# MSDS

(Posted 10/09/2012)

The attached MSDS sheets apply to the following products. Please file accordingly.

**VENDOR: MOTORS & ARMATURES 465**

| STOCK# | MFG#/DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|
| G84-621 | 93241 Rust Buster™ Penetrating Oil in Zoom Spout® |

# Univar USA Inc Material Safety Data Sheet

| | |
|---|---|
| MSDS No: | 38829 |
| Version No: | 012 2009-09-10 |
| Order No: | |

Univar USA Inc., 17425 NE Union Hill Rd., Redmond WA 98052
(425) 889 3400

Emergency Assistance

For emergency assistance involving chemicals call
Chemtrec - (800) 424-9300

The Version Date and Number for this MSDS is : 09/10/2009 - #012

PRODUCT NAME: 142 SOLVENT 66/3

MSDS NUMBER: 38829

DATE ISSUED: 08/14/2009

SUPERSEDES: 09/09/2008

ISSUED BY: 005439

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Material Safety Data Sheet

CITGO Petroleum Corporation
1701 Golf Road, Suite 1-1101
Rolling Meadows, IL 60008-4295

IMPORTANT: This MSDS is prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200. Read this MSDS before transporting, handling, storing or disposing of this product and forward this information to employees, customers and users of this product.

Hazardous Material Information (U.S.A.)
Health: 1
Fire Hazard: 2
Reactivity: 0

National Protection Association NFPA (U.S.A.)
Health: 1
Fire Hazard: 2
Reactivity: 0

*= Chronic Health Hazard

Emergency Overview

Physical State: Liquid

Color: Transparent colorless

Odor: Characteristic hydrocarbon solvent odor

CAUTION:
Combustible liquid and vapor.
Harmful or fatal if swallowed - Can enter lungs and cause damage.

Annotation:
Can cause eye, skin or respiratory tract irritation.
Harmful to aquatic organisms.

## SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trade Name | 142 Solvent 66/3 | Technical Contact | (847) 734-7699 (8am - 4pm CT M-F) |
| Product Number | 19026 | Medical Emergency | (832) 486-4700 |
| CAS Number | 64742-47-8 | CHEMTREC Emergency (United States Only) | (800) 424-9300 |

Product Family Petroleum hydrocarbon solvent

Synonyms
Petroleum hydrocarbon solvent;
140 Flash Solvent;
High Flash Stoddard Solvent;
High-flash Mineral Spirits;
Type IIC Mineral Spirits (meets ASTM D-235 Type 2C specifications);
CITGO Material Code: 19026

## SECTION 2. COMPOSITION

This product may be composed, in whole or in part, of any of the following refinery streams: Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light (CAS No.: 64742-47-8)

This product contains the following components:

| Component Name(s) | CAS Registry No. | Concentration (%) |
|---|---|---|
| C9-C15 Cycloalkanes | Mixture | 60 - 100 |
| C9-C15 Alkanes | Mixture | 10 30 |

## SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Also see Emergency Overview and Hazard Ratings on the top of Page 1 of this MSDS.

Major Route(s) of Entry: Skin contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure

Inhalation
Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. Breathing this material may cause central nervous system depression with symptoms including nausea, headache, dizziness, fatigue, drowsiness, or unconsciousness. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

Eye Contact
This product can cause transient mild eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid sprays or mists. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness,

and swelling.

Skin Contact
This product can cause mild, transient skin irritation. The severity of irritation will depend on the amount of material that is applied to the skin and the speed and thoroughness that it is removed. Symptoms include redness, itching, and burning of the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can produce moderate irritation (dermatitis).

Ingestion
If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms include a burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, staggering gait, drowsiness, loss of consciousness, and delirium, as well as additional central nervous system (CNS) effects. Due to its light viscosity, there is a danger of aspiration into the lungs during vomiting. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death.

Chronic Health Effects Summary
Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with irreversible brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as "Solvent or Painter's Syndrome").

Conditions Aggravated by Exposure
Disorders of the following organs or organ systems that may be aggravated by significant exposure to this material or its components include: Skin, Respiratory System, Liver, Kidneys, Central Nervous System (CNS)

Target Organs
May cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, liver, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea

Carcinogenic Potential
This product is not known to contain any components at concentrations above 0.1% which are considered carcinogenic by OSHA, IARC or NTP.

