Conforms to HazCom 2012

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PETRON PLUS™ PREMIUM ALL-SEASON MULTI-PURPOSE DIESEL FUEL CONDITIONER with LUBRICITY

Part No's.: 20310-16oz, 20310-32oz, 20310-1g, 20310-5g, 20310-54g, 20310-275g, 20310-330-g

SECTION 1. PREPARATION INFORMATION

Date	:	**March 31, 2015**
GHS Product identifier	:	**Petron Plus Premium All-Season Multi-Purpose Diesel Fuel Conditioner with Lubricity** **SDS ID: 20310-16oz, 20310-32oz, 20310-1g, 20310-5g, 20310-54g, 20310-275g, 20310-330g**
Code	:	**Diesel Fuel Supplement.**
CAS Number	:	**Not Applicable for mixtures.**
Synonyms	:	**None.**
Generic Chemical Name	:	**Mixture.**
Applications include the Following	:	**Diesel Fuel Supplement, 1 gallon to 600 gallons.** **Do Not Use in Gasoline Fuel.**
Manufactured by	:	**PETRON PLUS GLOBAL, INC.** **P. O. BOX 1906** **208 East 2nd** **HUTCHINSON, KS. 67504-1906 USA**
Contact Information	:	**620/663-1800 - Phone** **info@petronplus7.com** **Emergency Health and Safety Number:** **CHEMTREC: 800.424.9300 (24 Hours)** **International: +1-703-527-3887**

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SECTION 2. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

OSHA/HCS Status : While this material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), this SDS contains valuable information critical to the safe handling and proper use of the product. This SDS should be retained and available for employees and other users of this product.

Classification of the substance or mixture :

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B
CARCINOGENICITY: - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) [Respiratory tract irritation] - Category 3
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal Word : Warning

Hazard statement :

Flammable liquid and vapor.
Cause skin and eye irritation.
Suspected of causing cancer in contact with skin.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protective. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only no-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated areas. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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SECTION 2. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION, Cont.

Precautionary statements, Cont.

Response :

EYE CONTACT: Eye contact may cause eye irritation with discomfort, tearing, or blurring of vision.

SKIN CONTACT: (or hair): Skin contact may cause skin irritation with discomfort or rash. Xylene can penetrate the skin in amounts capable of causing systematic toxicity. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Inhalation of Ethylbenzene may cause irritation of the upper respiratory passages, with coughing and discomfort. Inhalation or ingestion of Xylene or Ethylbenzene may cause nonspecific discomfort, such as nausea, headache, or weakness; temporary nervous system depression, dizziness, headache, confusion, in-coordination, and loss of consciousness. Inhalation of Light Aromatic Naphtha may cause irritation of upper respiratory passages with coughing and discomfort. Ingestion may cause nonspecific discomfort, such as nausea, headache, weakness or temporary nervous system depression with anesthetic effects such as dizziness, headache, confusion, in-coordination, and loss of consciousness. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.

INGESTION: Ingestion of Xylene or Ethylbenzene may cause gastrointestinal track irritation. Higher exposure of Xylene may lead to cardiac stress; anemia and other blood changes; respiratory effects; possible liver and kidney damage or fatality from gross overexposure. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Inhalation or Ingestion of 2-Ethylhexyl Nitrate may initially include cause nonspecific discomfort, such as nausea, headache, or weakness. Exposed workers reported throbbing headaches and heart palpitations. Data to evaluate the skin permeation hazard of this compound are insufficient. There are no reports of human sensitization. No adequate epidemiological studies are available for this compound.

Inhalation or Ingestion of Ethylbenzene may cause abnormal liver or kidney function. Aspiration of Ethylbenzene into lungs during ingestion or vomiting may lead to chemical pneumonitis.

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SECTION 2. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION, Cont.

Precautionary statements, Cont.

Inhalation or Ingestion of Heavy Aromatic Naphtha may cause central nervous system depression with anesthetic effects, such as dizziness, headache, confusion, in-coordination and loss of consciousness.

Aspiration hazard! Small amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause lung injury, possibly leading to death. Symptoms of aspiration into the lungs include coughing, gasping, choking, shortness of breath, bluish discolored skin, rapid breathing and heart rate.

In general, overexposure to high atmospheric concentrations of alkyl-substituted aromatics may produce central nervous system depression, dizziness, headache, confusion, in-coordination, nausea and loss of appetite.

