



CITGO Petroleum Corporation  
 1701 Golf Rd., Ste. 1-1101  
 Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

3-11-11  
 BT6197

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

<b>Customer:</b> BARTON SOLVENTS INC (SOLVENTS)	<b>Date:</b> 03/11/2011
<b>Cust. Mat.#:</b>	<b>Tank No.:</b> 610
<b>Product:</b> NITRATION GRADE TOLUENE	<b>Order No.:</b> 227012916
<b>Material No.:</b> 7307	<b>P.O. No.:</b> BT6197

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	TANK VALUE*	SPECIFICATIONS**	UNITS	ASTM TEST
ACID WASH COLOR, ACID PHASE	0	2 MAX		D-848
ACID WASH COLOR, OIL PHASE	PASS	NO CHANGE		D-848
ACIDITY	NEUTRAL	NO FREE ACID		D-847
API GRAVITY (60/60 F)	30.8	REPORT	DEG API	D-287
APPEARANCE	PASS	Clr, Sed/Haze Free		
BENZENE CONTENT	<0.01	0.09 MAX	WT%	GC
COLOR, SAYBOLT	30	+28 MIN		D-156
COLOR,PT-CO.	5	20 MAX		D-1209
COPPER CORROSION	1 (A)	1 (B) MAX		D-849
DENSITY @ 60 F (15.6 C)	7.26	REPORT	LB/GAL	D-287
DISTILLATION RANGE	0.6	1.0 MAX	DEGC	D-850
DISTILLATION, IBP	110.2	109.6-110.6	DEGC	D-850
DISTILLATION, DP	110.8	110.6-111.6	DEGC	D-850
ETHYL BENZENE	0.04	REPORT	WT%	GC
REFR. INDEX (TYPICAL@25C)	1.4941	REPORT		D-1218
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (60/60 F)	0.8718	.869 - .873		D-287(cal'd)
SULFUR AS H2S/SO2	PASS	NEGATIVE		D-853
SULFUR CONTENT	<1	10 MAX	PPM	D-5453
TOLUENE CONTENT	99.89	99.8 MIN	WT%	GC
TOTAL C9 AROMATICS	<0.01	REPORT	WT%	GC
TOTAL NON-AROMATICS	0.03	REPORT	WT%	GC
WATER CONTENT	36	REPORT	PPM	D-1364
m-XYLENE	0.02	REPORT	WT%	GC
o-XYLENE	<0.01	REPORT	WT%	GC
p-XYLENE	0.02	REPORT	WT%	GC

James Bruce

Technical Authorization (847) 734 - 7630

\* Unless otherwise stated on this certificate, data represents most recent test values from shipping tank samples. A tank value of zero may mean pass or yes and a value of -1 may mean negative. \*\* Specifications column above includes CITGO sales specifications and/or customer requirements.



# Toluene

## Material Safety Data Sheet

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


MSDS No. 07307  
Revision Date 6/18/2007

**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.

Hazard Rankings		
	HMIS	NFPA
Health Hazard	* 2	2
Fire Hazard	3	3
Reactivity	0	0

\* = Chronic Health Hazard

Emergency Overview			
Physical State	Liquid.		
Color	Transparent, colorless.	Odor	Sweet, pungent aromatic hydrocarbon.
<b>WARNING:</b>			
Flammable liquid; vapor may cause flash fire.			
Harmful or fatal if swallowed - Can enter lungs and cause damage.			
Mist or vapor can irritate the respiratory tract.			
Liquid contact can cause eye or skin irritation.			
Overexposure can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression and/or other target organ effects.			
Breathing high concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats which may be fatal.			

Protective Equipment
Minimum Recommended See Section 8 for Details


### SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name	Toluene	Technical Contact	(800) 967-7601 (8am - 4pm CT M-F)
Product Number	07307	Medical Emergency	(832) 486-4700
CAS Number	108-88-3	CHEMTREC Emergency (United States Only)	(800) 424-9300
Product Family	Petroleum hydrocarbon solvent		
Synonyms	Toluol; C7 Alkylbenzene; C7 Aromatic Hydrocarbon Solvent; High-purity Toluene; Methylbenzene; Reagent-grade Toluene (meets ASTM D-841 "Nitration Grade" Specifications); TDI-grade Toluene; Petroleum hydrocarbon solvent; Former product code(s): 2170 and 19170; CITGO® Material Code: 07307		

### SECTION 2. COMPOSITION

Component Name(s)	CAS Registry No.	Concentration (%)
Toluene	108-88-3	>99

### SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

Major Route(s) of Entry Skin contact. Inhalation.

Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure

## Toluene

**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. Breathing high concentrations of this material, for example, in an enclosed space or by intentional abuse, can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death.

**Eye Contact** This material can cause eye irritation with tearing, redness, or a stinging or burning feeling. Further, it can cause swelling of the eyes with blurred vision. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact.

**Skin Contact** May cause mild skin irritation with redness and/or an itching or burning feeling. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact. It is likely that some components of this material are able to pass into the body through the skin and may cause similar effects as from breathing or swallowing it.

**Ingestion** Swallowing this material may be harmful. Swallowing this material may cause stomach or intestinal upset with pain, nausea, and/or diarrhea. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. Small amounts in the lungs can cause lung damage, possibly leading to chronic lung dysfunction or death. Swallowing this material may cause effects similar to those described in the inhalation section (see "inhalation" above).

**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"). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

This material (or a component) may cause harm to the human fetus based on tests with laboratory animals. Prolonged or repeated overexposure to toluene, a component of this product, has been associated with reproductive effects in experimental animals and in long-term chemical abuse situations. Long-term overexposure to toluene has been associated with impaired color vision. Also, long-term overexposure to toluene in occupational environments have been associated with hearing damage.

See Toxicological Information (Section 11)

**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), Heart (Cardiac), auditory system

**Target Organs** May cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, liver, mucous membranes, heart, upper respiratory tract, skin, auditory system, 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sensitizer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Combustible	<input type="checkbox"/>	Explosive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pyrophoric	<input type="checkbox"/>
Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Highly Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flammable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Oxidizer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water-reactive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corrosive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carcinogenic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Compressed Gas	<input type="checkbox"/>	Organic Peroxide	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unstable	<input type="checkbox"/>



## Toluene

**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 May Be Ineffective. Water may not extinguish the fire. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, 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.

**Flammable Liquid!** Release causes an immediate fire or explosion hazard. 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 be done without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Remove spillage immediately from hard, smooth walking areas. Prevent spilled material from entering 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. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other drainage systems, and natural waterways. 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 absorbant pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Comply with all applicable local, state and federal 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. Do not contact with oxidizable materials. 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

## Toluene

contact is anticipated. Provide ventilation to maintain exposure potential below applicable exposure limits. 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.

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 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 product residues that can ignite with explosive force. Observe label precautions. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this product.

### Storage

Store and transport in accordance with all applicable laws. Keep containers tightly closed and store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place, plainly labeled, and out of closed vehicles. Keep away from all ignition sources. Ground all equipment containing this material. Containers should be able to withstand pressures expected from warming and cooling in storage. This flammable liquid should be stored in a separate safety cabinet or room. A refrigerated room is preferable for materials with a flash point temperature lower than 70°F (21°C). All electrical equipment in areas where this material is stored or handled should be installed in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and the National Electrical Code.

## 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 Electric 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 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®. 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.

## Toluene

**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 combustion products and/or inadequate oxygen levels for breathing. Odor is an inadequate warning for hazardous conditions.

### Occupational Exposure Guidelines

Substance	Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels
Toluene	<b>ACGIH (United States). Skin</b> TWA: 20 ppm 8 hour(s). <b>OSHA (United States).</b> TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s). CEIL: 300 ppm PEAK: 500 ppm 1 times per shift, 10 minute(s).

## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (TYPICAL)

<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid.	<b>Color</b>	Transparent, colorless.	<b>Odor</b>	Sweet, pungent aromatic hydrocarbon.
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	0.87 (Water = 1)	<b>pH</b>	Not Applicable.	<b>Vapor Density</b>	AP 3 (Air = 1)
<b>Boiling Range</b>	109 - 111° C (228 - 231° F)			<b>Melting/Freezing Point</b>	AP -95° C (AP -139° F)
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	3.2 kPa (24 mm Hg) (at 20° C)			<b>Volatility</b>	872 g/l VOC (w/v)
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Very slightly soluble in cold water. (<0.1 % w/w)			<b>Viscosity (cSt @ 40° C)</b>	<3
<b>Flash Point</b>	Closed cup: 4° C (40° F). (Tagliabue.)				
<b>Additional Properties</b>	Paraffin, Isoparaffin and Cycloparaffin Hydrocarbons Content = <1 Wt.% (ASTM D-1319); Aromatic Hydrocarbon Content = >99 Wt. % (ASTM D-1319); Average Density at 60° F = 7.26 lbs./gal. (Calculated via ASTM D-287); Aniline Cloud Point Temperature = 48° F (8.9° C) (ASTM D-611); Kauri-Butanol (KB) Value = 105 (ASTM D-1133); Dry Point Temperature = 231° F (111° C) (ASTM D-86, D-850 or D-1078); Evaporation Rate = 1.9 (n-Butyl acetate = 1.0); Heat Value = 18,314 Btu per pound. Odor threshold = 2 to 5 ppm in air				

## SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable.	<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Not expected to occur.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Keep away from heat, flame and other potential ignition sources. Keep away from strong oxidizing conditions and agents.		
<b>Materials Incompatibility</b>	Strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, other halogens, hydrogen peroxide and oxygen.		
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.		

# Toluene

## 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

#### Toluene:

Effects from Acute Exposure:

Deliberate inhalation of toluene at high concentrations (e.g., glue sniffing and solvent abuse) has been associated with adverse effects on the liver, kidney and nervous system and can cause CNS depression, cardiac arrhythmias and death. Case studies of persons abusing toluene suggest isolated incidences of adverse effects on the fetus including birth defects.

Effects from Repeated or Prolonged Exposure:

Studies of workers indicate long-term exposure may be related to impaired color vision and hearing. Some studies of workers suggest long-term exposure may be related to neurobehavioral and cognitive changes. Some of these effects have been observed in laboratory animals following repeated exposure to high levels of toluene. Several studies of workers suggest long-term exposure may be related to small increases in spontaneous abortions and changes in some gonadotropic hormones. However, the weight of evidence does not indicate toluene is a reproductive hazard to humans. Studies in laboratory animals indicate some changes in reproductive organs following high levels of exposure, but no significant effects on mating performance or reproduction were observed. Case studies of persons abusing toluene suggest isolated incidences of adverse effects on the fetus including birth defects. Findings in laboratory animals were largely negative. Positive findings include small increases in minor skeletal and visceral malformations and developmental delays following very high levels of maternal exposure. Studies of workers indicate long-term exposure may be related to effects on the liver, kidney and blood, but these appear to be limited to changes in serum enzymes and decreased leukocyte counts. Studies in laboratory animals indicate some evidence of adverse effects on the liver, kidney, thyroid, and pituitary gland following very high levels of exposure. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time.

## SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity** Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**Environmental Fate** Biodegradability: Rapidly biodegradable in aerobic conditions.

Partition Coefficient (log Kow): 2.7

Photodegradation: Based on similar materials, this product will have a significant tendency to partition to air. Hydrocarbons from this product which do partition to air are expected to rapidly photodegrade.

Stability in Water: Degradation of this product in water occurs primarily by microbial action.

Distribution: Principally to air.

## 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.




## Toluene

Maximize material recovery for reuse or recycling. If discarded, Toluene is regulated by US EPA as a listed hazardous waste (U220). 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	RQ, Toluene, 3, UN1294, PG II		
Hazard Class	3	Packing Group	II
		UN/NA Number	UN1294
Reportable Quantity	RQ 1000 lbs. [Based upon maximum Toluene concentration of 100% and an RQ of 1000 lbs.]		
Placard(s)		Emergency Response Guide No.	130
		MARPOL III Status	Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" 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 <i>de minimis</i> levels that are listed as toxic chemicals in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA: Toluene [CAS No.: 108-88-3] Concentration: >99%
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. Chemical substances present in this product or refinery stream that may be subject to this statute are: Toluene [CAS No.: 108-88-3] RQ = 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg) Concentration: >99% Benzene [CAS No.: 71-43-2] RQ = 10 lbs. (4.536 kg) Concentration: <0.1%

## Toluene

Xylene, all isomers [CAS No.: 1330-20-7] RQ = 100 lbs. (45.36 kg) Concentration: <0.1%

### Clean Water Act (WA)

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):  
Toluene: >99%  
Benzene: <0.1%  
Ethylbenzene: <0.1%

### 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 Toluene 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 Toluene! Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Call Physician Immediately. Vapor Harmful! 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.

### REVISION INFORMATION

Revision Number 5.2  
Revision Date 6/18/2007

### 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 NTP: National Toxicology Program  
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
NPCA: National Paint and Coating Manufacturers Association HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System  
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency

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