OSHA Hazard Classification is indicated by an "X" in the box adjacent to the hazard title. If no "X" is present, the product does not exhibit the hazard as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

| OSHA Health Hazard Classification | | OSHA Physical Hazard Classification | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Irritant | Sensitizer | Combustible X | Explosive | Pyrophoric |
| Toxic | Highly Toxic | Flammable | Oxidizer | Water-reactive |
| Corrosive | Carcinogenic | Compressed Gas | Organic Peroxide | Unstable |

## SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue or providing first aid. For more specific information, refer to Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 of this MSDS.

### Inhalation

Immediately move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately.

### Eye Contact

Flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of the eye and eyelid tissue. If easily accomplished, check for and remove contact lenses. If contact lenses cannot be removed, seek immediate medical attention. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

### Skin Contact

Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists.

### 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 a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

### Notes to Physician

INHALATION: Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.

INGESTION: If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

## SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### NFPA Flammability Classification

NFPA Class-IIIA combustible liquid.

Flash Point
Closed cup: 66 deg C (150 deg F). (Tagliabue (ASTM D-56))

Lower Flammable Limit: AP 0.8 % Upper Flammable Limit: AP 6 %

Autoignition Temperature
Not available.

Hazardous Combustion Products
Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, and/or unburned hydrocarbons.

Special Properties
Combustible Liquid! This material releases vapors when heated above ambient temperatures. Vapors can cause a flash fire. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flashback. A vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers. Use only with adequate ventilation. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Extinguishing Media
SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, or inert gas (nitrogen). Carbon dioxide and inert gas can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide or inert gas in confined spaces.
LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, autoignition or explosion. DO NOT use a solid stream of water directly on the fire as the water may spread the fire to a larger area.

Protection of Fire Fighters
Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enter sewers or waterways.

## SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean-up. For more specific information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 and Disposal Considerations in Section 13 of this MSDS.

Combustible Liquid! Release causes an immediate fire or explosion hazard.

Annotation:

Evacuate all non-essential personnel from immediate area and establish a "regulated zone" with site control and security. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Eliminate all ignition sources. All equipment used when handling this material must be grounded. Stop the leak if it can done without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Remove spillage immediately from hard, smooth walking areas. Prevent its entry into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to appropriate waste containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

For large spills, secure the area and control access. Dike far ahead of a liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Water mist or spray may be used to reduce or disperse vapors; but, it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. This material will float on water and its run-off may create an explosion or fire hazard. Verify that responders are properly HAZWOPER-trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire-resistant protective clothing during cleanup operations. In an urban area, cleanup spill as soon as possible; in natural environments, cleanup on advice from specialists. Pick up free liquid for recycle and/or disposal if it can be accomplished safely with explosion-proof equipment. Collect any excess material with absorbent pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Comply with all laws and regulations.

## SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 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.

When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons away from the area. Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Drain and purge equipment, as necessary, to remove material residues. Follow proper entry procedures, including compliance with 29 CFR 1910.146 prior to entering confined spaces such as tanks or pits. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Use appropriate respiratory protection when concentrations exceed any established occupational exposure level (See Section 8) Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Non-equilibrium conditions may increase the fire hazard associated with this product. A static electrical charge can accumulate when this material is flowing through pipes, nozzles or filters and when it is agitated. A static spark discharge can ignite accumulated vapors particularly during dry weather conditions. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always confirm that receiving container is properly grounded.

Annotation:

Bonding and grounding alone may be inadequate to eliminate fire and explosion Hazards associated with electrostatic charges. Carefully review operations that may increase the risks associated with static electricity such as tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, etc. In addition to bonding and grounding, efforts to mitigate the hazards of an electrostatic discharge may include, but are not limited to, ventilation, inerting and/or reduction of transfer velocities. Dissipation of electrostatic charges may be improved with the use of conductivity additives when used with other mitigation efforts, including bonding and grounding. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process.

Do NOT fill any portable container in or on a vehicle. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging or other handling operations. Product container is NOT designed for elevated pressure. Do NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze solder, drill, or grind on containers. Do NOT expose product containers to flames, sparks, heat or other potential ignition sources. Empty containers may contain material residues which can ignite with explosive force. Observe label precautions.

Storage

Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store only in approved containers. Do not store with oxidizing agents. Do not store at elevated temperatures or in direct sunlight. Protect containers against physical damage. Head spaces in tanks and other containers may contain a mixture of air and vapor in the flammable range. Vapor may be ignited by static discharge. Storage area must meet OSHA requirements and applicable fire codes. Additional information regarding the design and control of hazards associated with the handling and storage of flammable and combustible liquids may be found in professional and industrial documents including, but not limited to, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publications NFPA 30 ("Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code"), NFPA 77 ("Recommended Practice on Static Electricity") and the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, ("Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents").

Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers or waste residues of this product.

## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

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.

Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions

Annotation:

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 OSHA regulations. The following pictograms represent the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. For certain operations, additional PPE may be required.

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.

Hand Protection

Avoid skin contact. Use heavy duty gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as Viton  or heavy nitrile rubber. Wash hands with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities or leaving work. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, solvents or harsh abrasives as skin cleaners.

Body Protection

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.

Respiratory Protection

For known vapor concentrations above the occupational exposure guidelines (see below), use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator if adequate protection is provided. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134). For airborne vapor concentrations that exceed the recommended protection factors for organic vapor respirators, use a full-face, positive-pressure, supplied air respirator. Due to fire and explosion hazards, do not enter atmospheres containing concentrations greater than 10% of the lower flammable limit of this product.

General Comments

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

Occupational Exposure Guidelines

| Substance | Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels |
|---|---|
| 142 Solvent | ACGIH TLV (United States). |
| | TWA: 179 ppm (1200 mg/M 3) 8 hour(s). |
| | Notes: The TLV for the hydrocarbon solvent |

| | |
|---|---|
| | is based on the procedure described in Appendix H ("Reciprocal Calculations Method for Certain Refined Hydrocarbon Solvent Vapors") of the ACGIH TLVs and BEIs guidelines. The GGV.t. (ACGIH TLV) is based on Column B (McKee et al., 2005) of Table 1 ("Group Guidance Values") of Appendix H. |
| Petroleum Hydrocarbon | ACGIH (United States).<br>TWA: 100 ppm<br>OSHA (United States).<br>TWA: 500 ppm |

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (TYPICAL)

| | |
|---|---|
| Physical State | Liquid. |
| Color | Transparent, colorless |
| Odor | Characteristic hydrocarbon solvent odor. |
| Boiling Range | 192 to 205 deg C (378 to 401 deg F) |
| Melting/Freezing Point | Not available. |
| Vapor Pressure | 0.07 kPa (0.5 mm Hg) (at 20 deg C)<br>0.27 torr at 20 deg C (68 deg F) by Isoteniscope (ASTM D-2879). |
| Volatility | 794 g/I VOC (w/v) |
| Solubility in Water | Very slightly soluble in cold water. (<0.1 % w/w) |
| Viscosity (cSt 40 deg C) | Not available. |
| Flash Point | Closed cup: 66 deg C (150 deg F). (Tagliabue (ASTM D-56)) |
| Additional Properties | Conductivity = <5 picosiemens/meter (unadditized) |

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable.

Hazardous Polymerization: Not expected to occur.

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

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

Hazardous Decomposition Products
No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the Combustion products identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For other health-related information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1 and the Hazards Identification in Section 3 of this MSDS.

Toxicity Data

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light

| | |
|---|---|
| ORAL (LD50): | Acute: >5000 mg/kg (Rat). |
| DERMAL (LD50): | Acute: >2000 mg/kg (Rabbit). |

IRRITATION:
Primary dermal irritation studies (four hour exposure) in rabbits utilizing mineral spirits containing less than 2% aromatics resulted in slight to moderate skin irritation. In humans, mineral spirits have produced slight to moderate skin irritation particularly with evaporation from the skin is prevented. Animal studies have demonstrated that mineral spirits produced mild respiratory tract irritation at elevated concentrations. Also, sensory respiratory tract irritation was evident by reduced breathing rates in the test animals in certain studies.
SENSITIZATION:
In animal studies utilizing mineral spirits containing up to 18%, aromatics skin sensitization is not evident.
REPEAT DOSE/TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY:
The most common effects observed in repeated dose animal studies with mineral spirits are kidney changes that are consistent with an alpha 2u-globulin-mediated process that is not regarded as relevant to humans. The kidney damage occurred only in male rats and appeared to involve both the tubules and glomeruli. Certain studies have reported effects in the liver as well as hematological or urine chemistry changes. In general, these effects have not to been shown to be dose-related.
NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS:
In animal studies utilizing mineral spirits containing up to 22% aromatics indicated that the acute central nervous system effects are reversible. Based on existing animal studies, the potential for persistent effects is not clear. In certain repeated dose animal studies have changes were reported in behavior, neurochemistry and sensory evoked potentials which may be irreversible. Repeated exposure to elevated concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents can produce a variety of transient CNS effects (e.g., dizziness, headache, narcosis, etc).
REPRODUCTIVE/DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:
There were no treatment-related effects on pregnancy rate, mortality or gross post mortem observations in animal studies utilizing mineral spirits containing less than 2% aromatics.
GENOTOXICITY:
In vivo and in vitro studies on mineral spirits containing up to 22 % aromatics indicate that these products are not genotoxic.
CARCINOGENICITY:
The National Toxicology Program (NTP) conducted two-year carcinogenicity studies in rats and mice with Stoddard Solvent I IC (less than 2% aromatics).