Individuals with preexisting diseases of the central nervous system, kidneys, liver, cardiovascular system, lungs, bone marrow may have increased susceptibility to the toxicity of excessive exposures.

Minute amounts of petroleum hydrocarbons aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possible death.

Carcinogenicity Information

Ethylbenzene, Naphthalene and Vinyl Acetate Monomer have been classified by Internal Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as possible carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). This IARC classification was based upon limited evidence of carcinogenicity to animals and inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity to humans.

Storage	**:**	**Store in well-ventilated place. Keep cool.**
Disposal	**:**	**Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.**
Hazards not otherwise classified	**:**	**In small amounts; None known. Possible defatting to the skin in large volume.**

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SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Other means of identification : Not applicable.

CAS Number/other identifiers

CAS number : Not applicable.

Product code : 20310-16oz, 20310-32oz, 20310-1g, 20310-5g, 20310-54g, 20310-275g, 20310-330g -

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS # or	% RANGE
2-Ethylhexyl Nitrate	27247-96-7	30 - 40
Proprietary Polymers	Confidential	10 - 30
Proprietary Detergent	Confidential	5 - 10
Heavy Aromatic Naphtha	64742-94-5	5 - 15
* Xylene	1330-20-7	5 - 10
* (Ethylbenzene)	100-41-4	(< 1)
Light ends of Polyethylbenzene Residue	178535-25-6	1 - 3
* (Triethylbenzene)	102-25-0	(< 1)
* (Naphthalene)	91-20-3	(< 1)
2-Ethylhexyl Alcohol	104-76-7	< 1
* Vinyl Acetate Monomer	108-05-4	< 0.2
Light Aromatic Naphtha	64742-95-6	10 - 20
* (1, 2, 4-trimethybenzene)	95-63-6	(< 7)

*** Disclosure as a toxic chemical is required under Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and CFR part 372.**

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 as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

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SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water (for 30 minutes), occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

Inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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 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.

Skin contact : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give 2-4 cupfuls of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do NOT INDUCE VOMITING unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. 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.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Note to physician : Activated charcoal may be administered. To prepare activated charcoal mixture, suspend 50 grams activated charcoal in 400-ml water and mix thoroughly. Administer 5 ml/kg or 350 ml for an average adult.

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SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES, Cont.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary, Cont.

Note to physician, Cont. : Because of the danger of aspiration, emesis or gastric lavage should not be employed unless the risk is justified by the presence of additional toxic substance. Activated charcoal may induce vomiting, but may be given after emesis or lavage to absorb toxic additives. Steroid therapy in mild to moderate cases does not improve outcome. Bacterial pneumonia often occurs after exposure, but prophylactic antibiotics are not indicated and should be reserved for documented bacterial pneumonia.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11).

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA 704 Hazard Class

Health: 2 Flammability: 2 Instability: 0

0 (Minimal)
1 (Slight)
2 (Moderate)
3 (Serious)
4 (Severe)

Flash Point : >100°F (>37.7°C). Method: PMCC

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use Halon, dry chemical, CO_2, water spray (for) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with a risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

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SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES, Cont.

Extinguishing media, Cont.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

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. More 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 equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

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. 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 the suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : 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

SPILL PROCEDURES : For Small Spills: 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. Disposal of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Wear chemical splash goggles. Wear rubber boots. Prevent entry into sewers, waterways. Pick up free liquid for recycle or disposal. Absorb small amount on inert material for disposal.

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SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES, Cont.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up, Cont.

SPILL PROCEDURES : **For Large Spills: 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 spillage 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). Disposal 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. Personal Protective Equipment must be worn. Avoid skin contact. Use skin protection. See Personal Protection Section for additional PPE recommendations. Dispose of in accordance with all federal, state and local environmental regulations.**

Accidental Release Measures : **Spills are very slippery and should be cleaned up promptly. This is an ICR (Ignitable, corrosive, reactive) substance under CERCLA. Unless released material is cleaned up immediately for reprocessing, recycling, or reuse, a release of 100 lbs. may trigger the reporting requirements of CERCLA Section 103.**

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : **Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get into eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. 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. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue that can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.**

Advice on general occupational hygiene : **Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in area 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.**

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling, Cont.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Keep away from all ignition sources. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and keep upright to prevent leaking. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases where large volumes of product is used, 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. 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: safety glasses with side-shields.

