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. Symptons include redness, itching, and burning of the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can produce moderate irritation(dermatitis).

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. Symptons include a burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, staggering gait, drowsiness, loss of consciousness, and delerium, 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.

Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney eefects are not expected to occut in humans. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects: liver,lungs,kidnet, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract.skin,central nervous system, eyes, lungs, respiratory system.

This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Inhalation of high vapor cocentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrythmias in persons exposed to this material.

Avoid contact with water. Use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Flammable or 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.

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 deficiences. Evacuate area and fight 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 enters sewers or waterways.

For large spills, secure the area and control access. Dike far ahead of liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Water mist 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 responders are properly HAZWOPER trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire resistant protective clothing during clean up operations. In an urban area, clean up as soon as possible; in naturalenvironments, 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 absorbant pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Comply with all laws and regulations.

If trained in accordance 29 CFR 1910.120, leaks should be stopped. Spills should be contained and cleaned immediately. Persons performing clean up work should wear adequate personal protective equipment and clothing. Spills and releases should be reported, if required, to the appropriate local, state and federal regulatory agencies.

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 breath vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation and personal protection. Never siphon by mouth. Aviod 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 apprpriate respiratory protection when concentrations exceed any established occupational exposure level (see Section 8). Prmptly 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 product is flowing through pipes, nozzles or filters when it is agitated. A static spark 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. Bonding and grounding alone may be inadequate to eliminate fire and explosion hazards associated with electrostatic charges.

Carefully review operations that may increase riska associated with static electricity such as tank and container filling, tank cleansing, 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 containers. Do NOT expose product containers to flames, sparks, heat or other potential ignition sources. Empty containers may contain residues which can ignite with explosive force. Observe label precautions.

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 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 Associaion (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").

Distillates(petroleum),hydrotreated light	ACGIH	200 mg/m3	
Sulfonic acids,Petroleum,barium salts	Not established		
Mineral Oil (Hydrotreated)	-	5.0 mg/m3 (mist)	-
Paraffin Waxes	Not established		
Oxidate	Not established		

Clear brown liquid
Characteristic hydrocarbon odor.
N/A
4-7
<-94 °F
379-405 °F

148 °F
N/A
N/A
0.7-4.8%

N/A
5-6 (air=1)
0.832
not soluble
N/A

N/A
N/A
N/A
86%

Stable under normal conditions
Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, open flame, and strongly oxidizing conditions.
Carbon Dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, and/or unburned hydrocarbons

Petroleum Distillates,hydrotreated light -LD50(Rat)->5 g/kg

Petroleum Distillates,hydrotreated light-LD50(Rabbit)->3 g/kg
NA
Irritation to skin and or eyes.
Not listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, ACGIH
Eyes, Skin, Inhalation, Ingestion

Petroleum Distillates,hydrotreated light-LL50:25 mg/L 96 h
Petroleum Distillates, hydrotreated light-El50: 1.4 mg/L 48 h
Not Available

No data available
No data available
No data available

Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

IN CONTAINERS 119 GALLONS OR LESS THIS PRODUCT IS NOT DOT REGULATED,
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

Barium Compounds-SARA 313 listed

No Proposition 65 listed components in this formula

Reach Pre-Registration Number:00-2114491156-45-0000

The information is based on our knowledge to date but does not constitute an assurance of product properties and does not imply a legal contractual relationship.

11/7/14