Annotation:
The studies indicated that there was some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats (adrenal medulla neoplasms and renal tubule adenoma) but no evidence of carcinogenic activity in female rats. Further, there was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in female mice (hepatocellular adenoma) but no evidence of carcinogenic activity in male mice. A low carcinogenic potential is suggested by a lack of genotoxic potential identified in in vivo and in vitro genetic toxicity tests (with and without metabolic activation).

## SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Environmental Fate
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. The octanol-water partition coefficient (log Kow) for this product is expected to be in the range of 2.1 to 5.

## SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition.

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.

## SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description below may not represent requirements for all modes of transportation, shipping methods or locations outside of the United States.

US DOT Status
A U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulated material.

Proper Shipping Name
UN1268, Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s., Combustible Liquid
(This product has a flash point temperature between 60.5 deg  to 93 deg C (141 deg  and 200 deg F). Bulk shipments of this product are regulated.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hazard Class | Combustible liquid. | Packing Group | Combustible liquid |
| | | UN/NA Number | UN 1268 |

Reportable Quantity
A Reportable Quantity (RQ) has not been established for this material.

Emergency Response Guide No. 128

MARPOL III Status
Not a DOT "Marine per 49 CFR 171.8.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory
This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning and Notification
The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable Quantities (RQs) for "Extremely Hazardous Substances" listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355. No components were identified.

SARA 311/312 Hazard Identification
The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals by "Hazard Category" as defined in 40 CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under the following hazard categories:

Fire, Acute (Immediate) Health Hazard, Chronic (Delayed) Health Hazard

SARA 313 Toxic Chemical Notification and Release Reporting
This product contains the following components in concentrations above de minimis levels that are listed as toxic chemicals in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA: No components were identified.

CERCLA
The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term "hazardous substance" does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. This product or refinery stream is not known to contain chemical substances subject to this statute. However, it is recommended that you contact state and local authorities to determine if there are any other reporting requirements in the event of a spill.

Annotation:

Clean Water Act (CWA)
This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

California Proposition 65
This material may contain the following components which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):
Naphthalene: <0.001%
Ethylbenzene: <0.001%
Benzene: <0.0001%
Toluene: <0.0001%

New Jersey Right-to-Know Label
For New Jersey R-T-K labeling requirements, refer to components listed in Section 2.

Additional Remarks
Federal Hazardous Substances Act, related statutes, and Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations, as defined by 16 CFR 1500.14(b)(3) and 1500.83(a)(13): This product contains "Petroleum Distillates" which may require special labeling if distributed in a manner intended or packaged in a form suitable for use in the household or by children. Precautionary label dialogue should display the following: DANGER: Contains Petroleum Distillates! Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Call Physician Immediately. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Refer to the top of Page 1 for the HMIS and NFPA Hazard Ratings for this product.

ABBREVIATIONS

AP: Approximately EQ: Equal >: Greater Than <: Less Than
NA: Not Applicable ND: No Data NE: Not Established

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NPCA: National Paint and Coating Manufacturers Association
EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency
HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NTP: National Toxicology Program
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

# Univar USA Inc Material Safety Data Sheet

For Additional Information contact MSDS Coordinator during business hours, Pacific time: (425) 889-3400

**Notice**

Univar USA Inc. (”Univar”) expressly disclaims all express or implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, with respect to the product or information provided herein, and shall under no circumstances be liable for incidental or consequential damages.

Do not use ingredient information and/or ingredient percentages in this MSDS as a product specification. For product specification information refer to a product specification sheet and/or a certificate of analysis. These can be obtained from your local Univar sales office.

All information appearing herein is based upon data obtained from the manufacturer and/or recognized technical sources. While the information is believed to be accurate, Univar makes no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond Univar's control and therefore users are responsible to verify this 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, or from 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 in any other process