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 skin risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

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.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION, Cont.

Respiratory protection : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied air respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
2-Ethylhexyl Nitrate	OSHA PEL : None established ACGIH TLV: None established
2 Ethylhexyl Alcohol	OSHA PEL : None established ACGIH TLV: None established
Xylene	OSHA PEL : 100 ppm, 435 mg/m^3, 8 hr, TWA ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm, 435 mg/m^3, 8 hr, TWA STEL 150 ppm, 651 mg/m^3, A4
Ethylbenzene	OSHA PEL : 100 ppm, 435 mg/m^3, 8 hr, TWA ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm, 434 mg/m^3, 8 hr, TWA, A3, BEI STEL 125 ppm, 543 mg/m^3
Naphthalene	OSHA PEL : 10 ppm, 50 mg/m^3, 8 hr, TWA ACGIH TLV: STEL 15 ppm, 79 mg/m^3, A4 10 ppm, 52 mg/m^3, 8 hr TWA SKIN; A4
Heavy Aromatic Naphtha	OSHA PEL: None established. ACGIH TLV: None established.
Vinyl Acetate Monomer:	OSHA PEL: None established. ACGIH TLV: TWA: 10 ppm 35 mg/m^3 8 hours., A3 STEL: 15 ppm, 53 mg/m^3, A3
Light Aromatic Naphtha:	OSHA PEL: None established. ACGIH TLV: None established. Manufacturer: 50 ppm, 8 hr TWA
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:	OSHA PEL : 25 ppm, 125 mg/m^3, 8 hr, TWA ACGIH TLV: 25 ppm, 123 mg/m^3, 8 hr, TWA

Appropriate engineering controls : Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

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SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	:	**Liquid.**
Color	:	**Clear Amber.**
Odor	:	**Strong Pungent.**
Odor threshold	:	**Not available.**
pH	:	**Not applicable.**
Pour point	:	**Not available.**
Boiling point	:	**Not available.**
Flash point	:	**>100°F (>37.7°C). [PMCC]**
Evaporation rate	:	**Not available.**
Flammability (Solid, gas)	:	**Not available.**
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	:	**Not available.**
Vapor pressure	:	**Not available.**
Vapor density	:	**Not available.**
Relative density	:	**Not available.**
Solubility	:	**Not available.**
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	**Not available.**
Auto-ignition temperature	:	**Not available.**
Decomposition temperature	:	**Not available.**
Viscosity	:	**Not available.**
Specific Gravity:	:	**0.93 @ 60/60°F (16/16°C).**
Density lbs/gal	:	**7.80 @ 60/60°F (16/16°C).**
Physical Hazard:	:	**2-Ethylhexyl Nitrate should not be exposed to steam, sparks, flames, or hot surfaces. Rapid gas evolution during decomposition may lead to bursting of container and may be explosive if heated under confinement.**

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	**No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.**
Chemical stability	:	**This product is stable under normal temperatures and storage conditions.**
Possibility of hazardous reactions	:	**Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.**

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SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY, Cont.

Conditions to avoid	:	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
Incompatible material:	:	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: Oxidizing materials.
Hazardous Decomposition products	:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. Decomposes with heat. Hazardous gases/vapors produced are oxides of nitrogen and carbon monoxide. Decomposition temperature is >212°F (100°C).
Hazardous Polymerization	:	Will not occur.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Animal Data

2-Ethylhexyl Nitrate:

Inhalation 4 hours LC50:	> 639 ppm in rats
Skin Absorption LD50:	> 4,820 mg/kg in rabbits
Oral LD50:	> 9,640 mg/kg in rats

2-Ethylhexyl Alcohol:

Inhalation 6 hours ALC:	> 235 ppm in rats
Skin Absorption LD50:	> 2,600 mg/kg in rabbits
Oral LD50:	3,730 mg/kg in rats

Xylene (mixed isomers:

Inhalation 4 hours LC50:	6,700 ppm in rats
Skin Absorption LD50:	4,320 mg/kg in rabbits
Oral LD50:	4,500 mg/kg in rats

Ethylbenzene:

Inhalation 4 hours LC50:	>4,000 ppm in rats
Skin Absorption LD50:	~15,000 mg/kg in mice
Oral LD50:	>3,500 mg/kg in rats

Naphthalene:

Inhalation 15 minute LC50:	>0.34 mg/L in rats
Skin Absorption LD50:	10,000 mg/kg in rabbits
Oral LD50:	1,780 mg/kg in rats

Light Aromatic Naphtha:

Inhalation 6 hours LC50:	>14.4 mg/L in rats
Oral LD50:	~5,000 mg/kg in rats

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SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, Cont.

