PRODUCT NAME: **ABRO Diesel Anti-Gel**
PRODUCT NUMBER/SIZE: **DA-500-R / 32 oz.** **Rev Date: 02/13/2015**

SECTION 1
Identification of the Substance and of the Company/Undertaking

MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	**ABRO INDUSTRIES, INC.**
ADDRESS:	**3580 Blackthorn Court** **South Bend, IN 46628** **USA**
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:	**Fuel Additive**
COMPANY PHONE:	**574-232-8289**
EMERGENCY 24-HR TELEPHONE:	**Chemtrec: US/Canada 1-800-424-9300** **International +1-703-527-3887**

SECTION 2
Hazards Identification

Classification:

Skin Corrosion/irritation (Category 2) H315
Germ Cell Mutagenicity (Category 1B) H340
Carcinogen (Category 1B) H350
Acute Toxicity (I) (Category 4) H332
Acute Toxicity (D) (Category 4) H312
Aquatic toxicity (C) Category 3 H412
Aquatic Toxicity (A) (Category 3) H402
Flammable Liquid (Category 3) H226
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation (Category 2B) H320
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (RE) (Category 2) H373
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (SE) (Category 3) H335, H336

Label Pictogram(s):

Signal Word: **Danger**

Hazard Phrases: Flammable liquid and vapour. Causes skin irritation. May cause cancer. May cause genetic defects. Harmful if inhaled. Harmful in contact with skin. Causes eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Harmful to aquatic life. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Phrases: Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Do not breathe fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Avoid release to the environment.

Response: In case of fire, use approved materials to extinguish. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Specific treatment included in this SDS. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/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/attention. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention/advice. Get medical attention/advice if you feel unwell. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Storage / Disposal: Store in cool/well-ventilated place. Dispose of contents/container to approved locations in compliance with all applicable regulations. Store locked up.

Other: Keep out of reach of children.

SECTION 3
Composition/Information on Ingredients

COMPONENTS	CAS Number	Percent by weight
Fuel oil, no. 2	68476-30-2	<42.8 %
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	<34.2 %
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic	64742-95-6	4.8 -7.2 %
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	3.6 -4.8 %
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	< 2.4 %
Benzene, Trimethyl-	25551-13-7	< 1.2 %
Cumene	98-82-8	< 0.48 %
Proprietary Fragrance	NA	0.25 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.24 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.004 -0.214 %
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	0.024 %

SECTION 4
First Aid Measures

In Case of Inhalation
Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, institute rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear and give oxygen. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

In Case of Skin Contact
Immediately wash exposed skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Place contaminated clothing in closed container until cleaned or discarded. If clothing is to be laundered, inform the person performing the operation of contaminant's hazardous properties.

In Case of Eye Contact
Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

In Case of Ingestion
Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Note to Physician
If ingested this material represents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure
No data available.

SECTION 5
Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability Classification: Flammable Liquid
Flash Pt: ~ 98.00 F (36.7 C) Method Used: Pensky-Marten Closed Cup
Explosive Limits: LEL: No data. UEL: No data.
Autoignition Pt: No data available.

Fire Fighting Instructions
Avoid using straight water streams. Water spray and foam (AFFF/ATC) must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible. Avoid excessive water spray application. Keep surrounding area cool with water spray from a distance and prevent further ignition of combustible material. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.

Flammable Properties and Hazards
No data available.

Hazardous Combustion Products
Combustion produces carbon monoxide, aldehydes, aromatic and other hydrocarbons.

Suitable Extinguishing Media
For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO2, dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam (AFFF/ATC) can be used. Firefighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media
No data available.

SECTION 6
Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released or Spilled
Large Spill:
Stop leak if without risk. Eliminate all ignition sources. Move containers from spill area. 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). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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.

Small Spill:
Stop leak if without risk. Eliminate all ignition sources. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Protective Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures
Chemical splash goggles. Chemical-resistant protective suit. Boots. Chemical-resistant gloves. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be adequate. Consult a specialist before handling this product. CAUTION: The protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, if exposure levels are not known, or if concentrations exceed the protection limits of air-purifying respirator.

