (ppm)	STEL (mg/m³)	Note:
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9		0.2			ACGIH TLV, T, A2, M
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9		1			NIOSH REL Z-1
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9		0.1		3	OSHA PEL
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9		1			OSHA PEL Z-1
Antimony and compounds, as Sb	7440-36-0		0.5			ACGIH TLV
Antimony and compounds (as Sb)	7440-36-0		0.5			NIOSH REL Z-1
Antimony and compounds, as Sb	7440-36-0		0.5			OSHA PEL
Antimony and compounds (as Sb)	7440-36-0		0.5			OSHA PEL Z-1
Lead and inorganic compounds, as Pb	7439-92-1		0.05			ACGIH TLV, A3
Lead, inorganic (as Pb)	7439-92-1		0.05			NIOSH REL Z-1
Lead (metallic) and inorganic compounds, dust and fume, as Pb	7439-92-1		0.05			OSHA PEL
Lead and inorganic compounds, as Pb	1309-60-0		0.05			ACGIH TLV, A3
Lead, inorganic (as Pb)	1309-60-0		0.05			NIOSH REL Z-1
Lead (metallic) and inorganic compounds, dust and fume, as Pb	1309-60-0		0.05			OSHA PEL
Lead and inorganic compounds, as Pb	7446-14-2		0.05			ACGIH TLV, A3
Lead, inorganic (as Pb)	7446-14-2		0.05			NIOSH REL Z-1
Lead (metallic) and inorganic compounds, dust and fume, as Pb	7446-14-2		0.05			OSHA PEL

Remark	Notes
ACGIH TLV	The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH®) Threshold Limit Values (TLVs®) 2020

T	Thoracic particulate matter
A2	Suspected Human Carcinogen
M	Classification refers to sulfuric acid contained in strong inorganic acid mists.
NIOSH REL Z-1	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) from the NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards table Z-1: Up to 10-hour time weighted average (TWA) during a 40-hour work week
OSHA PEL	Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs).
OSHA PEL Z-1	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) from 29 CFR 1910.1000 Z-1 Table
A3	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans

BEI: Biological Exposure Indices (ACGIH)						
Substances	CAS Number	Sampling	Tissues	Control parameters	Biological monitoring guidance value	Comments
Lead and iinorganic compounds	7439-92-1	Not critical	blood	Lead	200 µg/L	p
Lead and iinorganic compounds	1309-60-0	Not critical	blood	Lead	200 µg/L	p
Lead and iinorganic compounds	7446-14-2	Not critical	blood	Lead	200 µg/L	p

Remark	Notes
p	Persons applying this BEI® are encouraged to counsel female workers of child-bearing age about the risk of delivering a child with a PbB over the current CDC reference value.(CDC: Guidelines for the identification and management of lead exposure in pregnant and lactating women, 2010.)

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Store and handle in well-ventilated area. Use with ventilation, local exhaust ventilation or breathing protection. If mechanical ventilation is used, components must be acid-resistant.

In areas where water and sulfuric acid solutions are handled in concentrations greater than 1%, emergency eyewash stations and showers should be provided, with unlimited water supply.

8.2.2. Personal protection equipment

Eye Protection

NONE REQUIRED FOR NORMAL HANDLING OF THE FINISHED PRODUCT. If necessary to handle damage product where exposure to the organic electrolyte is a possibility, chemical splash goggles and a face shield are recommended.

Skin protection

NONE REQUIRED FOR NORMAL HANDLING OF THE FINISHED PRODUCT.
If battery case is damaged, use rubber or plastic acid-resistant gloves with elbow-length gauntlet, acid-resistant apron, clothing and boots.

Respiratory protection

NONE REQUIRED FOR NORMAL HANDLING OF THE FINISHED PRODUCT.
When concentrations of sulfuric acid mist are known to exceed PEL, use NIOSH or MSHA-approved respiratory protection.

Thermal hazards	None known.
8.2.3. Environmental Exposure Controls	Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be alerted to the appropriate regulatory body.

8.3 Other information

Chemically impervious apron and face shield recommended when adding water or electrolyte to batteries. Wash Hands after handling.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Manufactured Article. Contains Liquid.
	Color : Clear (Electrolyte)
Odor	Sharp, penetrating, pungent odor
Odor Threshold	Not known.
pH	< 1 - 2
Melting Point/Freezing Point	ca 320F Polypropylene
Initial boiling point and boiling range	203 - 250 F Electrolyte
Flash Point	Not known.
Evaporation Rate	< 1 Relative Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not known.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Flammable Limit Lower - 4.1% (Hydrogen)
	Flammable Limit Upper - 74.2 % (Hydrogen)
Vapor pressure	10 – 10.95 Vapour Pressure (mm Hg)
Vapor density	> 1 Vapour Density (Air=1)
Density (g/ml)	Not known.
Relative density	1.215 - 1.350 Density (water=1)
Solubility(ies)	Solubility (Water) : 100% Soluble Electrolyte
	Solubility (Other) : Not known.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not known.
Auto-ignition temperature	1076F (Hydrogen)
Decomposition Temperature (°C)	Not known.
Viscosity	Not known.
Explosive properties	Not known.
Oxidizing properties	Not known.

9.2 Other information

None.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

None anticipated.

10.2 Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No hazardous reactions known if used for its intended purpose.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Prolonged overcharge at high current. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Mechanical impact.

10.5 Incompatible materials

This article is considered stable under normal conditions. If a battery ruptures: Reacts with organic materials. Strong reducing agents and metals.
Electrolyte: Contact with combustibles and organic materials may cause fire and explosion. Also reacts violently with strong reducing agents, metals, sulfur trioxide gas, strong oxidizers, and water. Contact with metals may produce toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and may release flammable hydrogen gas.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Electrolyte: Sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide.
Lead compounds: Temperatures above the melting point are likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - Ingestion	Self classification: Harmful if swallowed. Ingesting Sulfuric Acid may cause severe irritation of mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach. Acute ingestion of Lead Compounds may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and severe cramping. This may lead rapidly to systemic toxicity and must be treated by a physician.
Acute toxicity - Skin Contact	Self classification: Harmful in contact with skin. Inhalation of sulfuric acid vapors or mists may cause severe respiratory irritation. Inhalation of lead dust or fumes may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract and lungs.
Acute toxicity - Inhalation	Self classification: Harmful if inhaled. Contact with Arsenic compounds may cause dermatitis and skin hyperpigmentation.

Skin corrosion/irritation	Calculation method : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Skin contact with Sulfuric Acid causes severe irritation, burns, and ulceration.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Calculation method : Causes serious eye damage.
Skin sensitization data	Not classified.
Respiratory sensitization data	Not classified.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified.
Carcinogenicity	Self classification: May cause cancer.

Sulfuric Acid	
IARC	Group 1 - Carcinogen

Lead compounds	
IARC	Group 2A - Likely Carcinogenic to animal at extream doses

Arsenic compounds	
IARC	Group 1 - Carcinogen

Reproductive toxicity	Self classification: May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Lactation	May cause harm to breast-fed children.
STOT - single exposure	Not classified.
STOT - repeated exposure	Self classification: Causes damage to organs (Blood Kidneys Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure (Ingestion / Dermal).
Aspiration hazard	Not classified.

11.2 Other information

All heavy metals, including the hazardous ingredients in this product, are taken into the body primarily by inhalation and ingestion. Most inhalation problems can be avoided by adequate precautions such as ventilation and respiratory protection covered in Section 8. Follow good personal hygiene to avoid inhalation and ingestion: wash hands, face, neck and arms thoroughly before eating, smoking or leaving the work site. Keep contaminated clothing out of non- contaminated areas, or wear cover clothing when in such areas. Restrict the use and presence of food, tobacco and cosmetics to non-contaminated areas. Work clothes and work equipment used in contaminated areas must remain in designated areas and never taken home or laundered with personal non-contaminated clothing. This product is intended for industrial use only and should be isolated from children and their environment.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Toxicity - Aquatic invertebrates	Not known.
Toxicity - Fish	Not known.

Toxicity - Algae	Not known.
Toxicity - Sediment Compartment	Not classified.
Toxicity - Terrestrial Compartment	Not classified.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not known.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not known.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Not known.

12.5 Other adverse effects

Not known.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Spent Batteries: Send to secondary lead smelter for recycling. Spent lead-acid batteries are not regulated as hazardous waste when the requirements of 40 CFR Section 266.80 are met. Spilled sulfuric acid is a characteristic hazardous waste; EPA hazardous waste number D002 (corrosivity) and D008 (lead).

Electrolyte: Place neutralized slurry into sealed acid resistant containers and dispose of as hazardous waste, as applicable. Large water diluted spills, after neutralization and testing, should be managed in accordance with approved local, state, and federal requirements. Consult state environmental agency and/or federal EPA.

13.2 Additional Information

Disposal should be in accordance with local, state or national legislation. Following local, State/Provincial, and Federal/National regulations applicable to end-of-life characteristics will be the responsibility of the end-user.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

In accordance with DOT

49 CFR 173.159

14.1 UN number

UN No.	2794

14.2 UN proper shipping name

UN proper shipping name	Batteries, wet, filled with acid

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

DOT Class	8
DOT Label	Corrosive
Packaging group	III

49 CFR 173.159(e) Specifies that when transported by highway or rail, electric storage batteries containing electrolyte or corrosive battery fluid are not subject to any other requirements of this subchapter, if all of the following are met:

(1) No other hazardous materials may be transported in the same vehicle;

(2) The batteries must be loaded or braced so as to prevent damage and short circuits in transit;

(3) Any other material loaded in the same vehicle must be blocked, braced, or otherwise secured to prevent contact with or damage to the batteries; and

(4) The transport vehicle may not carry material shipped by any person other than the shipper of the batteries.