Animal Data Cont.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:

Inhalation (Vapor) 4 hours LC50:	**18,000 mg/m^3 in rats**
Oral LD50 (Acute):	**5,000 mg/kg in rats**

Vinyl Acetate Monomer:

Inhalation 6 hours LC50:	**4,000 ppm in rats**
Skin Absorption LD50:	**2,335 mg/kg in rabbits**
Oral LD50:	**2,920 mg/kg in rats**

Proprietary Polymer:

Oral LD50:	**>2,000 mg/kg in rats**
Dermal LD50:	**>2,000 mg/kg in rabbits**
Skin Sensitization:	**negative in guinea pigs**

The Proprietary Polymer is a mild eye irritant when tested as 75% solution, and is a mild skin irritant when tested as a 44% solution. Repeated dosing of lower concentrations caused no significant toxicological effects. A single order exposure to high doses caused lethargy and diarrhea. Repeated inhalation exposures caused decreased body weight, increased lung and liver weights and pathological changes of the lungs. No animal data are available to define carcinogenicity or mutagenicity effects. In animal testing this material has not caused developmental or reproductive toxicity.

Dermal absorption of Xylene in animals caused narcosis. Toxic effects described in animals by inhalation include upper respiratory irritation; central nervous systems effects; behavioral effects; decreased weight gain; hearing loss; and effects on the blood, liver, kidneys, heart, spleen, lungs and bone marrow. By ingestion Xylene caused central nervous system effects; decreased body weight and liver effects. Tests of Xylene in animals demonstrate no carcinogenic activity. Xylene does not produce heritable genetic damage in animals or genetic damage in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures. Although abnormal sperm were observed after an interperitoneal injection in rats, Xylene did not produce reproductive effects. Developmental toxicity was observed in animals exposed to Xylene but only at concentrations that were maternally toxic.

Heavy Aromatic Naphtha is a severe skin irritant, and is an eye irritant, but is not a skin sensitizer in animals. Repeated inhalation exposures caused reduced growth rate, respiratory tract irritation, congestion in liver and spleen, changes in blood tests and equilibrium disturbances. No animal test reports are available to define carcinogenic, mutagenic, developmental or reproductive hazards.

Light Aromatic is a moderate skin irritant, a slight eye irritant and a skin photosensitizer in animals. Toxic effects of a single inhalation exposure to very high concentrations include hyperactivity, salivation, incoordination, tremors, irregular respiration and nonspecific effects such as weight loss and irritation. Long-term inhalation exposure produced no significant effects from exposure up to concentrations of 400 ppm for one year. No animal test reports are available to define carcinogenic, mutagenic, developmental or reproductive hazards.

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SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION, Cont.

Animal Data Cont.

Vinyl Acetate is a slight skin and a severe eye irritant, but is untested for animal sensitization. No effects from repeated exposure to Vinyl Acetate by inhalation were observed at 100 ppm in rats. Exposure to higher concentration of Vinyl Acetate by inhalation caused eye irritation and lacrimation, reduced weight gain, and irritation of the respiratory tract with breathing difficulty. The effects observed in rats and mice exposed by inhalation to 200 and 600 ppm for two years include reduced body weight. Repeated exposures by administration of Vinyl Acetate in the drinking water caused decreased weight gain, and low liver weights. Reduced body weight occurred in rats administered 5000 ppm in their drinking water for two years. Vinyl Acetate is weakly carcinogenic in rats, but not in mice. The compound does not have an adverse effect on the development of rats and its effect on reproduction is not considered significant. The genotoxicity of Vinyl Acetate is equivocal. Genetic damage was produced in some types of cell cultures and in animals, but was negative in other studies. No tests for heritable genetic damage were available.

