

MSDS Document

Product 50Fuel

1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Trade Name of this Product 50Fuel

MSDS ID MSDS0004

Manufacturer

TruSouth Oil
10411 Highway 1
Shreveport, LA 71115

Contact Name

Lynn Massad

Phone Number

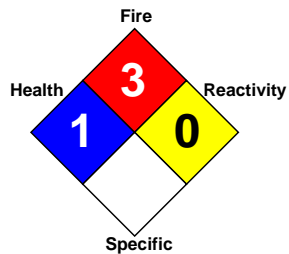
(318) 795-3800

Emergency Phone

CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

CHEMTREC International (703) 527-3887

Revision Date 11/29/2006



Health:	1
Fire:	3
Reactivity:	0
Specific	

2. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS Number	Weight %	ACGIH TLV	PEL	STEL
Gasoline	86290-81-5	95% - 99%	300 ppm	300 ppm	
Toluene	108-88-3	20% - Max			
Mineral Oil, Petroleum Distillates, Solvent Refined	64741-88-4	1% - 5%	5 mg/m ³		
Benzene	71-43-2	5% - Max	0.5 ppm	1 ppm	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	3% - Max	100 ppm	100 ppm	
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	3% - Max			
Mixture AB	Additive Package	1% - Max	0		

3. Hazard Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

WARNING: Extremely flammable Liquid and vapor may cause flash fire or explosion. The Flash Point is <0 degrees F.

- * This product is a light amber hydrocarbon liquid.
 - * It has a pungent petroleum odor. The product floats on water.
 - * When burned the product produces carbon monoxide and other asphyxiants during combustion.
 - * Harmful if inhaled and may cause delayed lung injury and overexposure can increase the heart's susceptibility to arrhythmias.
 - * Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage.
 - * Contains Benzene - Cancer hazard.
 - * Overexposure may cause central nervous system depression and target organ effects.
 - * Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame.
 - * Avoid breathing vapor. High concentrations of vapor reduce oxygen available for breathing and may cause suffocation. Use ventilation to keep vapor below exposure limits.
 - * Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Material splashed into the eyes will irritate tissues. Gently flush material from eyes with clean water.
 - * Unprotected exposure to this product will cause skin dryness.
 - * Remove product soaked clothing and wash with mild soap.
 - * As with any petroleum product, avoid mixing this product with strong oxidizers.
 - * Long term exposure to gasoline vapor has caused cancer in laboratory animals.
 - * This product may be toxic to fish but will be toxic to birds and wildlife through ingestion during pelage cleaning.
 - * This product is readily biodegradable in the presence of air and sunlight.
 - * Avoid spills. Spills may present both a physical and an environmental hazard.
- This material is considered Hazardous by OSHA HCS (29CFR 1910.1200).

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY

Skin and eye contact, Inhalation, and Ingestion

EYES

This product can cause eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid, mists, or vapor. Symptoms include sting, watering, redness, and swelling. In severe cases, permanent eye damage can result.

SKIN

This product can cause 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. It is likely that some components of this materials are able to pass into the body through the skin and may cause similar effects as from breathing or swallowing it. If the skin is damaged, absorption increases.

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, staggered gait, drowsiness, loss of consciousness and delirium, as well as additional central nervous systems (CNS) effects. Because the product has a low viscosity, there is

danger of aspiration into the lungs during swallowing and vomiting. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death. Cardiovascular effects include shallow rapid pulse with pallor followed by redness in face. Also, progressive CNS depression, respiratory insufficiency and ventricular fibrillation leads to death.

INHALATION

The vapors or fumes from this product may cause respiratory irritation. Symptoms of respiratory irritation may include coughing and difficulty breathing. Breathing this material at concentration above the recommended exposure limits may cause CNS effects. CNS effects may include headache, nasal and respiratory irritation, nausea, drowsiness, breathlessness, fatigue, central nervous system depression, convulsions, loss of consciousness coma, or death.

DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:

Reproduction and Birth Defects: This material is not expected to cause birth defects or other harm to the developing fetus based on animal data.

Cancer: Prolonged or repeated exposure to this material may cause cancer. Gasoline has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Contains benzene, which has been classified as a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and a Group 1 carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains ethylbenzene which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

May cause damage to 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, cardiovascular system and blood-forming system.

4. First Aid Information

Eye: Flush eyes with water immediately while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if worn, after initial flushing, and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin: Wash skin with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

Ingestion: If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. Do not leave victim unattended. 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.

Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen by a qualified individual. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue. If exposed to benzene in an emergency situation, a medical evaluation should be completed at the end of the work-shift in accordance with OSHA requirements.