If any of the above-referenced requirements are not met, the batteries must be shipped as fully-regulated Class 8 Corrosive hazardous materials.

Transport by sea (IMDG)

IMDG Proper shipping name:	Batteries, wet, filled with acid
Hazards label	Corrosive
IMDG Class	8
Packaging group	n/a
UN identification	UN2794

Air transport (IATA/ICAO)

IATA Proper Shipping Name	BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID,
Hazards label	Corrosive
IMDG Class	8
Packaging group	n/a
UN identification	UN2794

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 US Federal Regulations

Toxic and hazardous substances (29 CFR 1910; Subpart Z)	Listed : 7664-93-9, 7440-36-0, 7439-92-1, 1309-60-0, 7446-14-2
National emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (40 CFR 61.01)	Not listed
SARA Title III Section 313	Not listed
TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)	Listed : 7664-93-9 (Active), 7440-36-0 (Active), 7439-92-1 (Active), 9003-07-0 (Active), 1309-60-0 (Active), 7446-14-2 (Active)
CAA 602 - Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)	Not listed

15.2 US State Regulations

State Right to Know Lists

WARNING: Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm, and during charging, strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric

acid are evolved, a chemical Known to the State of California to cause cancer. Wash hands after handling.
www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

Proposition 65 (California)	Listed : 7439-92-1
Minnesota	Listed : 7664-93-9, 7440-36-0, 7439-92-1, 1309-60-0, 7446-14-2
New Jersey	Listed : 7664-93-9, 7440-36-0, 7439-92-1, 1309-60-0, 7446-14-2
Pennsylvania	Listed : 7664-93-9, 7440-36-0, 7439-92-1, 1309-60-0, 7446-14-2
Rhode Island	Listed : 7664-93-9, 7439-92-1

15.3 Other

OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action	Listed : 7439-92-1
OSHA (List of Highly Hazardous Chemicals, Toxics and Reactives)	Not listed
NTP (National Toxicology Program)	Listed : 7664-93-9, 7439-92-1, 1309-60-0, 7446-14-2
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)	Listed : 7664-93-9, 7439-92-1, 9003-07-0, 1309-60-0, 7446-14-2

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA rating

NFPA Hazards scale

0= Minimal
1= Slight
3= Moderate
4= Serious
5= Severe

LEGEND

Acronyms

ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
CAS : Chemical Abstracts Service
IATA : International Air Transport Association
ICAO : International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG : International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LTEL : Long term exposure limit

RID : Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

STEL : Short term exposure limit

STOT : Specific Target Organ Toxicity

UN : United Nations

Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS	US CFR 1910.1200
Disclaimers	Information contained in this publication or as otherwise supplied to Users is believed to be accurate and is given in good faith, but it is for the Users to satisfy themselves of the suitability of the product for their own particular purpose. gives no warranty as to the fitness of the product for any particular purpose and any implied warranty or condition (statutory or otherwise) is excluded except to the extent that exclusion is prevented by law. accepts no liability for loss or damage (other than that arising from death or personal injury caused by defective product, if proved), resulting from reliance on this information. Freedom under Patents, Copyright and Designs cannot be assumed.

NATIONAL REFRIGERANTS™

Material Safety Data Sheet

R-12

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: R-12
DISTRIBUTOR: National Refrigerants, Inc.
661 Kenyon Avenue
Bridgeton, New Jersey 08302

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL:
(Monday-Friday, 8:00am-5:00pm)
1-800-262-0012

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CALL:
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS NUMBER	WEIGHT %
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	100

Trace impurities and additional material names not listed above may also appear in Section 15 toward the end of the MSDS. These materials may be listed for local "Right-To-Know" compliance and for other reasons.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Colorless, volatile liquid with ethereal and faint sweetish odor. Non-flammable material. Overexposure may cause dizziness and loss of concentration. At higher levels, CNS depression and cardiac arrhythmia may result from exposure. Vapors displace air and can cause asphyxiation in confined spaces. At higher temperatures, (>250°C), decomposition products may include Hydrochloric Acid (HCI), Hydrofluoric Acid (HF) and carbonyl halides.

POTENTIAL HEALTH HAZARDS

SKIN: Irritation would result from a defatting action on tissue. Liquid contact could cause frostbite.

EYES: Liquid contact can cause severe irritation and frostbite. Mist may irritate.

INHALATION: R-12 is low in acute toxicity in animals even at concentrations of 5% (50,000 ppm). However, when oxygen levels in air are reduced to 12-14% by displacement, symptoms of asphyxiation, loss of coordination, increased pulse rate and deeper respiration will occur. At high levels, cardiac arrhythmia may occur.

INGESTION: Ingestion is unlikely because of the low boiling point of the material. Should it occur, discomfort in the gastrointestinal tract from rapid evaporation of the material and consequent evolution of gas would result. Some effects of inhalation and skin exposure would be expected.

DELAYED EFFECTS: None Known

Ingredients found on one of the OSHA designated carcinogen lists are listed below.

INGREDIENT NAME	NTP STATUS	IARC STATUS	OSHA LIST
No ingredients listed in this section			

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN: Promptly flush skin with water until all chemical is removed. If there is evidence of frostbite, bathe (do not rub) with lukewarm (not hot) water. If water is not available, cover with a clean, soft cloth or similar covering. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

EYES: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes (in case of frostbite, water should be lukewarm, not hot) lifting eyelids occasionally to facilitate irrigation. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

INHALATION: Immediately remove patient to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Use oxygen as required, provided a qualified operator is available. Get medical attention immediately. DO NOT give epinephrine (adrenaline).

INGESTION: Ingestion is unlikely because of the physical properties and is not expected to be hazardous. DO NOT induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by a physician.

ADVICE TO PHYSICIAN: Because of the possible disturbances of cardiac rhythm, catecholamine drugs, such as epinephrine, should be used with special caution and only in situations of emergency life support. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical conditions.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

FLASH POINT:	Gas, not applicable per DOT regulations
FLASH POINT METHOD:	Not applicable
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:	Unknown
UPPER FLAME LIMIT (volume % in air):	None*
LOWER FLAME LIMIT (volume % in air):	None*
	*Based on ASHRAE Standard 34 with match ignition
FLAME PROPAGATION RATE (solids):	Not applicable
OSHA FLAMMABILITY CLASS:	Not applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Use any standard agent – choose the one most appropriate for type of surrounding fire (material itself is not flammable)

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Contact with certain reactive metals may result in formation of explosive or exothermic reactions under specific conditions (e.g. very high temperatures and/or appropriate pressures).

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PRECAUTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS:

Firefighters should wear self-contained, NIOSH-approved breathing apparatus for protection against possible toxic decomposition products. Proper eye and skin protection should be provided. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

IN CASE OF SPILL OR OTHER RELEASE: (Always wear recommended personal protective equipment.)

Evacuate unprotected personnel. Protected personnel should remove ignition sources and shut off leak, if without risk, and provide ventilation. Unprotected personnel should not return until air has been tested and determined safe, including low-lying areas.

Spills and releases may have to be reported to Federal and/or local authorities. See Section 15 regarding reporting requirements.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

NORMAL HANDLING: (Always wear recommended personal protective equipment.)

Avoid breathing vapors and liquid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Do not puncture or drop cylinders, expose them to open flame or excessive heat. Use authorized cylinders only. Follow standard safety precautions for handling and use of compressed gas cylinders.

STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS:

Store in a cool, well-ventilated area of low fire risk and out of direct sunlight. Protect cylinder and its fittings from physical damage. Storage in subsurface locations should be avoided. Close valve tightly after use and when empty.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Provide local ventilation at filling zones and areas where leakage is probable. Mechanical (general) ventilation may be adequate for other operating and storage areas.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

SKIN PROTECTION:

Skin contact with refrigerant may cause frostbite. General work clothing and gloves (leather) should provide adequate protection. If prolonged contact with liquid or gas is anticipated, insulated gloves constructed of PVA, neoprene or butyl rubber should be used. Any contaminated clothing should be promptly removed and washed before reuse.

EYE PROTECTION:

For normal conditions, wear safety glasses. Where there is reasonable probability of liquid contact, wear splash-proof goggles.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

None generally required for adequately ventilated work situations. For accidental release or non-ventilated situations, or release into confined space, where the concentration may be above the PEL of 1,000 ppm, use a self-contained, NIOSH approved breathing apparatus or supplied air respirator. For escape: use the former or a NIOSH approved gas mask with organic vapor canister.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

Where contact with liquid is likely, such as in a spill or leak, impervious boots and clothing should be worn. High dose-level warning signs are recommended for areas of principle exposure. Provide eyewash stations and quick-drench shower facilities at convenient locations. For tank cleaning operations, see OSHA regulations, 29 CFR 1910.132 and 29 CFR 1910.133.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

INGREDIENT NAME	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	OTHER LIMIT
Dichlorodifluoromethane	None	1000 ppm (8hr)	None

OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS FOR POTENTIAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Hydrogen Fluoride: ACGIH TLV = 3 ppm ceiling

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE:	Clear, colorless liquid and vapor
PHYSICAL STATE:	Gas at ambient temperatures
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	120.9
CHEMICAL FORMULA:	$CC1_2F_2$
ODOR:	Faint ethereal odor
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1.0):	1.34 @ 30°C (86°F)
SOLUBILITY IN WATER (weight %):	Unknown
pH:	Neutral
BOILING POINT:	-29.8°C (-21.6°F)
FREEZING POINT:	-157.7°C (-252°F)
VAPOR PRESSURE:	94.9 psia @ 70°F 195.6 psia @ 130°F
VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1.0):	4.2
EVAPORATION RATE:	>1 **COMPARED TO:** $CC1_4$ = 1
% VOLATILES:	100
FLASH POINT:	Not applicable

(Flash point method and additional flammability data are found in Section 5.)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

NORMALLY STABLE? (CONDITIONS TO AVOID):

The product is stable.
Do not mix with oxygen or air above atmospheric pressure. Any source of high temperatures, such as lighted cigarettes, flames, hot spots or welding may yield toxic and/or corrosive decomposition products.