The Proprietary Detergent is a severe skin and eye irritant and is a skin sensitizer in animals. Effects of long term dermal exposures include hyperkeratosis and necrosis of epidermis but no evidence of increased incidences of tumors. Repeated dietary administration of high doses produced depressed liver weights and body weight loss. Tests in animals demonstrate no carcinogenic activity. No animal test reports are available to define developmental or reproductive hazards.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
2-Ethylhexyl Nitrate	LC50 145 mg/L	Trout	24 hours
	LC50 116 mg/L	Trout	48 hours
	LC50 6.5 mg/L	Bluegill	24 hours
	LC50 6.0 mg/L	Bluegill	48 hours
Proprietary Polymer	LC50 >1,000 mg/L	in fish (WAF)	96 hours
	EC50 >1,000 mg/L	in Daphnia (WAF)	48 hours
	IC50 >1,000 mg/L	in algae (WAF)	72 hours
	IC50 >1,000 mg/L	(WAF)	3 hours
Proprietary Polymer present at <5%			
Acute toxicity in fish	>100 mg/L		
Xylene			
Acute toxicity in fish	LC50 27-42 mg/L	fathead minnow	96 hours
Heavy Aromatic Naphtha	LC 50 4.2-20.8 mg/L	fathead minnow	96 hours
Light Aromatic Naphtha	LC 50 4.2 mg/L	white crappie	-

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SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION, Cont.

Conclusion/Summary : Not available

Persistence and Degradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available

Mobility in Soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (Koc) : Not available.

Other Adverse Effects : No known significant effects or critical hazardous.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

WASTE DISPOSAL : 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 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. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

RCRA classification : Not available.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

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SECTION 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN Number	UN 1993	UN 1993	UN 1993
UN Proper Shipping Name	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (2-Ethylhexyl Nitrate) (Light Aromatic Naphtha)	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (2-Ethylhexyl Nitrate) (Light Aromatic Naphtha	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (2-Ethylhexyl Nitrate) (Light Aromatic Naphtha)
Transport Hazard Class (es)	3 	3 	3 
Packing Group	III	III	III
Environmental Hazards	No.	Yes.	No.
Additional Information	Xylene: 100 lbs Ethylbenzene: 1000 lbs Naphthalene: 100 lbs Vinyl Acetate: 5000 lbs	Xylene: 100 lbs Ethylbenzene: 1000 lbs Naphthalene: 100 lbs Vinyl Acetate: 5000 lbs	Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: 60 L Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity limitation: 220 L Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: Quantity limitation: 10 L
Marine Pollutant:	Yes (2-Ethylhexyl Nitrate, Heavy Aromatic Naphtha)	Yes (2-Ethylhexyl Nitrate, Heavy Aromatic Naphtha)	Yes (2-Ethylhexyl Nitrate, Heavy Aromatic Naphtha)

Special Precautions for User : **Transport within user's premises: always transport in closes containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.**

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code : **Not available.**

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SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA : All components appears in TSCA Inventory.

OSHA : Reference to Section 8 for Exposure limits.

CERCLA SARA HAZARD CATEGORY

Section 311 and 312 : This product has been reviewed according to the EPA "Hazard Categories" promulgated under Section 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) and is considered, under applicable definition, to meet the following categories: Acute Heath Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard, Fire Hazard, Reactivity Hazard.

Section 313: : This product contains following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Tittle III of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372: Xylene (5 - 10%); Ethylbenzene (< 1%); Triethylbenzene (< 1%); Vinyl Acetate Monomer (<0.2%); Naphthalene (< 1%); 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (<7%).

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

International Regulations

Canadian WHMIS : WHMIS Class B-3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 100°F (37.7°C) and 200°F (93.3°C).

Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA)

: Additional information available upon request.

EINECS : Additional information available upon request.

State Regulations

: Additional information available upon request.

California Prop. 65 : Additional information available upon request.

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SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

National Fire Protective Association (U.S.A.)

Health: 2 Flammability: 2 Instability: 0

0 (Minimal)
1 (Slight)
2 (Moderate)
3 (Serious)
4 (Severe)

Revision Date: 31-March-2015
Updated to Format.

Key to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists; API = American Petroleum Institute; ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate; BCF = Bioconcentration Factor; CAS/CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number, CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; DOT = Department of Transportation (USA); EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonization System; IARC = International Agency for Research for Cancer; IATA = International Air Transport Association; IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container; IMO/IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; LogPow = Logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient; MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships; 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution); NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SDS = Safety Data Sheet; SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weight Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; UN = United Nations; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada).

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SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION, Cont.

Notice to reader:

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