

# Safety Data Sheet

## AFS WDA-2016

### 1. Product and company identification

**Product name** : AFS WDA-2016  
**Internal code** : FS-000439  
**System code** : IFS0947  
**Supplier** : Advanced Fuel Solutions, Inc.  
 85 Flagship Drive, Unit K  
 North Andover,  
 MA 01845  
**Information contact** : 1-978-258-8360

**Emergency telephone number**

In USA, Canada and North America, 24 hour / 7 day emergency information for our product is provided by the CHEMTREC® Emergency Call Center based in the USA

<b>Country information</b>	: <b>Emergency telephone number</b>
USA, Canada, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	: +1 800 424 9300
In case of difficulties, or for ships at sea	: +1 703 527 3887

In Europe, Middle East, Africa, Asia Pacific and South America 24 hour / 7 day emergency response for our products is provided by the NCEC CARECHEM 24 global network



The main regional centres are listed here in Section 1.  
 Other local contact numbers for specific language support in Asia Pacific are listed in Section 16

<b>Country information</b>	: <b>Emergency telephone number</b>	<b>Location</b>
South America ( all countries )	: +1 215 207 0061	Philadelphia USA
Brazil	: +55 11 3197 5891	Brazil
Mexico	: +52 555 004 8763	Mexico
Europe ( all countries ) Middle East, Africa ( French, Portuguese, English )	: +44 (0) 1235 239 670	London, UK
Middle East, Africa ( Arabic, French, English )	: +44 (0) 1235 239 671	Lebanon
Asia Pacific ( all countries except China )	: +65 3158 1074	Singapore
China	: +86 10 5100 3039	Beijing China

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3  
 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2  
 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 1B  
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2  
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3  
 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



#### Signal word

: Danger

#### Hazard statements

: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor.  
 H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.  
 H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
 H360 - May damage fertility.  
 H361 - Suspected of damaging the unborn child.  
 H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.  
 H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
 H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.

### Precautionary statements

#### Prevention

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
 P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
 P280 - Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing.  
 P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
 P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment.  
 P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.  
 P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
 P233 - Keep container tightly closed.  
 P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
 P261 - Avoid breathing vapor.  
 P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

#### Response

: P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.  
 P304 + P340 + P312 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.  
 P301 + P310 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
 P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.  
 P302 + P352 + P362+P364 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
 P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.  
 P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

## Section 2. Hazards identification

	P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
<b>Storage</b>	: P405 - Store locked up. P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place. P235 - Keep cool.
<b>Disposal</b>	: P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
<b>Hazards not otherwise classified</b>	: None known.
<b>Target organs</b>	: Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, liver, lymphatic system, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea. Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: lungs, the nervous system, ears.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	30 - 60	64742-95-6
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	15 - 30	95-63-6
Xylene	4.99 - 9.99	1330-20-7
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	0.99 - 4.99	64742-94-5
2-butoxyethanol; butyl cellosolve	0.99 - 4.99	111-76-2
cumene	0.99 - 4.99	98-82-8
ethylbenzene	0.99 - 4.99	100-41-4
naphthalene	0.09 - 0.99	91-20-3
Phenol, dodecyl-, branched	0.09 - 0.99	210555-94-5
2-ethylhexanoic acid	0.09 - 0.99	149-57-5

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

### Additional information

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

<b>Eye contact</b>	: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
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## Section 4. First aid measures

- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove dentures if any. Wash out mouth with water. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
reduced fetal weight  
increase in fetal deaths  
skeletal malformations

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.
- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen oxides
- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 40°C (104°F) [Pensky-Martens.]

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017).</b>            TWA: 25 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            TWA: 123 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>            TWA: 25 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            TWA: 125 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).</b>            TWA: 25 ppm, 0 times per shift, 10 hours.            TWA: 125 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 10 hours.</p>
Xylene	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017).</b>            TWA: 100 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            TWA: 434 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            STEL: 150 ppm, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.            STEL: 651 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.  <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>            TWA: 100 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            STEL: 150 ppm, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.            STEL: 655 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.  <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).</b>            TWA: 100 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p>
2-butoxyethanol; butyl cellosolve	<p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Absorbed through skin.</b>            TWA: 25 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            TWA: 120 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). Absorbed through skin.</b>            TWA: 5 ppm, 0 times per shift, 10 hours.            TWA: 24 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 10 hours.  <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).</b>            TWA: 20 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). Absorbed through skin.</b>            TWA: 50 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            TWA: 240 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p>
cumene	<p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Absorbed through skin.</b>            TWA: 50 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            TWA: 245 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). Absorbed through skin.</b>            TWA: 50 ppm, 0 times per shift, 10 hours.            TWA: 245 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 10 hours.  <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).</b>            TWA: 50 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). Absorbed through skin.</b>            TWA: 50 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            TWA: 245 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p>
ethylbenzene	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017).</b>            TWA: 20 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>            TWA: 100 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p>