INCOMPATIBILITIES:

(Under specific conditions: e.g. very high temperatures and/or appropriate pressures) – Freshly abraded aluminum surfaces (may cause strong exothermic reaction). Chemically reactive metals: potassium, calcium, powdered aluminum, magnesium, and zinc.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Halogens, halogen acids and possibly carbonyl halides.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

IMMEDIATE (ACUTE) EFFECTS:

LC_{50} : 4 hr. (rat) - > 760,000 ppm / Cardiac Sensitization threshold (dog) – 50,000 ppm
10 min EC_{50} – 254,000 ppm

DELAYED (SUBCHRONIC AND CHRONIC) EFFECTS:

Subchronic: NOEL – 10,000 ppm

OTHER DATA:

Teratology: Not a teratogen

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Degradability (BOD): R-12 is a gas at room temperature; therefore, it is unlikely to remain in water.
Octanol Water Partition Coefficient: Unknown

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

RCRA

Is the unused product a RCRA hazardous waste if discarded?	Not a hazardous waste
If yes, the RCRA ID number is:	Not applicable

OTHER DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Disposal must comply with federal, state, and local disposal or discharge laws. R-12 is subject to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Clean Air Act Regulations Section 608 in 40 CFR Part 82 regarding refrigerant recycling.

The information offered here is for the product as shipped. Use and/or alterations to the product such as mixing with other materials may significantly change the characteristics of the material and alter the RCRA classification and the proper disposal method.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US DOT HAZARD CLASS: US DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Dichlorodifluoromethane
US DOT HAZARD CLASS: 2.2
US DOT PACKING GROUP: Not applicable
US DOT ID NUMBER: UN1028

For additional information on shipping regulations affecting this material, contact the information number found in Section 1.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA)

TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: Listed on the TSCA inventory
OTHER TSCA ISSUES: None

SARA TITLE III / CERCLA

"Reportable Quantities" (RQs) and/or "Threshold Planning Quantities" (TPQs) exist for the following ingredients.

INGREDIENT NAME	SARA / CERCLA RQ (lb.)	SARA EHS TPQ (lb.)
Dichlorodifluoromethane	5000	None

Spills or releases resulting in the loss of any ingredient at or above its RQ requires immediate notification to the National Response Center [(800) 424-8802] and to your Local Emergency Planning Committee.

SECTION 311 HAZARD CLASS: IMMEDIATE
PRESSURE

SARA 313 TOXIC CHEMICALS:

The following ingredients are SARA 313 "Toxic Chemicals". CAS numbers and weight percents are found in Section 2.

INGREDIENT NAME	COMMENT
Dichlorodifluoromethane	None

STATE RIGHT-TO-KNOW

In addition to the ingredients found in Section 2, the following are listed for state right-to-know purposes.

INGREDIENT NAME	WEIGHT %	COMMENT
No ingredients listed in this section		

ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION:

R-12 is subject to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Clean Air Act Regulations at 40 CFR Part 82.

WARNING: DO NOT vent to the atmosphere. To comply with provisions of the U.S. Clean Air Act, any residual must be recovered. **Contains Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)**, a substance which harms public health and environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere. Destruction of the ozone layer can lead to increased ultraviolet radiation which, with excess exposure to sunlight, can lead to an increase in skin cancer and eye cataracts.

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION (CANADA):

This product has been evaluated in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

FOREIGN INVENTORY STATUS:

Canada – Listed on DSL
EU - EINECS # 2206926

16. OTHER INFORMATION

CURRENT ISSUE DATE: December, 2008
PREVIOUS ISSUE DATE: August, 2007

OTHER INFORMATION:

HMIS Classification: Health – 1, Flammability – 0, Reactivity – 0
NFPA Classification: Health – 2, Flammability – 0, Reactivity – 0
ANSI/ASHRAE 34 Safety Group – A1

Regulatory Standards:

1. OSHA regulations for compressed gases: 29 CFR 1910.101
2. DOT classification per 49 CFR 172.101
3. Clean Air Act Class I Substance

General

a) CGA pamphlet P-1, *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*, 1984, Compressed Gas Association (1980 Printing)
b) Bretherick, L., *Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards*, 4th ed., 1992, Butterworths, Boston, MA

17. DISCLAIMER

National Refrigerants, Inc. believes that the information and recommendations contained herein (including data and statements are accurate as of the date hereof. NO WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE CONCERNING THE INFORMATION PROVIDED HEREIN. The information provided herein relates only to the specific product designated and may not be valid where such product is used in combination with any other methods of use of the product and of the information referred to herein are beyond the control of National Refrigerants. National Refrigerants expressly disclaims any and all liability as to any results obtained or arising from any use of the product or reliance on such information.

NATIONAL REFRIGERANTS, INC.

R-134a

Safety Data Sheet

R-134a

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: R-134a
OTHER NAME: 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane
USE: Refrigerant Gas
DISTRIBUTOR: National Refrigerants, Inc.
661 Kenyon Avenue
Bridgeton, New Jersey 08302

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL:
(Monday-Friday, 8:00am-5:00pm)
1-800-262-0012

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CALL:
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION: **Gases under pressure, Liquefied Gas**
SIGNAL WORD: **WARNING**
HAZARD STATEMENT: **Contains gas under pressure, may explode if heated**
SYMBOL: **Gas Cylinder**
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT: **STORAGE: Protect from sunlight, store in a well ventilated place**

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Colorless, volatile liquid with ethereal and faint sweetish odor. Non-flammable material. Overexposure may cause dizziness and loss of concentration. At higher levels, CNS depression and cardiac arrhythmia may result from exposure. Vapors displace air and can cause asphyxiation in confined spaces. At higher temperatures, (>250°C), decomposition products may include Hydrofluoric Acid (HF) and carbonyl halides.

POTENTIAL HEALTH HAZARDS

SKIN: Irritation would result from a defatting action on tissue. Liquid contact could cause frostbite.

EYES: Liquid contact can cause severe irritation and frostbite. Mist may irritate.

INHALATION: R-134a is low in acute toxicity in animals. When oxygen levels in air are reduced to 12-14% by displacement, symptoms of asphyxiation, loss of coordination, increased pulse rate and deeper respiration will occur. At high levels, cardiac arrhythmia may occur.

INGESTION: Ingestion is unlikely because of the low boiling point of the material. Should it occur, discomfort in the gastrointestinal tract from rapid evaporation of the material and consequent evolution of gas would result. Some effects of inhalation and skin exposure would be expected.

DELAYED EFFECTS: None Known

Ingredients found on one of the OSHA designated carcinogen lists are listed below.

INGREDIENT NAME	NTP STATUS	IARC STATUS	OSHA LIST
No ingredients listed in this section			

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT NAME	CAS NUMBER	WEIGHT %
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	811-97-2	100

COMMON NAME AND SYNONYMS
R-134a; HFC134a

There are no impurities or stabilizers that contribute to the classification of the material identified in Section 2

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN: Promptly flush skin with water until all chemical is removed. If there is evidence of frostbite, bathe (do not rub) with lukewarm (not hot) water. If water is not available, cover with a clean, soft cloth or similar covering. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

EYES: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes (in case of frostbite, water should be lukewarm, not hot) lifting eyelids occasionally to facilitate irrigation. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

INHALATION: Immediately move to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Use oxygen as required, provided a qualified operator is available. Get medical attention immediately. DO NOT give epinephrine (adrenaline).

INGESTION: Ingestion is unlikely because of the physical properties and is not expected to be hazardous. DO NOT induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by a physician.

ADVICE TO PHYSICIAN: Because of the possible disturbances of cardiac rhythm, catecholamine drugs, such as epinephrine, should be used with special caution and only in situations of emergency life support. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical conditions.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

FLASH POINT: Gas, not applicable per DOT regulations
FLASH POINT METHOD: Not applicable
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: >750°C
UPPER FLAME LIMIT (volume % in air): None*
LOWER FLAME LIMIT (volume % in air): None*
*Based on ASHRAE Standard 34 with match ignition
FLAME PROPAGATION RATE (solids): Not applicable
OSHA FLAMMABILITY CLASS: Not applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
Use any standard agent – choose the one most appropriate for type of surrounding fire (material itself is not flammable)

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

R-134a is not flammable at ambient temperatures and atmospheric pressure. However, this material will become combustible when mixed with air under pressure and exposed to strong ignition sources.
Contact with certain reactive metals may result in formation of explosive or exothermic reactions under specific conditions (e.g. very high temperatures and/or appropriate pressures).

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PRECAUTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS:

Firefighters should wear self-contained, NIOSH-approved breathing apparatus for protection against possible toxic decomposition products. Proper eye and skin protection should be provided. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

IN CASE OF SPILL OR OTHER RELEASE: (Always wear recommended personal protective equipment.)

Evacuate unprotected personnel. Product dissipates upon release. Protected personnel should remove ignition sources and shut off leak, if without risk, and provide ventilation. Unprotected personnel should not return to the affected area until air has been tested and determined safe, including low-lying areas.

Spills and releases may have to be reported to Federal and/or local authorities. See Section 15 regarding reporting requirements.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

NORMAL HANDLING: (Always wear recommended personal protective equipment.)

Avoid breathing vapors and liquid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Do not puncture or drop cylinders, expose them to open flame or excessive heat. Use authorized cylinders only. Follow standard safety precautions for handling and use of compressed gas cylinders.

R-134a should not be mixed with air above atmospheric pressure for leak testing or any other purpose.

STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS:

Store in a cool, well-ventilated area of low fire risk and out of direct sunlight. Protect cylinder and its fittings from physical damage. Storage in subsurface locations should be avoided. Close valve tightly after use and when empty.

INCOMPATIBILITIES:

Freshly abraded aluminum surfaces at specific temperatures and pressures may cause a strong exothermic reaction.
Chemically reactive metals: potassium, calcium, powdered aluminum, magnesium, and zinc.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Provide local ventilation at filling zones and areas where leakage is probable. Mechanical (general) ventilation may be adequate for other operating and storage areas.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

SKIN PROTECTION:

Skin contact with refrigerant may cause frostbite. General work clothing and gloves (leather) should provide adequate protection. If prolonged contact with liquid or gas is anticipated, insulated gloves constructed of PVA, neoprene or butyl rubber should be used. Any contaminated clothing should be promptly removed and washed before reuse.

EYE PROTECTION:

For normal conditions, wear safety glasses. Where there is reasonable probability of liquid contact, wear chemical safety goggles.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

None generally required for adequately ventilated work situations. For accidental release or non-ventilated situations, or release into confined space, where the concentration may be above the PEL of 1,000 ppm, use a self-contained, NIOSH approved breathing apparatus or supplied air respirator. For escape: use the former or a NIOSH approved gas mask with organic vapor canister.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

Where contact with liquid is likely, such as in a spill or leak, impervious boots and clothing should be worn. High dose-level warning signs are recommended for areas of principle exposure. Provide eyewash stations and quick-drench shower facilities at convenient locations. For tank cleaning operations, see OSHA regulations, 29 CFR 1910.132 and 29 CFR 1910.133.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

INGREDIENT NAME	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	OTHER LIMIT
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	None	None	*1000 ppm TWA (8hr)

* = Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (AIHA)

OTHER EXPOSURE LIMITS FOR POTENTIAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Hydrogen Fluoride: ACGIH TLV: 2 ppm ceiling, 0.5 ppm TLV-TWA

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE:	Clear, colorless liquid and vapor
PHYSICAL STATE:	Gas at ambient temperatures
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	102
CHEMICAL FORMULA:	F_3CCH_2F
ODOR:	Faint ethereal odor
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1.0):	<1.22
SOLUBILITY IN WATER (weight %):	0.15 wt%
pH:	Neutral
BOILING POINT:	-26.2°C (-15.1°F)
FREEZING POINT:	-92.5°C (-141.9°F)
VAPOR PRESSURE:	85.8 psia @ 70°F 213.4 psia @ 130°F
VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1.0):	3.5
EVAPORATION RATE:	>1 **COMPARED TO:** $CC1_4$ = 1
% VOLATILES:	100

ODOR THRESHHOLD: Not established
FLAMMABILITY: Not applicable
LEL/UEL: None/None
RELATIVE DENSITY: 1.21g/cm^3 at 25˚C
PARTITION COEFF (n-octanol/water) Log Pow: 1.06
AUTO IGNITION TEMP: >750˚C
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: >250˚C
VISCOSITY: Not applicable
FLASH POINT: Not applicable
(Flash point method and additional flammability data are found in Section 5.)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

NORMALLY STABLE: (CONDITIONS TO AVOID):

The product is stable.
Do not mix with oxygen or air above atmospheric pressure. Any source of high temperatures, such as lighted cigarettes, flames, hot spots or welding may yield toxic and/or corrosive decomposition products.

INCOMPATIBILITIES:

(Under specific conditions: e.g. very high temperatures and/or appropriate pressures) – Freshly abraded aluminum surfaces (may cause strong exothermic reaction). Chemically reactive metals: potassium, calcium, powdered aluminum, magnesium, and zinc.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Halogens, halogen acids and possibly carbonyl halides.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

IMMEDIATE (ACUTE) EFFECTS:

LC_{50} :Inhalation 4 hr. (rat) - > 500,000 ppm / Cardiac Sensitization threshold (dog) 80,000 ppm. NOEL – 50,000 ppm

DELAYED (SUBCHRONIC AND CHRONIC) EFFECTS:

Not mutagenic in four tests
Teratogenic NOEL (rat and rabbit) – 40,000 ppm
Subchronic inhalation (rat) NOEL – 50,000 ppm
Chronic NOEL – 10,000 ppm

REPEATED DOSE TOXICITY:

Lifetime inhalation exposure of male rats was associated with a small increase in salivary gland fibrosarcomas.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

Acute effects of rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. Vapors are heavier than air and can displace oxygen causing difficulty breathing or suffocation. May cause cardiac arrhythmia.

OTHER DATA:

Metabolism <0.5% as CO_2 in tests at 50,000 ppm, late developing benign tumors were found.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Degradability (BOD): R-134a is a gas at room temperature; therefore, it is unlikely to remain in water.
Octanol Water Partition Coefficient: See Section 9

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

RCRA

Is the unused product a RCRA hazardous waste if discarded? Not a hazardous waste
If yes, the RCRA ID number is: Not applicable

OTHER DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Disposal must comply with federal, state, and local disposal or discharge laws. R-134a is subject to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Clean Air Act Regulations Section 608 in 40 CFR Part 82 regarding refrigerant recycling.

The information offered here is for the product as shipped. Use and/or alterations to the product such as mixing with other materials may significantly change the characteristics of the material and alter the RCRA classification and the proper disposal method.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US DOT ID NUMBER: UN3159
US DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane or Refrigerant Gas R 134a
US DOT HAZARD CLASS: 2.2
US DOT PACKING GROUP: Not applicable
For additional information on shipping regulations affecting this material, contact the information number found in Section 1.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA)

TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: Listed on the TSCA inventory
OTHER TSCA ISSUES: Subject to Section 12(b) export notification. May contain 0-10 ppm Ethane, 2-chloro-1,1,1-trifluoro, CAS# 75-88-7

SARA TITLE III / CERCLA

"Reportable Quantities" (RQs) and/or "Threshold Planning Quantities" (TPQs) exist for the following ingredients.

INGREDIENT NAME	SARA / CERCLA RQ (lb.)	SARA EHS TPQ (lb.)
No ingredients listed in this section		

Spills or releases resulting in the loss of any ingredient at or above its RQ requires immediate notification to the National Response Center [(800) 424-8802] and to your Local Emergency Planning Committee.

SECTION 311 HAZARD CLASS: IMMEDIATE
PRESSURE

SARA 313 TOXIC CHEMICALS:

The following ingredients are SARA 313 "Toxic Chemicals". CAS numbers and weight percents are found in Section 2.

INGREDIENT NAME	COMMENT
No ingredients listed in this section	

STATE RIGHT-TO-KNOW

In addition to the ingredients found in Section 2, the following are listed for state right-to-know purposes.

INGREDIENT NAME	WEIGHT %	COMMENT
No ingredients listed in this section		

ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION:

R-134a is subject to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Clean Air Act Regulations at 40 CFR Part 82.

WARNING: DO NOT vent to the atmosphere. To comply with provisions of the U.S. Clean Air Act, any residual must be recovered. **Contains 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a),** a greenhouse gas which may contribute to global warming.

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION (CANADA):

This product has been evaluated in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the SDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

FOREIGN INVENTORY STATUS:

Canada – Listed on DSL
EU - EINECS # 223770

16. OTHER INFORMATION

CURRENT ISSUE DATE: January 04, 2021
PREVIOUS ISSUE DATE: April, 2018

OTHER INFORMATION:

HMIS Classification: Health – 1, Flammability – 1, Reactivity – 0
NFPA Classification: Health – 2, Flammability – 1, Reactivity – 0
ANSI/ASHRAE 34 Safety Group – A1
UL Classified

Regulatory Standards:

1. OSHA regulations for compressed gases: 29 CFR 1910.101
2. DOT classification per 49 CFR 172.101

Toxicity information per PAFT Testing

DISCLAIMER:

National Refrigerants, Inc. believes that the information and recommendations contained herein (including data and statements are accurate as of the date hereof. NO WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE CONCERNING THE INFORMATION PROVIDED HEREIN. The information provided herein relates only to the specific product designated and may not be valid where such product is used in combination with any other methods of use of the product and of the information referred to herein are beyond the control of National Refrigerants. National Refrigerants expressly disclaims any and all liability as to any results obtained or arising from any use of the product or reliance on such information.

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name	:	Solstice® yf Refrigerant (R-1234yf) (Cartridge)
Number	:	000000023794
Product Use Description	:	Refrigerant
Manufacturer or supplier's details	:	Honeywell International Inc. 115 Tabor Road Morris Plains, NJ 07950-2546
For more information call	:	800-522-8001 +1-973-455-6300(Monday-Friday, 9:00am-5:00pm)
In case of emergency call	:	**Medical: 1-800-498-5701 or +1-303-389-1414**
	:	**Transportation (CHEMTREC): 1-800-424-9300 or +1-703-527-3887**
	:	
	:	(24 hours/day, 7 days/week)

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Form	:	Liquefied gas
Color	:	clear
Odor	:	slight

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification of the substance or mixture	:	Flammable gases, Category 1 Gases under pressure, Liquefied gas Simple Asphyxiant

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Symbol(s) :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : Extremely flammable gas.
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

Response:
Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Storage:
Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Carcinogenicity

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical nature : Substance

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration
2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoroprop-1-ene	754-12-1	100.00 %

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : First aider needs to protect himself. Move out of dangerous area. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately.

Inhalation	:	Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Use oxygen as required, provided a qualified operator is present. Call a physician.
Skin contact	:	Rapid evaporation of the liquid may cause frostbite. If there is evidence of frostbite, bathe (do not rub) with lukewarm (not hot) water. If water is not available, cover with a clean, soft cloth or similar covering. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Consult a physician.
Eye contact	:	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. In case of frostbite water should be lukewarm, not hot. Call a physician.
Ingestion	:	Unlikely route of exposure. As this product is a gas, refer to the inhalation section. Do not induce vomiting without medical advice. If conscious, drink plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician immediately.