Note to Physicians: Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which may cause pneumonitis

5. Fire Fighting Measures

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

FLASH POINT: -45 F Tag Closed Cup (D56)

AUTOIGNITION: 536 F

FLAMMABILITY CLASS: IB

LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%): 1.4 vol %

UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%): 7.6 vol %

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Can form flammable mixtures with air and flash at room temperature or upon slight heat application. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance. Explosion hazard in confined spaces if exposed to ignition source. Mists or sprays may be flammable below fuel's normal flash point. Keep away from heat or open flame.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Dry Chemical, carbon dioxide, and foam. NOTE: Water, fog and foam may cause frothing and spattering. Water stream may spread fire.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and to protect personnel. For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines

Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Protective Measures: Eliminate all sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. If this material is released into the work area, evacuate the area immediately. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

Reporting: Report spills to local authorities and/or the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required. This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautionary Measures: READ AND OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS ON PRODUCT LABEL.

This product presents an extreme fire hazard. Liquid very quickly evaporates, even at low temperatures, and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Never siphon gasoline by mouth.

USE ONLY AS A MOTOR FUEL FOR 2 CYCLE AIR COOLED ENGINES. Do not use for cleaning, pressure appliance fuel, or any other such use. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep out of the reach of children.

Unusual Handling Hazards: WARNING! Do not use as portable heater or appliance fuel. Toxic fumes may accumulate and cause death.

General Handling Information: Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.

Static Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating an accumulation of electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids', National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77, 'Recommended Practice on Static Electricity', and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents'. Improper filling of portable gasoline containers creates danger of fire. Only dispense gasoline into approved and properly labeled gasoline containers. Always place portable containers on the ground. Be sure pump nozzle is in contact with the container while filling. Do not use a nozzle's lock-open device. Do not fill portable containers that are inside a vehicle or truck/trailer bed.

General Storage Information: DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks or open flames. USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed when not in use.

Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly disposed of properly. DO NOT REFILL CONTAINER. ONE TIME USE ONLY.

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 3), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below the recommended exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eye/Face Protection: No special eye protection is normally required. Where splashing is possible, wear safety glasses with side shields as a good safety practice.

Skin Protection: No special protective clothing is normally required. Where splashing is possible, select protective clothing depending on operations conducted, physical requirements and other substances in the workplace. Suggested materials for protective gloves include: Chlorinated Polyethylene (or Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene), Nitrile Rubber, Polyurethane, Viton.

Respiratory Protection: Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended exposure limits. If not, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from measured concentrations of this material, such as: Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors. When used as a fuel, this material can produce carbon monoxide in the exhaust. Determine if airborne concentrations are below the occupational exposure limit for carbon monoxide. If not, wear an approved positive-pressure air-supplying respirator. Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component Limit TWA STEL Ceiling Notation

Benzene ACGIH TLV .5 ppm 2.5 ppm Skin A1

OSHA PEL 1 ppm 5 ppm

OSHA Z2 10 ppm 25 ppm

Ethyl benzene ACGIH TLV 100 ppm 125 ppm A3

OSHA PEL 100 ppm 125 ppm

Gasoline ACGIH TLV 300 ppm 500 ppm A3

OSHA PEL 300 ppm 500 ppm

Mineral Oil OSHA VPEL 5mg/m³ - TWA Oil Mist ACGIH TLV 5mg/m³ - TWA Oil Mist

Refer to the OSHA Benzene Standard (29 CFR 1910.1028) and Table Z-2 for detailed training, exposure monitoring, respiratory protection and medical surveillance requirements before using this product.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

APPEARANCE

Light amber liquid.

ODOR

Petroleum Naphtha.

BASIC PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid

BOILING POINT: IBP 99-116 F

MELTING POINT: n/av. F n/av. C

VAPOR PRESSURE: 7.3 psi @ 100 F

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): 3 to 4

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: .7 to .8 Water = 1

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: N/A

SOLUBILITY (H₂O): Insoluble in water; miscible with most organic solvents

PERCENT VOLATILES:N/A

VISCOSITY: <1 SUS @ 100 F

Physical data may vary slightly to meet specifications.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Incompatibility With Other Materials: May react with strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known (None expected)

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye Irritation: The Draize eye irritation mean score in rabbits for a 24-hour exposure was: 0/110.

Skin Irritation: For a 4-hour exposure, the Primary Irritation Index (PII) in rabbits is: 4.8/8.0.

Skin Sensitization: This material did not cause sensitization reactions in a Modified Buehler guinea pig test.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: 24 hour(s) LD50: >3.75g/kg (rabbit).

Acute Oral Toxicity: LD50: >5 ml/kg (rat)

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: 4 hour(s) LD50: >2000ppm (rat).