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

naphthalene	<p>STEL: 125 ppm, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.          STEL: 545 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.  <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).</b>          TWA: 100 ppm, 0 times per shift, 10 hours.          TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 10 hours.          STEL: 125 ppm, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.          STEL: 545 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.  <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).</b>          TWA: 100 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.          TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). Absorbed through skin.</b>          TWA: 10 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.          TWA: 52 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>          TWA: 10 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.          TWA: 50 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.          STEL: 15 ppm, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.          STEL: 75 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.  <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016).</b>          TWA: 10 ppm, 0 times per shift, 10 hours.          TWA: 50 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 10 hours.          STEL: 15 ppm, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.          STEL: 75 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.  <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).</b>          TWA: 10 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.          TWA: 50 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p>
2-ethylhexanoic acid	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).</b>          TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction and vapor</p>

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
- Individual protection measures**
- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection**



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Amber. Light straw.
- Odor** : Aromatic.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : Lowest known value: 136.05°C (276.9°F) (ethylbenzene). Weighted average: 163.76°C (326.8°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 40°C (104°F) [Pensky-Martens.]
- Evaporation rate** : Highest known value: 0.84 (ethylbenzene) Weighted average: 0.35 compared with butyl acetate
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Greatest known range: Lower: 1.1% Upper: 10.6% (2-butoxyethanol)
- Vapor pressure** : Highest known value: 1.2 kPa (9.3 mm Hg) (at 20°C) (ethylbenzene). Weighted average: 0.37 kPa (2.78 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
- Vapor density** : Highest known value: 4.6 to 5.5 (Air = 1) (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.). Weighted average: 4.31 (Air = 1)
- Specific gravity** : 0.885 [ASTM D 4052]
- Density** : 7.39 lbs/gal
- Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water, hot water, methanol, diethyl ether.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Lowest known value: 244°C (471.2°F) (2-butoxyethanol).
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

**Viscosity** : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <0.2 cm<sup>2</sup>/s (<20 cSt)

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

**Chemical stability** : Incompatible with fluorine.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

**Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:  
oxidizing materials

**Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Species	Result	Dose
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. Xylene		Rat	LD50 Oral	8400 mg/kg -
		Rabbit	LD50 Dermal	4320 mg/kg -
		Rat	LD50 Oral	4300 mg/kg -
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.		Rat	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	>590 mg/ 4 hours m <sup>3</sup>
		Rabbit	LD50 Dermal	>2 mL/kg -
		Rabbit	LD50 Dermal	2000 mg/kg -
		Rat	LDLo Oral	5 mL/kg -
		Rat	LD50 Oral	250 mg/kg -
2-butoxyethanol; butyl cellosolve cumene		Rat	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	39000 mg/ 4 hours m <sup>3</sup>
		Rat	LD50 Oral	1400 mg/kg -
		Mouse	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	35500 mg/ 2 hours m <sup>3</sup>
ethylbenzene		Rabbit	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	4000 ppm 4 hours
		Rabbit	LD50 Dermal	>5000 mg/ - kg
		Rat	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	>340 mg/ 1 hours m <sup>3</sup>
naphthalene		Rabbit	LD50 Dermal	>2000 mg/ - kg
		Rat	LD50 Dermal	>2500 mg/ - kg
		Rat	LD50 Oral	490 mg/kg -
Phenol, dodecyl-, branched		Rabbit	LD50 Dermal	5000 mg/kg -
		Rat	LD50 Oral	2100 mg/kg -
2-ethylhexanoic acid		Rabbit	LD50 Dermal	>2000 mg/ - kg
		Rat	LD50 Oral	3640 mg/kg -

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 2018-04-02

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## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Test	Species	Result
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. Xylene	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Mild irritant -
	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Severe irritant -
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	-	Rat	Skin - Mild irritant -
	-	Rabbit	Skin - Moderate irritant -
	-	Rabbit	Skin - Mild irritant -
	-	Mammal - species unspecified	Eyes - Mild irritant -
2-butoxyethanol; butyl cellosolve	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Moderate irritant -
	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Severe irritant -
cumene	-	Rabbit	Skin - Mild irritant -
	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Mild irritant -
	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Mild irritant -
	-	Rabbit	Skin - Mild irritant -
ethylbenzene	-	Rabbit	Skin - Moderate irritant -
	-	Rabbit	Eyes - Severe irritant -
2-ethylhexanoic acid	-	Rabbit	Skin - Mild irritant -
	-	Rabbit	Skin - Mild irritant -

### Sensitization

Not available.