Notes to physician

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary	:	Treat frost-bitten areas as needed. Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	In case of fire, allow gas to burn if flow cannot be shut off immediately. Apply water from a safe distance to cool container and protect surrounding area. Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.
Specific hazards during firefighting	:	Flammable gas. Contents under pressure. Vapours are heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen available for breathing. Vapors may travel to areas away from work site before igniting/flashing back to vapor source. Fire or intense heat may cause violent rupture of packages. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

In case of fire hazardous decomposition products may be produced such as:
Hydrogen fluoride
Carbonyl halides
Carbon monoxide
Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Special protective equipment for firefighters : In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.
No unprotected exposed skin areas.

Further information : In case of fire: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Immediately evacuate personnel to safe areas.
Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.
Wear personal protective equipment. Unprotected persons must be kept away.
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.
Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
Avoid skin contact with leaking liquid (danger of frostbite).
Ventilate the area.
Vapors may travel to areas away from work site before igniting/flashing back to vapor source.
Vapours are heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen available for breathing.
Avoid accumulation of vapours in low areas.
Unprotected personnel should not return until air has been tested and determined safe.
Ensure that the oxygen content is >= 19.5%.

Environmental precautions : Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
The product evapourates readily.
Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Use explosion-proof equipment.
No sparking tools should be used.
Ventilate the area.
Allow to evaporate.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Precautions for safe handling	:	Handle with care. Wear personal protective equipment. Do not breathe vapour. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Pressurized container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C. Follow all standard safety precautions for handling and use of compressed gas cylinders. Use authorized cylinders only. Protect cylinders from physical damage. Do not puncture or drop cylinders, expose them to open flame or excessive heat. Do not remove screw cap until immediately ready for use. Always replace cap after use.
Advice on protection against fire and explosion	:	Container hazardous when empty. Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapour in air and avoid vapour concentration higher than the occupational exposure limits. Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard. Use explosion-proof equipment. No sparking tools should be used. No smoking.

Storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	:	Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Storage rooms must be properly ventilated. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Protect cylinders from physical damage.
Store away from incompatible substances.
Store in original container.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Protective measures	:	Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Do not breathe vapour. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Engineering measures	:	Use with local exhaust ventilation.
Eye protection	:	Safety goggles
Hand protection	:	Protective gloves Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Replace when worn.
Skin and body protection	:	Avoid skin contact with leaking liquid (danger of frostbite). Wear suitable protective equipment.
Respiratory protection	:	No personal respiratory protective equipment normally required. When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators. Use NIOSH approved respiratory protection.
Hygiene measures	:	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Keep working clothes separately. Do not breathe vapour. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Exposure Guidelines

Components	CAS-No.	Value	Control parameters	Update	Basis

2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoroprop-1-ene	754-12-1	TWA : Time weighted average	(500 ppm)	2009	WEEL:US. OARS. WEELs Workplace Environmental Exposure Level Guide

2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoroprop-1-ene	754-12-1	TWA : Time weighted average	(500 ppm)	03 15 2010	Honeywell:Limit established by Honeywell International Inc.

2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoroprop-1-ene	754-12-1	STEL : Short term exposure limit	(1,500 ppm)	03 15 2010	Honeywell:Limit established by Honeywell International Inc.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	:	Liquefied gas
Color	:	clear
Odor	:	slight
pH	:	Note: Not applicable, as this product is a gas.
Melting point/range	:	Note: Not applicable, as this product is a gas.
Boiling point/boiling range	:	-29.4 °C
Flash point	:	Note: Not applicable, as this product is a gas.
Evaporation rate	:	Note: Not applicable, as this product is a gas.
lower flammability limit	:	6.2 %(V) Method: ASTM E681-04

upper flammability limit	:	12.3 %(V) Method: ASTM E681-04
Vapor pressure	:	6,067 hPa at 21.1 °C(70.0 °F) 14,203 hPa at 54.4 °C(129.9 °F)
Vapor density	:	4 Note: (Air = 1.0)
Density	:	1.1 g/cm3 at 25 °C
Water solubility	:	198.2 mg/l at 24 °C Method: 92/69/EEC, A.6
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: 2.15 Method: 92/69/EEC, A.8
Ignition temperature	:	405 °C Method: Auto-ignition temperature
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Note: Not applicable, as this product is a gas.
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Note: Not applicable, as this product is a gas.
Oxidizing properties	:	Not applicable: Not expected to have oxidizing properties based on theoretical evaluation
Molecular weight	:	114 g/mol

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	:	Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.
Conditions to avoid	:	Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Pressurized container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Decomposes under high temperature. Some risk may be expected of corrosive and toxic decomposition products.
Incompatible materials	:	Alkali metals Oxidizers (e.g. peroxide residues present in insufficiently cured rubbers) Finely divided metal powders such as aluminum, magnesium, or zinc.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	In case of fire hazardous decomposition products may be produced such as: Hydrogen fluoride Carbonyl halides Carbon monoxide Carbon dioxide (CO2)

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50: > 400000 ppm Exposure time: 4 h Species: Rat Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Skin irritation	:	Note: Not applicable study technically not feasible
Eye irritation	:	Note: Not applicable study technically not feasible
Sensitisation	:	Dermal Note: Not applicable, as this product is a gas. study technically not feasible

Repeated dose toxicity : Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation
Exposure time: 2 Weeks
No-observed-effect level: 50000 ppm
Method: OECD Test Guideline 412

: Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation
Exposure time: 4 Weeks
NOAEL (No observed adverse effect level): 50000 ppm
Method: OECD Test Guideline 412

: Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation
Exposure time: 13 Weeks
NOAEL (No observed adverse effect level): 50000 ppm
Method: OECD Test Guideline 413

: Species: Rabbit, male
Application Route: Inhalation
Exposure time: 28 d
No-observed-effect level: 500 ppm
Method: OECD Test Guideline 412
Note: There are no observed toxicological effects, which result in classification as a specific target organ toxicant.

: Species: Rabbit, female
Application Route: Inhalation
Exposure time: 28 d
No-observed-effect level: 1000 ppm
Method: OECD Test Guideline 412
Note: There are no observed toxicological effects, which result in classification as a specific target organ toxicant.

: Species: Mini-pig
Application Route: Inhalation
Exposure time: 28 d
NOAEL (No observed adverse effect level): 10000 ppm
Note: highest exposure tested

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Method: Ames test
Result: 20% and higher, positive in TA 100 and e. coli WP2 uvrA, negative in TA98, TA100, and TA1535.
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

: Test Method: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Cell type: Human lymphocytes
Result: negative
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Note: Dose 760,000 ppm

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Mouse
Cell type: Micronucleus
Dose: up to 200,000 ppm (4 hour)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Method: Unscheduled DNA synthesis
Dose: up to 50,000 ppm (4 weeks)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 486
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Rat
Cell type: Micronucleus
Dose: up to 50,000 ppm (4 weeks)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity : Species: Rat
Note: Not classified as a human carcinogen. Substance not expected to be a carcinogen based on available data.

Reproductive toxicity : Test Method: Two-generation study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation
NOAEL, parent: 50,000 ppm
NOAEL, F1: 50,000 ppm
Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Aspiration toxicity : Not applicable, as this product is a gas. study technically not feasible

Teratogenicity : Species: RatApplication Route: inhalation (gas)

General Toxicity Maternal - No observed adverse effect level: 50,000 ppm
Developmental Toxicity - No observed adverse effect level:

50,000 ppm
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

: Species: RabbitApplication Route: inhalation (gas)

General Toxicity Maternal - Lowest observed adverse effect concentrati: 2,500 ppm
Embryo-fetal toxicity - No observed adverse effect concentration: 4,000 ppm
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Note: Embryo-fetal toxicity observed at maternally toxic concentrations

Further information : Note: Cardiac Sensitization (dog): No effects for exposures up to 12% (120,189 ppm)

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity effects

Toxicity to fish : LC50: > 197 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Note: No demonstrable toxic effect in saturated solution.

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50: > 83 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae : EC50: > 100 mg/l
Species: Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Elimination information (persistence and degradability)

Bioaccumulation : Note: Due to the distribution coefficient n-octanol/water, accumulation in organisms is not expected.

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Further information on ecology

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Results of PBT assessment
This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT)., This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods : Observe all Federal, State, and Local Environmental regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT	UN/ID No.	:	UN 2037
	Proper shipping name	:	Gas cartridges
	Class		2.1
	Packing group		
	Hazard Labels		2.1
IATA	UN/ID No.	:	UN 2037
	Description of the goods	:	Gas cartridges
	Class	:	2.1
	Hazard Labels	:	2.1
	Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	203
	Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	203
	Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	Y203
IMDG	UN/ID No.	:	UN 2037
	Description of the goods	:	Gas cartridges
	Class	:	2
	Hazard Labels	:	2
	EmS Number	:	F-D, S-U
	Marine pollutant	:	no

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Inventories

US. Toxic Substances Control Act	:	On TSCA Inventory
Australia. Industrial Chemical (Notification and Assessment) Act	:	On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). Domestic Substances List (DSL)	:	All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL
Japan. Kashin-Hou Law List	:	On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
Korea. Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI)	:	On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
Philippines. The Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act	:	On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
	:	2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoroprop-1-ene 754-12-1
China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances	:	On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
New Zealand. Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC), as published by ERMA New Zealand	:	On the inventory, or in compliance with the inventory
TSCA 12B	:	US. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt D)
		2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoroprop-1-ene 754-12-1

National regulatory information

US. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section	:	
	:	Issued.