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).

SECTION 7
Handling and Storage

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling
A spill or leak can cause an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. Do NOT breathe vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation and personal protection. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food and tobacco products. Do NOT take internally.

Precautions to Be Taken in Storing
Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened

must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Other 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).

SECTION 8
Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

COMPONENTS	CAS Number	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
Fuel oil, no. 2	68476-30-2	No data.	TLV: 100 mg/m3	No data.
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	PEL: 100 ppm	TLV: 100 ppm STEL: 150 ppm	No data.
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic	64742-95-6	No data.	No data.	No data.
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	No data.	No data.	No data.
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	No data.	No data.	No data.
Benzene, Trimethyl-	25551-13-7	No data.	TLV: 25 ppm	No data.
Cumene	98-82-8	PEL: 50 ppm	TLV: 50 ppm	No data.
Proprietary Fragrance	NA	No data.	No data.	No data.
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	PEL: 100 ppm	TLV: 100 ppm STEL: 125 ppm	No data.
Naphthalene	91-20-3	PEL: 10 ppm	TLV: 10 ppm STEL: 15 ppm	No data.
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	No data.	TLV: 10 ppm STEL: 15 ppm	No data.

Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)
Use approved organic vapor chemical cartridge or supplied air respirators when material produces vapors that exceed permissible limits or excessive vapors are generated. Observe respirator assigned protection factors (APFs) criteria cited in federal OSHA 1910.134. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for firefighting.

Eye Protection
Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Chemical goggles should be worn during transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying of this material. A suitable emergency eye wash water and safety shower should be located near the work station.

Protective Gloves
Avoid skin contact. Use heavy duty gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as Viton® or heavy nitrile rubber.

Other Protective Clothing
Avoid skin contact. Wear long-sleeved fire-retardant garments (e.g., Nomex®) while working with flammable and combustible liquids. Additional chemical-resistant protective gear may be required if splashing or spraying conditions exist. This may include an apron, boots and additional facial protection. If product comes in contact with clothing, immediately remove soaked clothing and shower. Promptly remove and discard contaminated leather goods.

Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.)
Provide ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or mists below the applicable workplace exposure limits indicated below. All electrical equipment should comply with the National Electrical Code. An emergency eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work-station.

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices
Wash hands with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, and smoking, use of toilet facilities or leaving work. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, solvents or harsh abrasives as skin cleaners.

Environmental Exposure Controls
Warning! Use of this material in spaces without adequate ventilation may result in generation of hazardous levels of combustion products and/or inadequate oxygen levels for breathing. Odor is an inadequate warning for hazardous conditions.

SECTION 9
Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States:	[ ] Gas [X] Liquid [ ] Solid
Melting Point:	No data.
Boiling Point:	No data.
Autoignition Pt:	No data.
Flash Pt:	~ 98.00 F (36.7 C) Method Used: Pensky-Marten Closed Cup
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	0.830 - 0.898 at 70.0 F (21.1 C)
Density:	6.92 - 7.49 LBS/GAL at 70.0 F (21.1 C)
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	No data.
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	No data.
Evaporation Rate:	No data.
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Percent Volatile:	No data.
Appearance and Odor:	Hazy dark amber liquid with petroleum odor

SECTION 10
Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable [ ] Stable [X]

Conditions to Avoid - Instability
Keep away from heat, flame and other potential ignition sources. Keep away from strong oxidizing conditions and agents.

Incompatibility - Materials to Avoid
Strong acids, alkalies, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine and oxygen.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts
Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, and/or unburned hydrocarbons.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Will occur [ ] Will not occur [X]

Conditions to Avoid - Hazardous Reactions
Hazardous polymerization is not expected to occur.

SECTION 11
Toxicological Information

Toxicological Information

MIDDLE DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM: Long-term repeated (lifetime) skin exposure to similar materials has been reported to result in an increase in skin tumors in laboratory rodents. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time.