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

#### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Xylene	-	3	-
2-butoxyethanol; butyl cellosolve	-	3	-
cumene	-	2B	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.
ethylbenzene	-	2B	-
naphthalene	-	2B	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

### Reproductive toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Species	Result	Dose
2-ethylhexanoic acid	-	Rat - Male, Female	Developmental effects Unborn child	Oral: 600 mg/kg

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom. cumene	Category 3 Category 3	Not applicable. Not applicable.	Narcotic effects Narcotic effects

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. Xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom. cumene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Acute LC50 7.72 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Xylene	Acute LC50 3.3 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	Acute EC50 1 to 3 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EC50 3 to 10 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 2 to 5 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
2-butoxyethanol; butyl cellosolve	Acute EC50 >1000 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1490 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1000 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
cumene	Acute EC50 2600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 10.6 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 2.7 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 3600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute EC50 7.2 mg/l	Algae	48 hours
	Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4.2 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC <1000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 6800 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
naphthalene	Acute EC50 1.96 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 2350 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1.6 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
Phenol, dodecyl-, branched	LC50 0.14 mg/l	Fish - Atlantic salmon	96 hours
	Acute EC50 0.037 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours

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## Section 12. Ecological information

2-ethylhexanoic acid	Acute LC50 24 mg/l EC50 85.4 mg/l	Fish Daphnia	96 hours 48 hours
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### Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result
Phenol, dodecyl-, branched	OECD 301B Ready Biodegradability - CO <sub>2</sub> Evolution Test	78 % - Readily - 28 days
	OECD 301B 301B Ready Biodegradability - CO <sub>2</sub> Evolution Test	25 % - Inherent - 28 days
	OECD 302D 302D Inherent Biodegradability - CONCAWE Test	10 % - Inherent - 56 days
	OECD 301B 301B Ready Biodegradability - CO <sub>2</sub> Evolution Test	6 % - Inherent - 28 days
2-ethylhexanoic acid	- 301D Ready Biodegradability - Closed Bottle Test	83 % - Readily - 20 days 76 % - Readily - 10 days

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Xylene	-	-	Readily
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	-	-	Inherent
ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily
Phenol, dodecyl-, branched	-	50%; < 28 day(s)	Inherent
2-ethylhexanoic acid	-	-	Readily




### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	-	10 to 2500	high
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	4.09	275	low
Xylene	3.12 to 3.2	8.1 to 25.9	low
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	-	<100	low
2-butoxyethanol; butyl cellosolve	0.83	-	low
cumene	3.66	94.69	low
ethylbenzene	3.1	-	low
naphthalene	3.3	>100	low
Phenol, dodecyl-, branched	5.5	823	high
2-ethylhexanoic acid	2.7	-	low

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
<b>UN number</b>	NA1993	UN1993	UN1993
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom., xylene). Marine pollutant (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom., 1,2, 4-trimethylbenzene) RQ (xylene)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom., xylene). Marine pollutant (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom., 1,2, 4-trimethylbenzene)	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom., xylene)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Combustible liquid. 	3 	3 
<b>Packing group</b>	III	III	III
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	No.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>Non-bulk packages (less than or equal to 119 gal) of combustible liquids are not regulated as hazardous materials in package sizes less than the product reportable quantity.</p> <p><b>Reportable quantity</b> 1552 lbs / 704.63 kg [210.33 gal / 796.19 L] Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.</p> <p><b>Limited quantity</b> Yes.</p> <p><b>Packaging instruction</b> <b>Passenger aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 60 L</p> <p><b>Cargo aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 220 L</p> <p><b>Special provisions</b> 148, IB3, T1, T4, TP1</p>	<p>The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.</p> <p><b>Emergency schedules (EmS)</b> F-E, _S-E_</p> <p><b>Special provisions</b> 223, 274, 955</p>	<p>The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.</p> <p><b>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 60 L Packaging instructions: 355</p> <p><b>Cargo Aircraft Only</b> Quantity limitation: 220 L Packaging instructions: 366</p> <p><b>Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 10 L Packaging instructions: Y344</p> <p><b>Special provisions</b> A3</p>

## Section 14. Transport information

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **TSCA 5(a)2 final significant new use rules:** 4-nonylphenol, branched  
**United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are listed or exempted.  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 307:** naphthalene; ethylbenzene