5(a)(2) Final Significant New Use Rules (SNURs) (40 CFR 721, Subpt E)

: 2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoroprop-1-ene 754-12-1

SARA 302 Components : No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components : This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Fire Hazard
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
Acute Health Hazard

California Prop. 65 : This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

		HMIS III	NFPA
Health hazard	:	0	2
Flammability	:	2	2
Physical Hazard	:	2	
Instability	:		0

Hazard rating and rating systems (e.g. HMIS® III, NFPA): This information is intended solely for the use of individuals trained in the particular system.

Further information

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a

guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. This information should not constitute a guarantee for any specific product properties.

Changes since the last version are highlighted in the margin. This version replaces all previous versions.
Previous Issue Date: 11/02/2018
Prepared by Honeywell Performance Materials and Technologies Product Stewardship Group

SAFETY DATA SHEET

45854

Section 1. Identification

Product name : KRYLON® PROFESSIONAL Solvent-Based Marking Paint Fluorescent Orange

Product code : 45854

Other means of identification : Not available.

Product type : Aerosol.

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Paint or paint related material.

Manufacturer : Krylon Products Group
180 Brunel Road
Mississauga, ON L4Z 1T5

Emergency telephone number of the company : (800) 424-9300

Product Information Telephone Number : (800) 247-3268

Transportation Emergency Telephone Number : (800) 424-9300

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity: 19.2% (oral), 33.3% (dermal), 35.7% (inhalation)

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard statements : Extremely flammable aerosol.
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Suspected of causing cancer.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements

General : Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Prevention : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe dust or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Response : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

Storage : Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Supplemental label elements

DELAYED EFFECTS FROM LONG TERM OVEREXPOSURE. Contains solvents which can cause permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal.

This product contains a component that is either subject to a CEPA ministerial condition or an existing/proposed SNAC (Significant New Activity).

Please refer to the SDS for additional information. Keep out of reach of children. Keep upright in a cool, dry place. Do not discard empty can in trash compactor.

Hazards not otherwise classified : DANGER: Rags, steel wool, other waste soaked with this product, and sanding residue may spontaneously catch fire if improperly discarded. Immediately place rags, steel wool, other waste soaked with this product, and sanding residue in a sealed, water-filled, metal container. Dispose of in accordance with local fire regulations.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Other means of identification : Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name	% by weight	CAS number
Methyl Acetate	16.5	79-20-9
Propane	13.6	74-98-6
Toluene	12.53	108-88-3
Butane	6.4	106-97-8
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	5.59	64742-89-8
Hexane	1.57	110-54-3
Xylene, mixed isomers	1.05	1330-20-7
2-Methylpentane	0.73	107-83-5
3-Methylpentane	0.27	96-14-0
2,3-Dimethylbutane	0.23	79-29-8
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	0.19	96-29-7
Ethylbenzene	0.18	100-41-4
Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	0.17	64742-47-8
Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	0.11	64742-47-8

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

Inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Skin contact : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Section 4. First aid measures

Inhalation : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Skin contact : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Extremely flammable aerosol. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
sulfur oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Remark : Flammable aerosol.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : **This product contains a component that is either subject to a CEPA ministerial condition or an existing/proposed SNAC (Significant New Activity).**

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Protect from sunlight. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits (OSHA United States)

Ingredient name	CAS #	Exposure limits
Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023).** TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 606 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 757 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).** TWA: 200 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 610 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 760 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).** TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 610 mg/m³ 8 hours.
Propane	74-98-6	**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).** TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 10 hours. **OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).** TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hours. **ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]. Explosive potential.**
Toluene	108-88-3	**OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013).** TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. CEIL: 300 ppm AMP: 500 ppm 10 minutes. **NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).**

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

		TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 375 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 560 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023).** **Ototoxicant.** TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
Butane	106-97-8	**NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).** TWA: 800 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m³ 10 hours. **ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023).** **[Butane] Explosive potential.** STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	64742-89-8	None.
Hexane	110-54-3	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023).** **Absorbed through skin.** TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. **NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).** TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 180 mg/m³ 10 hours. **OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).** TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hours.
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	**OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).** **[Xylenes]** TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours. **ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). [p-xylene and mixtures containing p-xylene]** **Ototoxicant.** TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
2-Methylpentane	107-83-5	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023).** **[Hexane isomers, other than n-Hexane]** TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1760 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 3500 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).** **[HEXANE ISOMERS]** TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 350 mg/m³ 10 hours. CEIL: 510 ppm 15 minutes. CEIL: 1800 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
3-Methylpentane	96-14-0	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023).** **[Hexane isomers, other than n-Hexane]** TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1760 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 3500 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).** **[HEXANE ISOMERS]** TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 350 mg/m³ 10 hours. CEIL: 510 ppm 15 minutes. CEIL: 1800 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
2,3-Dimethylbutane	79-29-8	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023).**

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

		[Hexane isomers, other than n-Hexane] TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1760 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 3500 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). [HEXANE ISOMERS]** TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 350 mg/m³ 10 hours. CEIL: 510 ppm 15 minutes. CEIL: 1800 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	96-29-7	**OARS WEEL (United States, 4/2022). Skin sensitizer.** TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). Ototoxicant.** TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. **NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).** TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 545 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).** TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.
Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	64742-47-8	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). [Kerosene] Absorbed through skin.** TWA: 200 mg/m³, (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours.
Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	64742-47-8	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). [Kerosene] Absorbed through skin.** TWA: 200 mg/m³, (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours.

Occupational exposure limits (Canada)

Ingredient name	CAS #	Exposure limits
Methyl acetate	79-20-9	**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023).** OEL: 606 mg/m³ 8 hours. OEL: 757 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. OEL: 200 ppm 8 hours. **CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023).** TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. **CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).** TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. **CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023).** TWAEV: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 606 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEV: 250 ppm 15 minutes. STEV: 757 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).** STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

		TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.
Normal propane	74-98-6	**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023).** OEL: 1000 ppm 8 hours. **CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023).** TWAEV: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hours. **CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).** STEL: 1250 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. **CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]. Explosive potential.** **CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]. Explosive potential.**
Toluene	108-88-3	**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). Absorbed through skin.** OEL: 50 ppm 8 hours. OEL: 188 mg/m³ 8 hours. **CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023).** TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. **CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).** TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. **CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023).** TWAEV: 20 ppm 8 hours. **CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). Absorbed through skin.** STEL: 60 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
Butane	106-97-8	**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023).** OEL: 1000 ppm 8 hours. **CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023).** TWAEV: 800 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 1900 mg/m³ 8 hours. **CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). [Butane]** STEL: 1250 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. **CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). [butane, all isomers] Explosive potential.** STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. **CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). [Butane, All isomers] Explosive potential.** STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.
Normal hexane	110-54-3	**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). Absorbed through skin.** OEL: 50 ppm 8 hours. OEL: 176 mg/m³ 8 hours. **CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). Absorbed through skin.** TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. **CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). Absorbed through skin.**

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

		TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. **CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023). Absorbed through skin.** TWAEV: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 176 mg/m³ 8 hours. **CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). Absorbed through skin.** STEL: 62.5 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
Xylene	1330-20-7	**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). [Dimethylbenzene]** OEL: 100 ppm 8 hours. OEL: 651 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. OEL: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. **CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). [Xylene (o, m & p isomers)]** TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. **CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023). [Xylene]** TWAEV: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWAEV: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEV: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEV: 651 mg/m³ 15 minutes. **CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). [Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)]** STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. **CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). [Xylene]** STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	96-29-7	**OARS WEEL (United States, 4/2022). Skin sensitizer.** TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023).** OEL: 100 ppm 8 hours. OEL: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. OEL: 543 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. **CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023).** TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. **CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019).** TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. **CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023).** TWAEV: 20 ppm 8 hours. **CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).** STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
Petroleum refining, hydrotreated light distillate	64742-47-8	**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). [Kerosene/Jet fuels] Absorbed through skin. Notes: Application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures.**

		TWA: 200 mg/m³, (as total hydrocarbon vapour) 8 hours. **CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). [Kerosene/Jet fuels] Absorbed through skin.** OEL: 200 mg/m³, (as total hydrocarbon vapour) 8 hours. **CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). Absorbed through skin.** TWA: 200 mg/m³, (as total hydrocarbon vapour) 8 hours. **CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023). [kerosene] Absorbed through skin.** TWAEV: 200 mg/m³ 8 hours.
Petroleum refining, hydrotreated light distillate	64742-47-8	**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). [Kerosene/Jet fuels] Absorbed through skin. Notes: Application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures.** TWA: 200 mg/m³, (as total hydrocarbon vapour) 8 hours. **CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). [Kerosene/Jet fuels] Absorbed through skin.** OEL: 200 mg/m³, (as total hydrocarbon vapour) 8 hours. **CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). Absorbed through skin.** TWA: 200 mg/m³, (as total hydrocarbon vapour) 8 hours. **CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023). [kerosene] Absorbed through skin.** TWAEV: 200 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Occupational exposure limits (Mexico)

Ingredient name	CAS #	Exposure limits
Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	**NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).** TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes.
Toluene	108-88-3	**NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016).** TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
Hexane	110-54-3	**NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). Absorbed through skin.** TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	**NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). [Xileno, mezcla]** STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.

Biological exposure indices (United States)

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure indices
Toluene	**ACGIH BEI (United States, 7/2023)** BEI: 0.03 mg/l, toluene [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift. BEI: 0.3 mg/g creatinine, o-cresol [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift. BEI: 0.02 mg/l, toluene [in blood]. Sampling time: prior to last shift of workweek.
Hexane	**ACGIH BEI (United States, 7/2023)** BEI: 0.5 mg/l, 2,5-hexanedion [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift.
Xylene, mixed isomers	**ACGIH BEI (United States, 7/2023) [xylenes (technical or commercial grades)]** BEI: 0.3 g/g creatinine, methylhippuric acids [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift.
Ethylbenzene	**ACGIH BEI (United States, 7/2023)** BEI: 0.15 g/g creatinine, sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift.