MIDDLE DISTILLATES WITH CRACKED STOCKS: Light cracked distillates have been shown to be carcinogenic in animal tests and have tested positive with in vitro genotoxicity tests. Repeated dermal exposures to high concentrations in test animals resulted in reduced litter size and litter weight, and increased fetal resorptions at maternally toxic doses. Dermal exposure to high concentrations resulted in severe skin irritation with weight loss and some mortality. Inhalation exposure to high concentrations resulted in respiratory tract irritation, lung changes/infiltration/accumulation, and reduction in lung function.

ISOPARAFFINS: Studies in laboratory animals have shown that long-term exposure to similar materials (isoparaffins) can cause kidney damage and kidney cancer in male laboratory rats. However, in-depth research indicates that these findings are unique to the male rat, and that these effects are not relevant to humans.

NAPHTHALENE: Severe jaundice, neurotoxicity (kernicterus) and fatalities have been reported in young children and infants as a result of hemolytic anemia from overexposure to naphthalene. Persons with Glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency are more prone to the hemolytic effects of naphthalene. Adverse effects on the kidney have been reported in persons overexposed to naphthalene but these effects are believed to be a consequence of hemolytic anemia, and not a direct effect. Hemolytic anemia has been observed in laboratory animals exposed to naphthalene. Laboratory rodents exposed to naphthalene vapor for 2 years (lifetime studies) developed non-neoplastic and neoplastic tumors and inflammatory lesions of the nasal and respiratory tract. Cataracts and other adverse effects on the eye have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to high levels of naphthalene. Findings from a large number of bacterial and mammalian cell mutation assays have been negative. A few studies have shown chromosomal effects (elevated levels of Sister Chromatid Exchange or chromosomal aberrations) in vitro. Naphthalene has been classified as Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans (2B) by IARC, based on findings from studies in laboratory animals.

DIESEL EXHAUST: Chronic inhalation studies of whole diesel engine exhaust in mice and rats produced a significant increase in lung tumors. Combustion of kerosene and/or diesel fuels produces gases and particulates which include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and/or sulfur and hydrocarbons. Significant exposure to carbon monoxide vapors decreases the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood and may cause tissue hypoxia via formation of carboxyhemoglobin.

TRIMETHYLBENZENES: This product contains Trimethylbenzenes. Literature data indicate that long-term inhalation exposure causes blood effects in laboratory animals.

XYLENE: Dermal absorption of Xylene in animals causes narcosis. Toxic effects described in animals by inhalation include upper respiratory irritation; central nervous system 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.

CAS# 68476-30-2:
Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 12.00 GM/KG.
Results:
Behavioral: Ataxia.
Gastrointestinal: Hypermotility, diarrhea.
Nutritional and Gross Metabolic: Weight loss or decreased weight gain.

- Advances in Modern Environmental Toxicology., Senate Press, Inc., P.O. Box 252, Princeton Junction, NJ 08550, Vol/p/yr: 6,1,1984

CAS# 1330-20-7:
Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 4300. MG/KG.
Results:
Liver: Other changes.
Kidney, Ureter, Bladder: Other changes.
- AMA Archives of Industrial Health., for publisher information, see AEHLAU, Chicago, IL, Vol/p/yr: 14,387, 1956

CAS# 95-63-6:
Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 5.000 GM/KG.
Results:
Maternal Effects: Other effects.
Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus).
- Prehled Prumyslove Toxikologie, Marhold, J., Organicke Latky, Prague Czechoslovakia, Vol/p/yr: -34, 1986

CAS# 108-67-8:
Acute toxicity, LC50, Inhalation, Rat, 24.00 GM/M3, 4 H.
Results:
Behavioral: Change in motor activity (specific assay).
Behavioral: Analgesia.
Behavioral: Alteration of operant conditioning.
- Gigiena i Sanitariya, Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga, ul. B. Yakimanka, 39, 113095, Moscow 113095 Russia, Vol/p/yr: 44(5), 15, 1979