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:

Gasolines are highly volatile and can produce significant concentrations of vapor at ambient temperatures. Gasoline vapor is heavier than air and at high concentrations may accumulate in confined spaces to present both safety and health hazards. When vapor exposures are

low, or short duration and infrequent, such as during refuelling and tanker loading/unloading, neither total hydrocarbon nor components such as benzene are likely to result in any adverse health effects. In situations such as accidents or spills where exposure to gasoline vapor is potentially high, attention should be paid to potential toxic effects of specific components. Information about specific components in gasoline can be found in Sections 2, 8 and 15 of this MSDS. More detailed information on the health hazard of specific gasoline components can be obtained calling the Chevron Emergency Information Center (see Section 1 for phone numbers).

NEUROTOXICITY: Pathological misuse of solvents and gasoline, involving repeated and prolonged exposure to high concentrations of vapor is a significant exposure on which there are many reports in the medical literature. As with other solvents, persistent abuse involving repeated and prolonged exposures to high concentrations of vapor has been reported to result in central nervous system damage and eventually, death. In a study in which ten human volunteers were exposed for 30 minutes to approximately 200, 500 or 1000 ppm concentrations of gasoline vapor, irritation of the eyes was the only significant effect observed, based on both subjective and objective assessments. In an inhalation study, groups of 6 Fischer rats (3 male, 3 female) were exposed to 2056 ppm of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline for 6 hours per day, 5 day per week for up to 18 months. Histopathology of the peripheral nervous system and spinal cord revealed no distal axonal neurophy of the type associated with exposure to n-hexane even though gasoline contained 1.9% n-hexane. The authors concluded that gasoline treatment may have amplified the incidence and prominence of some naturally occurring age-related (subclinical) in the nervous system.

BIRTH DEFECTS AND REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: An inhalation study with rats exposed to 0, 400 and 1600 ppm of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline, 6 hours per day on day 6 through 16 of gestation, showed no teratogenic effects nor indication of toxicity to either the mother or the fetus. Another inhalation study in rats exposed to 3000, 6000, or 9000 ppm of gasoline vapor, 6 hours per day on day 6 through 20 of gestation, also showed no teratogenic effects nor indications of toxicity to either the mother or the fetus.

CHRONIC TOXICITY/CANCER: Wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline was used in a 3 month inhalation study. Groups of 40 rats (20 males, 20 female) and 8 squirrel monkeys (4 male, 4 female) were exposed 6 hours per day and 5 days per week for 13 weeks to 384 or 1552 ppm gasoline. One group of each species served as unexposed controls. The initial conclusion of this study was that inhalation of gasoline at airborne concentrations of up to 1522 ppm caused no toxicity in rats or monkeys. However, further histopathological examination of male rat kidneys on the highest dose group revealed an increased incidence and severity of regenerative epithelium and dilated tubules containing proteinaceous deposits. Lifetime inhalation of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline at 2056 ppm has caused increased liver tumors in female mice. The mechanism of this response is still being investigated but it is thought to be an epigenetic process unique to the female mouse. This exposure also caused kidney damage and eventually kidney cancer in male rats. No other animal model studied has shown these adverse kidney effects and there is no physiological reason to believe that they would occur in man. EPA has concluded that mechanism by which wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline causes kidney damage is unique to the male rat. The effects in that species (kidney damage and cancer) should not be used in human risk assessment. In their 1988 review of carcinogenic risk from gasoline, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) noted that, because published epidemiology studies did not include any exposure data, only occupations where gasoline exposure may have occurred were reviewed. These included gasoline service station attendants and automobile mechanics. IARC also noted that there was no opportunity to separate effects of combustion products from those of gasoline itself. Although IARC

allocated gasoline a final overall classification of Group 2B, i.e. possibly carcinogenic to humans, this was based on limited evidence in experimental animals plus supporting evidence including the presence in gasoline of benzene and 1, 3-butadiene. The actual evidence for carcinogenicity in humans was considered inadequate.

MUTAGENICITY: Gasoline was not mutagenic, with or without activation, in the Ames assay (*Salmonella typhimurium*), *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, or mouse lymphoma assays. In addition, point mutations were not induced in human lymphocytes. Gasoline was not mutagenic when tested in the mouse dominant lethal assay. Administration of gasoline to rats did not cause chromosomal aberrations in their bone marrow cells.

EPIDEMIOLOGY: To explore the health effects of workers potentially exposed to gasoline vapors in the marketing and distribution sectors of the petroleum industry, the American Petroleum Institute sponsored a cohort mortality study (Publication 4555), a nested case-control study (Publication 4551), and an exposure assessment study (Publication 4552). Histories of exposure to gasoline were reconstructed for cohort of more than 18,000 employees from four companies for the time period between 1946 and 1985. The results of the cohort mortality study indicated that there was no increased mortality from either kidney cancer or leukemia among marketing and marine distribution employees who were exposed to gasoline in the petroleum industry, when compared to the general population. More importantly, based on internal comparisons, there was no association between mortality from kidney cancer or leukemia and various indices of gasoline exposure. In particular, neither duration of employment, duration of exposure, age at first exposure, year of first exposure, job category, cumulative exposure, frequency of peak exposure, nor average intensity of exposure had any effect on kidney cancer or leukemia mortality. The results of the nested case-control study confirmed the findings of the original cohort study. That is, exposure to gasoline at the levels experienced by this cohort of distribution workers is not a significant risk factor for leukemia (all cell types), acute myeloid leukemia, kidney cancer or multiple myeloma.