Biological exposure indices (Canada)

No exposure indices known.

Biological exposure indices (Mexico)

Ingredient name	Exposure indices
Toluene	**Official Mexican STANDARD NOM-047-SSA1-2011, Environmental Health-Biological exposure indices for personnel occupationally exposed to chemical substances. (Mexico, 6/2012)** BEI: 0.05 mg/L, toluene [in blood]. Sampling time: sample time not specified. BEI: 1.6 g/g creatinine [Basal level.The determinant may be present in the biological sample obtained from subjects who have not been occupationally exposed, at a concentration that could affect the interpretation of the results. These background levels are included in the valu; non-specific.The determinant is nonspecific, since it can be found after exposure to other chemicals.], hippuric acid [in urine]. Sampling time: at the end of the work shift. BEI: 0.5 mg/L [Basal level.The determinant may be present in the biological sample obtained from subjects who have not been occupationally exposed, at a concentration that could affect the interpretation of the results. These background levels are included in the valu], o-cresol [in urine]. Sampling time: at the end of the work shift.
Hexane	**Official Mexican STANDARD NOM-**

	047-SSA1-2011, Environmental Health-Biological exposure indices for personnel occupationally exposed to chemical substances. (Mexico, 6/2012) BEI: 0.4 mg/L, 2,5-hexanedione [in urine]. Sampling time: at the end of the shift at the end of the work week.
Xylene, mixed isomers	**Official Mexican STANDARD NOM-047-SSA1-2011, Environmental Health-Biological exposure indices for personnel occupationally exposed to chemical substances. (Mexico, 6/2012) [xylenes (technical or commercial grade)]** BEI: 1.5 g/g creatinine, methyl hippuric acids [in urine]. Sampling time: at the end of the work shift.

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls : **This product contains a component that is either subject to a CEPA ministerial condition or an existing/proposed SNAC (Significant New Activity).**

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Other skin protection : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

Physical state : Liquid.

Color : Orange.

Odor : Not available.

Odor threshold : Not available.

pH : 7

Melting point/freezing point : Not available.

Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range : Not available.

Flash point : Closed cup: -29°C (-20.2°F) [Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]

Evaporation rate : 9.1 (butyl acetate = 1)

Flammability : Flammable aerosol.

Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit : Lower: 0.9%
Upper: 16%

Vapor pressure : 101.3 kPa (760 mm Hg)

Relative vapor density : 1.55 [Air = 1]

Relative density : 0.92

Solubility(ies) :

Media	Result
cold water	Not soluble

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature : Not available.

Decomposition temperature : Not available.

Viscosity : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <20.5 mm^2/s (<20.5 cSt)

Molecular weight : Not applicable.

Aerosol product

Type of aerosol : Spray

Heat of combustion : 23.993 kJ/g

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Incompatible materials : No specific data.

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Methyl Acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
Toluene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	49 g/m³	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	636 mg/kg	-
Butane	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	658000 mg/m³	4 hours
Hexane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	48000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	15840 mg/kg	-
Xylene, mixed isomers	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	6700 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	LD50 Oral	Rat	930 mg/kg	-
Ethylbenzene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Methyl Acetate	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-
Toluene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 minutes 100 mg	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	870 ug	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Pig	-	24 hours 250 uL	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	435 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
Hexane	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	10 mg	-
Xylene, mixed isomers	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5	-

Section 11. Toxicological information

				mg	
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 uL	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 uL	-
Ethylbenzene	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 mg	-

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Toluene	-	3	-
Xylene, mixed isomers	-	3	-
Ethylbenzene	-	2B	-

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Methyl Acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Toluene	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Hexane	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Xylene, mixed isomers	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
	Category 3		Narcotic effects
2-Methylpentane	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
3-Methylpentane	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
2,3-Dimethylbutane	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	Category 1	-	upper respiratory tract
	Category 3		Narcotic effects
Ethylbenzene	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Toluene	Category 2	-	-
Hexane	Category 2	-	-
Xylene, mixed isomers	Category 2	-	-
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	Category 2	-	blood system
Ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	-

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Toluene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Hexane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Xylene, mixed isomers	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
2-Methylpentane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
3-Methylpentane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
2,3-Dimethylbutane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Skin contact : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Section 11. Toxicological information

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Carcinogenicity : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : May damage the unborn child.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : Suspected of damaging fertility.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	329417.51 mg/kg
Dermal	158091.07 mg/kg

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Methyl Acetate	Acute LC50 320000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - *Pimephales promelas*	96 hours
Toluene	Acute EC50 >433 ppm Marine water	Algae - *Skeletonema costatum*	96 hours
	Acute EC50 11600 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - *Gammarus pseudolimnaeus* - Adult	48 hours
	Acute EC50 6000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - *Daphnia magna* - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5500 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - *Oncorhynchus kisutch* - Fry	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - *Daphnia magna*	21 days
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	Acute LC50 >100000 ppm Fresh water	Fish - *Oncorhynchus mykiss*	96 hours
Hexane	Acute LC50 2500 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - *Pimephales promelas*	96 hours

Section 12. Ecological information

Xylene, mixed isomers	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - *Palaemonetes pugio*	48 hours
	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - *Pimephales promelas*	96 hours
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	Acute LC50 843000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - *Pimephales promelas*	96 hours
Ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 4900 µg/l Marine water	Algae - *Skeletonema costatum*	72 hours
	Acute EC50 7700 µg/l Marine water	Algae - *Skeletonema costatum*	96 hours
	Acute EC50 6.53 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - *Artemia sp.* - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - *Daphnia magna* - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - *Oncorhynchus mykiss*	96 hours
Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	Acute LC50 2200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - *Lepomis macrochirus*	4 days
Light Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	Acute LC50 2200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - *Lepomis macrochirus*	4 days

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Toluene	-	-	Readily
Xylene, mixed isomers	-	-	Readily
Ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	$LogP_{ow}$	BCF	Potential
Toluene	-	90	Low
Lt. Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Solvent	-	10 to 2500	High
Hexane	-	501.187	High
Xylene, mixed isomers	-	8.1 to 25.9	Low
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	-	2.5 to 5.8	Low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{OC}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : **This product contains a component that is either subject to a CEPA ministerial condition or an existing/proposed SNAC (Significant New Activity).**

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	IATA	IMDG
UN number	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS, flammable	AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 
Packing group	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	- **ERG No.** 126 Dependent upon container size, this product may ship under the Limited Quantity shipping exception.	Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.13-2.17 (Class 2). **ERG No.** 126 Dependent upon container size, this product may ship under the Limited Quantity shipping exception.	- **ERG No.** 126 Dependent upon container size, this product may ship under the Limited Quantity shipping exception.	- Dependent upon container size, this product may ship under the Limited Quantity shipping exception.	**Emergency schedules** F-D, S-U Dependent upon container size, this product may ship under the Limited Quantity shipping exception.

Special precautions for user : Multi-modal shipping descriptions are provided for informational purposes and do not consider container sizes. The presence of a shipping description for a particular mode of transport (sea, air, etc.), does not indicate that the product is packaged suitably for that mode of transport. All packaging must be reviewed for suitability prior to shipment, and compliance with the applicable regulations is the sole responsibility of the person offering the product for transport. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all of the risks deriving from the substances and on all actions in case of emergency situations.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

Proper shipping name : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

This product contains a component that is either subject to a CEPA ministerial condition or an existing/proposed SNAC (Significant New Activity).

International regulations

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Section 15. Regulatory information

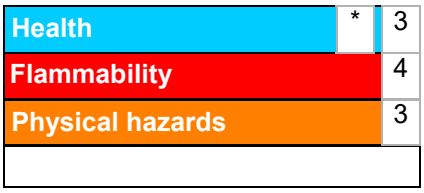
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

International lists : **Australia inventory (AIIC)**: Not determined.
China inventory (IECSC): Not determined.
Japan inventory (CSCL): Not determined.
Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.
Korea inventory (KECI): Not determined.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): Not determined.
Philippines inventory (PICCS): Not determined.
Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI): Not determined.
Thailand inventory: Not determined.
Turkey inventory: Not determined.
Vietnam inventory: Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)



The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1	On basis of test data
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas	On basis of test data
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A	Calculation method
SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1	Calculation method
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2	Calculation method
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2	Calculation method
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	Calculation method

History

Date of printing : 5/14/2024

Date of issue/Date of revision : 5/14/2024

Date of previous issue : 1/21/2024

Version : 26

Section 16. Other information

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
N/A = Not available
SGG = Segregation Group
UN = United Nations

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

It is recommended that each customer or recipient of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) study it carefully and consult resources, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. This information is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date herein. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. The information presented here applies only to the product as shipped. The addition of any material can change the composition, hazards and risks of the product. Products shall not be repackaged, modified, or tinted except as specifically instructed by the manufacturer, including but not limited to the incorporation of products not specified by the manufacturer, or the use or addition of products in proportions not specified by the manufacturer. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations and jurisdictions. The customer/buyer/user is responsible to ensure that his activities comply with all country, federal, state, provincial or local laws. The conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer; the customer/buyer/user is responsible to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. The customer/buyer/user should not use the product for any purpose other than the purpose shown in the applicable section of this SDS without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific SDS, the manufacturer cannot be responsible for SDSs obtained from any other source.

Safety Data Sheet
California CARB Compliant

1 - Identification

Product Name: WD-40 Multi-Use Product Aerosol **Product Use: Lubricant, Penetrant, Drives Out Moisture, Removes and Protects Surfaces From Corrosion** **Restrictions on Use: None identified** **SDS Date Of Preparation: August 2, 2021**	**Manufacturer: WD-40 Company** **Address: 9715 Businesspark Avenue San Diego, California, USA 92131** **Telephone:** **Emergency: 1-888-324-7596** **Information: 1-888-324-7596** **Chemical Spills: 1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec)** **1-703-527-3887 (International Calls)**

2 – Hazards Identification

Hazcom 2012/GHS Classification:
Flammable Aerosol Category 1
Gas Under Pressure: Compressed Gas
Aspiration Toxicity Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Category 3 (nervous system effects)

Note: This product is a consumer product and is labeled in accordance with the US Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations which take precedence over OSHA Hazard Communication labeling. The actual container label will not include the label elements below. The labeling below applies to industrial/professional products.