CAS# 100-41-4:
Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 3500. MG/KG.
Results:
Liver: Other changes.
Kidney, Ureter, Bladder: Other changes.
- AMA Archives of Industrial Health., for publisher information, see AEHLAU, Chicago, IL, Vol/p/yr: 14,387, 1956

CAS# 91-20-3:
Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 490.0 MG/KG.
Results:
Tumorigenic: Equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria.
Blood: Lymphomas including Hodgkin's disease.
Tumorigenic Effects: Uterine tumors.
- Toxicometric Parameters of Industrial Toxic Chemicals under Single Exposure, Izmerov, N.F., et al., Centre of International Projects, GKNT, Moscow Russia, Vol/p/yr: -, 89, 1982

Carcinogenicity/Other Information
The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of diesel fuel/fuel oil in humans. IARC determined that there was limited

evidence for the carcinogenicity of marine diesel fuel in animals. Distillate (light) diesel fuels were not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3A).

IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity in experimental animals of diesel engine exhaust and extracts of diesel engine exhaust particles. IARC determined that there is only limited evidence for the carcinogenicity in humans of diesel engine exhaust. However, IARC's overall evaluation has resulted in the IARC designation of diesel engine exhaust as probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A) because of the presence of certain engine exhaust components.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has also determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity in experimental animals of light and heavy vacuum distillates, of light and heavy catalytically cracked distillates and of cracked residues (including heavy thermocracked distillates/residues) derived from the refining of crude oil.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have determined that naphthalene is a possible human carcinogen.

Ethylbenzene has been classified by the Internal Agency for Research of Cancer (IARC) as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). This IARC classification was based upon limited evidence of carcinogenicity to animals and inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity to humans.

Xylene has been classified by the Internal Agency for Research of Cancer (IARC) as not classifiable to its carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3) This IARC classification was based on inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of petroleum solvents in humans and in experimental animals.

Vinyl Acetate Monomer has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). This IARC classification was based upon limited evidence of carcinogenicity to animals and inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity to humans.

COMPONENTS	CAS Number	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
Fuel oil, no. 2	68476-30-2	NA	2B	A3	NA
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	NA	3	A4	NA
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic	64742-95-6	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benzene, Trimethyl-	25551-13-7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cumene	98-82-8	NA	2B	NA	NA
Proprietary Fragrance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	NA	2B	A3	NA
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Possible	2B	A4	NA
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	NA	2B	A3	NA

Carcinogenicity: NTP? Yes IARC Monographs? Yes OSHA Regulated? No

SECTION 12
Ecological Information

General Ecological Information

This mixture contains components that are potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems.

CAS# 1330-20-7:

LC50, Water Flea (Daphnia magna), 100000. - 1000000. UG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 21.00 C (69.8 F) - 25.00 C (77.0 F) C.

Results:

Abnormal development.

- Toxicity of Selected Chemicals to Certain Animals, Dowden, B.F., and H.J. Bennett, 1965

LC50, Brine Shrimp (Artemia salina), 1830. UMOL/L, 24 H, Mortality.

Results:

Age Effects.

- Comparative Acute Toxicity of the First 50 Multicentre Evaluation of In Vitro Cytotoxicity Chemicals to Aquatic Non-vertebrates, Calleja, M.C., G. Persoone, and P. Geladi, 1994

CAS# 95-63-6:

LC50, Brine Shrimp (Artemia salina), nauplii, 100.0 MMOL/M3, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 20.00 C (68.0 F) C.

Results:

Affected fish stopped schooling behavior.