12. Ecological Information

ECOTOXICITY

*The 96 hour(s) LC50 for rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) is 2.7 mg/l.

*The 48 hour(s) LC50 for water flea (*Daphnia magna*) is 3.0 mg/l.

*The 96 hour(s) LC50 for sheepshead minnow (*Cyprinodon variegatus*) is 8.3 mg/l.

*The 96 hour(s) LC50 for mysid shrimp (*Mysidopsis bahia*) is 1.8 mg/l.

This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. Gasoline studies have been conducted in the laboratory under a variety of test conditions with a range of fish and invertebrate species. An even more extensive database is available on the aquatic toxicity of individual aromatic constituents. The majority of published studies do not identify the type of gasoline evaluated, or even provide distinguishing characteristics such as aromatic content or presence of lead alkyls. As a result, comparison of results among studies using open and closed vessels, different ages and species of test animals and different gasoline types, is difficult. The bulk of the available literature on gasoline relates to the environmental impact of monoaromatic (BTEX) and diaromatic (naphthalene, methylnaphthalenes) constituents. In general, non-oxygenated gasoline exhibits some short-term toxicity to freshwater and marine organisms, especially under closed vessel or flow-through exposure conditions in the laboratory. The components which are the most prominent in the water soluble fraction and cause aquatic toxicity, are also highly volatile and can be readily biodegraded by microorganisms.

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

This material is expected to be readily biodegradable. Following spillage, the more volatile components of gasoline will be rapidly lost, with concurrent dissolution of these and other constituents into the water. Factors such as local environmental conditions (temperature, wind, mixing or wave action, soil type, etc), photo-oxidation, biodegradation and adsorption onto suspended sediments, can contribute to the weathering of spilled gasoline. The aqueous solubility of non-oxygenated unleaded gasoline, based on analysis of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene+xylenes and naphthalene, is reported to be 112 mg/l. Solubility data on individual gasoline constituents also available.

13. Disposal Considerations

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by US EPA under RCRA (40 CFR 261) or other State and local regulations. Measurement of certain physical properties and analysis for regulated components may be necessary to make a correct determination. If this material is classified as a hazardous waste, federal law requires disposal at a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility.

14. Transportation Information

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

DOT Shipping Name: Flammable Liquid N.O.S. (Contains Gasoline), 3, UN1993, PG II
DOT Hazard Class: 3 (Flammable Liquid)
DOT Identification Number: UN1993
DOT Packing Group: II
MARPOL III Status: Not a DOT" Marine Pollutant per 49 CFR 171.8

15. Regulatory Information

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 302 Threshold Planning Quantity: NOT APPLICABLE

SARA 304 Reportable Quantity: NOT APPLICABLE

SARA TITLE III - Section 311/312 Hazard classes:

- Immediate/Acute Health Effects: yes
- Delayed/Chronic Health Effects: yes
- Fire Hazard: yes
- Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: no
- Reactivity Hazard: no

EPA/TSCA Inventory: The components of this product are listed on the EPA/TSCA inventory of chemicals.

SARA TITLE III - Section 313 Supplier notification:

The following chemicals are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372:

Ethylbenzene CAS # 100-41-4 Up to 4 wt %
Toluene CAS # 108-88-3 Up to 20 wt %
Xylene CAS # 1330-20-7 Up to 18 wt %
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene CAS # 95-63-6 Up to 4 wt %
Cyclohexane CAS #110-82-7 Up to 3 wt %
n-Hexane CAS # 110-54-3 Up to 8 wt %
Benzene CAS # 71-43-2 Up to 5 wt %

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA):

Component Component RQ Component TPQ Product RQ

Benzene 10 lbs None 186 lbs

Ethyl benzene 1000 lbs None 34964 lbs

This material is considered to be Hazardous by OSHA (29CFR 1910.1200)

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):

Gasoline (Wholly Vaporized and Engine Exhaust), Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene

CANADIAN REGULATORY INFORMATION

The components of this product are listed on the Canadian (DSL) Domestic Substances List.

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16. Other Information

Other Info

The information contained herein is based upon data available to us, and reflects our best professional judgement. However, no warranty of merchantability, fitness of any use, or other warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy such as data, the results to be obtained from the use thereof, or that any such use does not infringe any patent. Since information contained herein may be applied under conditions of use beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of such application. This information is furnished upon the condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.