Label Elements:

DANGER!
Extremely Flammable Aerosol.
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Prevention
Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. – No smoking.
Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
Avoid breathing vapors or mists.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.

Storage
Store locked up.
Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal
Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local and national regulations.

3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS #	Weight Percent	US Hazcom 2012/ GHS Classification
LVP Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	64742-47-8	45-50%	Aspiration Toxicity Category 1
Petroleum Base Oil	64742-56-9 64742-65-0 64742-53-6 64742-54-7 64742-71-8	<35%	Not Hazardous
Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	64742-47-8	<25%	Flammable Liquid Category 3 Aspiration Toxicity Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Category 3 (nervous system effects)
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	2-3%	Simple Asphyxiant Gas Under Pressure, Compressed Gas

Note: The specific chemical identity and exact percentages are a trade secret.

4 – First Aid Measures

Ingestion (Swallowed): Aspiration Hazard. DO NOT induce vomiting. Call physician, poison control center or the WD-40 Safety Hotline at 1-888-324-7596 immediately.
Eye Contact: Flush thoroughly with water. Remove contact lenses if present after the first 5 minutes and continue flushing for several more minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
Skin Contact: Wash with soap and water. If irritation develops and persists, get medical attention.
Inhalation (Breathing): If irritation is experienced, move to fresh air. Get medical attention if irritation or other symptoms develop and persist.
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Aspiration of liquid into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting may cause lung damage. May cause eye and respiratory irritation. Inhalation of mists or vapors may cause drowsiness, dizziness and other nervous system effects. Skin contact may cause drying of the skin.
Indication of Immediate Medical Attention/Special Treatment Needed: Immediate medical attention is needed for ingestion.

5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable (and unsuitable) Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or foam. Do not use water jet or flooding amounts of water. Burning product will float on the surface and spread fire.
Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical: Extremely flammable aerosol. Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along surfaces to remote ignition sources and flash back. Combustion will produce oxides of carbon and hydrocarbons.
Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-Fighters: Firefighters should always wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Cool fire-exposed containers with water. Use shielding to protect against bursting containers.

6 – Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: Wear appropriate protective clothing (see Section 8). Eliminate all sources of ignition and ventilate area.
Methods and Materials for Containment/Cleanup: Leaking cans should be placed in a plastic bag or open pail until the pressure has dissipated. Contain and collect liquid with an inert absorbent and place in a container for disposal. Clean spill area thoroughly. Report spills to authorities as required.

7 – Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling: Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapors or aerosols. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks, pilot lights, hot surfaces and open flames. Unplug electrical tools, motors and appliances before spraying or bringing the can near any source of electricity. Electricity can burn a hole in the can and cause contents to burst into flames. To avoid serious burn injury, do not let the can touch battery terminals, electrical connections on motors or appliances or any other source of electricity. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Keep containers closed when not in use. Keep out of the reach of children. Do not puncture, crush or incinerate containers, even when empty.
Conditions for Safe Storage: Store in a cool, well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials. Do not store above 120°F or in direct sunlight. U.F.C (NFPA 30B) Level 3 Aerosol. Store away from oxidizers.

8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Chemical	Occupational Exposure Limits
LVP Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	1200 mg/m3 TWA (manufacturer recommended)
Petroleum Base Oil	5 mg/m3 TWA (Inhalable) ACGIH TLV (as Mineral oil) 5 mg/m3 TWA OSHA PEL (as Oil mist, mineral)
Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	1200 mg/m3 TWA (manufacturer recommended)
Carbon Dioxide	5000 ppm TWA, 30,000 ppm STEL ACGIH TLV 5000 ppm TWA OSHA PEL

The Following Controls are Recommended for Normal Consumer Use of this Product
Appropriate Engineering Controls: Use in a well-ventilated area.
Personal Protection:
Eye Protection: Avoid eye contact. Always spray away from your face.
Skin Protection: Avoid prolonged skin contact. Chemical resistant gloves recommended for operations where skin contact is likely.
Respiratory Protection: None needed for normal use with adequate ventilation.

For Bulk Processing or Workplace Use the Following Controls are Recommended
Appropriate Engineering Controls: Use adequate general and local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure levels below that occupational exposure limits.
Personal Protection:
Eye Protection: Safety goggles recommended where eye contact is possible.
Skin Protection: Wear chemical resistant gloves.
Respiratory Protection: None required if ventilation is adequate. If the occupational exposure limits are exceeded, wear a NIOSH approved respirator. Respirator selection and use should be based on contaminant type, form and concentration. Follow OSHA 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2 and good Industrial Hygiene practice.
Work/Hygiene Practices: Wash with soap and water after handling.

9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Light green to amber liquid	Flammable Limits: (Solvent Portion)	LEL: 0.6% UEL: 8%
Odor:	Mild petroleum odor	Vapor Pressure:	95-115 PSI @ 70°F
Odor Threshold:	Not established	Vapor Density:	Greater than 1 (air=1)
pH:	Not Applicable	Relative Density:	0.8 – 0.82 @ 60°F
Melting/Freezing Point:	Not established	Solubilities:	Insoluble in water
Boiling Point/Range:	361 - 369°F (183 - 187°C)	Partition Coefficient; n-octanol/water:	Not established
Flash Point:	138°F (59°C) Tag Closed Cup (liquid)	Autoignition Temperature:	Not established
Evaporation Rate:	Not established	Decomposition Temperature:	Not established
Flammability (solid, gas):	Flammable Aerosol	Viscosity:	2.79-2.96 cSt @ 100°F
VOC:	24.1%	Pour Point:	-63°C (-81.4°F) ASTM

	MIR=0.43gO3/gVOC		D-97

10 – Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Not reactive under normal conditions
Chemical Stability: Stable
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: May react with strong oxidizers generating heat.
Conditions to Avoid: Avoid heat, sparks, flames and other sources of ignition. Do not puncture or incinerate containers.
Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

11 – Toxicological Information

Symptoms of Overexposure:
Inhalation: High concentrations may cause nasal and respiratory irritation and central nervous system effects such as headache, dizziness and nausea. Intentional abuse may be harmful or fatal.
Skin Contact: Prolonged and/or repeated contact may produce mild irritation and defatting with possible dermatitis.
Eye Contact: Contact may be irritating to eyes. May cause redness and tearing.
Ingestion: This product has low oral toxicity. Swallowing may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. This product is an aspiration hazard. If swallowed, can enter the lungs and may cause chemical pneumonitis, severe lung damage and death.
Chronic Effects: None expected.
Carcinogen Status: None of the components are listed as a carcinogen or suspect carcinogen by IARC, NTP, ACGIH or OSHA.
Reproductive Toxicity: None of the components is considered a reproductive hazard.

Numerical Measures of Toxicity:
Acute Toxicity Estimates: Oral > 5,000 mg/kg; Dermal >2,000 mg/kg based on an assessment of the ingredients. This product is not classified as toxic by established criteria. It is an aspiration hazard.

12 – Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: No specific aquatic toxicity data is currently available; however components of this product are not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms
Persistence and Degradability: Components are readily biodegradable.
Bioaccumulative Potential: Bioaccumulation is not expected based on an assessment of the ingredients.
Mobility in Soil: No data available
Other Adverse Effects: None known

13 - Disposal Considerations

If this product becomes a waste, it would be expected to meet the criteria of a RCRA ignitable hazardous waste (D001). However, it is the responsibility of the generator to determine at the time of disposal the proper classification and method of disposal. Do not puncture or incinerate containers, even empty. Dispose in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

14 – Transportation Information

DOT Surface Shipping Description: UN1950, Aerosols, 2.1 Ltd. Qty
(Note: Shipping Papers are not required for Limited Quantities unless transported by air or vessel – each package must be marked with the Limited Quantity Mark)
IMDG Shipping Description: UN1950, Aerosols, 2.1, LTD QTY
ICAO Shipping Description: UN1950, Aerosols, flammable, 2.1

NOTE: WD-40 Company does not test aerosol cans to assure that they meet the pressure and other requirements for transport by air. We do not recommend that our aerosol products be transported by air.

15 – Regulatory Information

U.S. Federal Regulations:
CERCLA 103 Reportable Quantity: This product is not subject to CERCLA reporting requirements, however, oil spills are reportable to the National Response Center under the Clean Water Act and many states have more stringent release reporting requirements. Report spills required under federal, state and local regulations.
SARA TITLE III:
Hazard Category For Section 311/312: Refer to Section 2 for the OSHA Hazard Classification.
Section 313 Toxic Chemicals: This product contains the following chemicals subject to SARA Title III Section 313 Reporting requirements: None
Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (TPQ): None
EPA Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Status: All of the components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory.
California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65): This product does not require a California Proposition 65 warning.
VOC Regulations: This product complies with the consumer product VOC limits of CARB, the US EPA and states adopting the OTC VOC rules.
Canadian Environmental Protection Act: All of the ingredients are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List or exempt from notification

16 – Other Information

HMIS Hazard Rating:
Health – 1 (slight hazard), Fire Hazard – 4 (severe hazard), Physical Hazard – 0 (minimal hazard)

Revision Date: August 2, 2021 Supersedes: March 5, 2019

Revision Summary: Section 9: Appearance

Prepared by: Industrial Health & Safety Consultants, Inc. Shelton, CT, USA

Reviewed by: I. Kowalski Regulatory Affairs Dept.

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