- Acute Lethal Toxicity of Hydrocarbons and Chlorinated Hydrocarbons to Two Planktonic Crustaceans: The Key Role of Organism-Water Partitioning, Abernethy, S., A.M. Bobra, W.Y. Shiu, P.G. Wells, and D. Mackay, 1986

CAS# 108-67-8:

LC50, Brine Shrimp (Artemia salina), nauplii, 118.0 MMOL/M3, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 20.00 C (68.0 F) C; Acute Lethal Toxicity of Hydrocarbons and Chlorinated Hydrocarbons to Two Planktonic Crustaceans: The Key Role of Organism-Water Partitioning, Abernethy, S., A.M. Bobra, W.Y. Shiu, P.G. Wells, and D. Mackay, 1986

CAS# 100-41-4:

LC50, Fathead Minnow (Pimephales promelas), 12100. UG/L, 96 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 26.10 C (79.0 F) C, pH: 7.40, Hardness: 45.60 MG/L.

Results:

Behavioral Effects.

- Acute Toxicities of Organic Chemicals to Fathead Minnows (Pimephales promelas) Volume III, Geiger, D.L., S.H. Poirier, L.T. Brooke, and D.J. Call, 1986

LC50, Water Flea (Daphnia magna), 75000. UG/L, 48 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 22.00 C (71.6 F) C, pH: 8.10, Hardness: 72.00 MG/L.

Results:

Age Effects.

- Acute Toxicity of Priority Pollutants to Water Flea (Daphnia magna), LeBlanc, G.A., 1980

CAS# 91-20-3:
LC50, Water Flea (Daphnia magna), 17000. UG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 22.00 C (71.6 F) C, pH: 9.40, Hardness: 173.00 MG/L.
Results:
Abnormal development.
- Acute Toxicity of Priority Pollutants to Water Flea (Daphnia magna), LeBlanc, G.A., 1980

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
No data available.

Persistence and Degradability
This product will normally float on water. Components will evaporate rapidly. This material may be harmful to aquatic organisms and may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Bioaccumulative Potential
No data available.

Mobility in Soil
May partition into air, soil and water.

SECTION 13
Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method
Maximize material recovery for reuse or recycling. Recovered non-usable material may be regulated by US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitibility (D001) and/or its toxic (D018) characteristics. Conditions of use may cause this material to become a "hazardous waste", as defined by federal or state regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a RCRA "hazardous waste" at the time of disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR 260 through 40 CFR 271). State and/or local regulations may be more restrictive. Contact your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

RCRA Waste ID Code: D001

SECTION 14
Transport Information

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 (ocean, 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.

U.S. DOT	UN/ID Number:	UN1268
	Proper shipping name:	Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.(Fuel Oil No. 2, Petroleum Naptha, Xylene, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)
	Hazard class:	3
	Packing Group:	III
	Exceptions:	May be shipped as a limited quantity or consumer commodity

	Environmental Hazards:	None
	Transport in Bulk:	Not Applicable.
	Special Precautions:	ERG#128
IMO/IMDG	UN/ID Number:	UN1268
	Proper shipping name:	Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.(Fuel Oil No. 2, Petroleum Naptha, Xylene, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)
	Hazard class:	3
	Packing Group:	III
	Exceptions:	May be shipped as a limited quantity
	Environmental Hazards:	None
	Transport in Bulk:	Not Applicable
	Special Precautions:	EmS F-E, S-E
ICAO/IATA	UN/ID Number:	UN1268
	Proper shipping name:	Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.(Fuel Oil No. 2, Petroleum Naptha, Xylene, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)
	Hazard Class:	3
	Packing Group:	III
	Exceptions:	May be shipped as a limited quantity or consumer commodity
	Environmental Hazards:	None
	Transport in Bulk:	Not Applicable
	Special Precautions:	None
Canada (TDG)	UN/ID Number:	UN1268
	Proper shipping name:	Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.(Fuel Oil No. 2, Petroleum Naptha, Xylene, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)
	Hazard class:	3
	Packing Group:	III
	Exceptions:	May be reclassified as a limited quantity.
	Environmental Hazards:	None
	Transport in Bulk:	Not Applicable
	Special Precautions:	ERG#128