**Clean Air Act Section 112** : Listed

**(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)**

**SARA 302/304**

### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	EHS	SARA 302 TPQ		SARA 304 RQ	
			(lbs)	(gallons)	(lbs)	(gallons)
ethylenediamine; 1,2-diaminoethane	0 - 0.09	Yes.	-	-	-	-
formaldehyde	0 - 0.09	Yes.	500	55	100	11

**SARA 304 RQ** : 2461049.9 lbs / 1117316.6 kg [333518.5 gal / 1262504.7 L]

**SARA 311/312**

**Classification** : Fire hazard  
 Immediate (acute) health hazard  
 Delayed (chronic) health hazard

### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	30 - 60	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	15 - 30	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Xylene	4.99 - 9.99	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	0.99 - 4.99	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
2-butoxyethanol; butyl cellosolve	0.99 - 4.99	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
cumene	0.99 - 4.99	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
ethylbenzene	0.99 - 4.99	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
naphthalene	0.09 - 0.99	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Phenol, dodecyl-, branched	0.09 - 0.99	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
2-ethylhexanoic acid	0.09 - 0.99	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.

**SARA 313**



## Section 15. Regulatory information

	Product name	CAS number	%
<b>Form R - Reporting requirements</b>	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	15 - 30
	xylene	1330-20-7	4.99 - 9.99
	2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	0.99 - 4.99
	cumene	98-82-8	0.99 - 4.99
	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.99 - 4.99
	naphthalene	91-20-3	0.09 - 0.99
<b>Supplier notification</b>	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	15 - 30
	xylene	1330-20-7	4.99 - 9.99
	2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	0.99 - 4.99
	cumene	98-82-8	0.99 - 4.99
	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.99 - 4.99
	naphthalene	91-20-3	0.09 - 0.99

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

### State regulations

#### Massachusetts

: The following components are listed: PSEUDOCUMENE; XYLENE; DIMETHYLBENZENE; CUMENE; XYLENE; DIMETHYLBENZENE; 2-BUTOXYETHANOL

#### New York

: The following components are listed: Xylene mixed; Cumene; Benzene, 1-methylethyl-; Naphthalene; Xylene mixed

#### New Jersey

: The following components are listed: PSEUDOCUMENE; 1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE; XYLENES; BENZENE, DIMETHYL-; CUMENE; BENZENE, (1-METHYLETHYL-); NAPHTHALENE; MOTH FLAKES; XYLENES; BENZENE, DIMETHYL-; 2-BUTOXY ETHANOL; BUTYL CELLOSOLVE

#### Pennsylvania

: The following components are listed: PSEUDOCUMENE; BENZENE, DIMETHYL-; BENZENE, (1-METHYLETHYL-); NAPHTHALENE; BENZENE, DIMETHYL-; ETHANOL, 2-BUTOXY-

#### California Prop. 65

: **WARNING:** This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

**WARNING:** This product contains less than 1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level	Contains : % or ppm
cumene	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	0.99 - 4.99
ethylbenzene	Yes.	No.	41 µg/day (ingestion) 54 µg/day (inhalation)	No.	0.99 - 4.99
naphthalene	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	0.09 - 0.99
2-ethylhexanoic acid	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	0.09 - 0.99
Formaldehyde, solution	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	<10ppm

### International lists

#### National inventory

#### Australia inventory (AICS)

: At least one component is not listed.

#### Canada inventory

: All components are listed or exempted.

#### China inventory (IECSC)

: Not determined.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

<b>Europe inventory</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Japan inventory (ENCS)</b>	: <b>Japan inventory (ENCS)</b> : At least one component is not listed. <b>Japan inventory (ISHL)</b> : Not determined.
<b>New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Philippines inventory (PICCS)</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Korea inventory (KECI)</b>	: Not determined.
<b>Taiwan inventory (TCSI)</b>	: Not determined.
<b>United States inventory (TSCA 8b)</b>	: All components are listed or exempted.

Our REACH (pre-) registrations DO NOT cover the following:

- The manufacture of these products by our company outside the EU unless covered by the Only Representative provisions, and
  - The importation of these products into Europe by other companies. Re-importation by other companies is not covered by our (pre-) registrations
- Customers and other third parties importing and/or re-importing our products into Europe will need either:
- Their own (pre-) registration for substances contained in the imported product, or constituent monomers (imported above 1 tonne per year and >2% by weight) in the case of imported polymers, or
  - In the case of importation only, to make use of the "Only Representative" provisions, if available.

## Section 16. Other information

### Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

<b>Health</b>	*	2
<b>Flammability</b>		2
<b>Physical hazards</b>		0

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The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

### National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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## Section 16. Other information

### Key to abbreviations

- : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- UN = United Nations

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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