SECTION 15
Regulatory Information

US EPA SARA Title III

COMPONENTS	CAS Number	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
Fuel oil, no. 2	68476-30-2	No	No	No	No
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	No	Yes 100 LB	Yes	Yes
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic	64742-95-6	No	No	No	No
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	No	No	Yes	No
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	No	No	No	No
Benzene, Trimethyl-	25551-13-7	No	No	No	No

Cumene	98-82-8	No	Yes 5000 LB	Yes	No
Proprietary Fragrance	NA	No	No	No	No
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	No	Yes 1000 LB	Yes	Yes
Naphthalene	91-20-3	No	Yes 100 LB	Yes	Yes
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	Yes 1000 LB	Yes 5000 LB	Yes	No

US EPA CAA, CWA, TSCA

COMPONENTS	CAS Number	EPA CAA	EPA CWA NPDES	EPA TSCA	CA PROP 65
Fuel oil, no. 2	68476-30-2	No	No	Inventory	No
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	HAP	Yes	Inventory	No
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic	64742-95-6	No	No	Inventory	No
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	No	No	Inventory	No
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	No	No	Inventory, 4 Test	No
Benzene, Trimethyl-	25551-13-7	No	No	Inventory	No
Cumene	98-82-8	HAP	No	Inventory, 4 Test	Yes
Proprietary Fragrance	NA	No	No	No	No
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	HAP	Yes	Inventory, 4 Test	Yes
Naphthalene	91-20-3	HAP	Yes	Inventory, 4 Test 8A PAIR	Yes
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	No	Yes	Inventory	No

SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Lists:
Sec.302: EPA SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Chemical with TPQ. * indicates 10000 LB TPQ if not volatile.

Sec.304: EPA SARA Title III Section 304: CERCLA Reportable + Sec.302 with Reportable Quantity. ** indicates statutory RQ.

Sec.313: EPA SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory. Note: -Cat indicates a member of a chemical category.

Sec.110: EPA SARA 110 Superfund Site Priority Contaminant List

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Lists:
Inventory: Chemical Listed in the TSCA Inventory.
5A (2): Chemical Subject to Significant New Rules (SNURS)
6A: Commercial Chemical Control Rules
8A: Toxic Substances Subject To Information Rules on Production

8A CAIR: Comprehensive Assessment Information Rules - (CAIR)
8A PAIR: Preliminary Assessment Information Rules - (PAIR)
8C: Records of Allegations of Significant Adverse Reactions
8D: Health and Safety Data Reporting Rules
8D TERM: Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule Terminations
12(b): Notice of Export

Other Important Lists:
CWA NPDES: EPA Clean Water Act NPDES Permit Chemical
CAA HAP: EPA Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutant
CAA ODC: EPA Clean Air Act Ozone Depleting Chemical (1=CFC, 2=HCFC)
CA PROP 65: California Proposition 65

International Regulatory Lists:
EPA Hazard Categories:
This material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:
[X] Yes [ ] No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard
[X] Yes [ ] No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard
[X] Yes [ ] No Fire Hazard
[ ] Yes [X] No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
[ ] Yes [X] No Reactive Hazard

HMIS
Health – 2
Flammability – 3
Physical – 0
PPE – H

NFPA
Health – 2
Flammability – 3
Instability –
Special Hazard -

SECTION 16
Other Information

The supplier disclaims all expressed or implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a specific use, with respect to the product or the information provided herein, except for conformation to contracted specifications. All information appearing herein is based upon data obtained from manufacturers and/or recognized technical sources. While the information is believed to be accurate, we make no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond our control, and therefore users are responsible for verifying the data under their own operating conditions to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purposes and they assume all risks of their use, handling, and disposal of the product. Users also assume all risks in regards to the publication or use of, or reliance upon, information contained herein.

This information relates only to the product designated herein, and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process.

ABBREVIATIONS:

NG="NOT GIVEN"	BT="BETWEEN"
<="LESS THAN"	>="GREATER THAN"
ND = Not Determined	NA = Not Applicable