

**Safety Data Sheet**  
**Aromatic 150**

**SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

**1.1 Product identifier**

**Product name:** Aromatic 150

**Synonym(s):** Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic

**1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

**General use:** Industrial use only

**Uses advised against:** None specified

**1.3 Details of the supplier and of the safety data sheet**

**Manufacturer/Distributor**

Silver Fern Chemical, Inc.

2226 Queen Anne Avenue North, Suite C

Seattle, WA 98109 USA

1-866-282-3384

Website - [www.silverfernchemical.com](http://www.silverfernchemical.com); email address - [info@silverfernchemical.com](mailto:info@silverfernchemical.com)

**1.4 Emergency telephone number**

+1-800-535-5053; Outside USA & Canada +1-352-323-3500

**SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**2.1 Classification of substance or mixture**

**Product definition:** Mixture

**Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS) and Regulation EC No. 1272/2008**

Flammable Liquid - Category 4 [H227]

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1 [H304]

Single Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure - Category 3; STOT SE 3 [H336]

Carcinogenicity - Category 2 [H351]

Aquatic Toxicity, Chronic - Category 2 [H411]

**2.2 Label elements**

**Hazard symbol(s)**



GHS07



GHS08



GHS09

**Signal word:**

Danger

**Hazard statement(s):**

H227 - Combustible liquid

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer

H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Precautionary statements:**

**[Prevention]**

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210 - Keep away from heat, open flames and hot surface. No smoking

P261 - Avoid breathing mist or vapor.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.

**[Response]**

P301 + P331 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P304 + P340 + P312 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a comfortable position for breathing.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

P308 + P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.

P391 - Collect spillage.

P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide for extinction.

**[Storage]**

P405 + P403 + P233 + P335 - Store locked up in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.

**[Disposal]**

P501 - Dispose of contents and containers in accordance with national and local regulations.

**2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS**

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

## SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substances

Not applicable

### 3.2 Mixtures

% by Weight	Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Index Number	GHS Classification
91.5 - 97	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	64742-94-5	926-273-4	-----	H227, H304
3 - 8	Naphthalene	91-20-3	202-049-5	601-052-00-2	H302, H351, H410
0 - 1.5	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	202-436-9	601-043-00-3	H226, H315, H319, H332, H335, H411

There are no additional ingredients present in this product 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.

## SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

**Inhalation:** If product mist or vapor causes respiratory irritation or distress, move the exposed person to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult or irregular, administer oxygen; if respiratory arrest occurs, start artificial respiration by trained personnel. If unconscious, maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If symptoms persist or if the victim feels unwell, seek medical attention.

**Eyes:** Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water or saline solution for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do, after first 2 minutes and continue rinsing. If irritation persists seek medical attention, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

**Skin:** Flush skin with large amounts of water while removing contaminated clothing. Wash the affected area with soap and water followed by thorough rinsing. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. If irritation persists or if the victim feels unwell, seek medical attention.

**Ingestion:** Rinse mouth with water if the victim is conscious. Remove dentures if present. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Vomiting may occur spontaneously. To prevent aspiration of material into the lungs, lay the victim on one side with the head lower than the waist. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Do not leave the victim unattended. Seek immediate medical attention.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

#### Potential health symptoms and effects

**Eyes:** May cause eye irritation with inflammation, blurred vision and discomfort. Vapor or mist may cause eye irritation.

**Skin:** May cause skin irritation with localized redness, itching and discomfort. Repeated exposure to unprotected skin may cause drying and cracking of the skin and dermatitis. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin.

**Inhalation:** Harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory irritation with headache, sore throat, cough and shortness of breath. May cause nausea, vomiting, drowsiness and dizziness. Inhalation may lead to dizziness, weakness, and drowsiness, leading to stupor, unconsciousness and even death. Inhalation at high concentrations may cause CNS depression and asphyxiation. May cause central nervous system effects including incoordination, impaired performance and speech, unconsciousness, collapse, coma and death. May damage to the liver and kidneys. Exposure may damage the unborn child.

**Ingestion:** Harmful if swallowed. Causes irritation of the digestive tract with nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhea. Causes dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue, headache and unconsciousness. May cause central nervous system depression with effects similar to those of acute inhalation. May cause liver and kidney damage. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting causing lung inflammation and chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal. Symptoms of aspiration into the lungs include coughing, gasping, choking, shortness of breath, bluish colored skin, rapid breathing and rapid heart rate.

**Chronic:** Individuals with pre-existing eye, skin, liver, cardiovascular, respiratory and central nervous system disorders may have increased susceptibility to the effects of exposure to this product. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting of the skin, dermatitis or aggravate existing skin conditions. Chronic inhalation, skin absorption or ingestion can cause damage the liver, kidneys and cause central nervous system depression. Effects may be delayed. Naphthalene is a possible human carcinogen. Exposure to this product may damage the unborn child. Refer to Section 11.2.

### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

#### Advice to doctor and hospital personnel

Administration of adsorbents such as activated charcoal may be of value. Gastric lavage may be effective when performed by a physician within 4 hours of ingestion. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity when deciding whether to induce vomiting.

## SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

**Suitable methods of extinction:** Use extinguishing media such as water spray or fog, carbon dioxide, foam and dry chemical.

**Unsuitable methods of extinction:** Water jets or streams may spread the fire.

## 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustible liquid! Vapors are heavier than air and can travel along the ground to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Exposure to ignition sources can ignite vapors, causing a flash fire. Closed containers may explode due to the buildup of pressure when exposed to extreme heat. Closed containers may explode due to the buildup of pressure when exposed to extreme heat. During emergency conditions overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent or may be delayed. Obtain medical attention.

**Explosion hazards:** Avoid sources of ignition. Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air, especially in confined spaces. Ground and bond containers in storage and when container is in use.

## 5.3 Advice to firefighters

Firefighters should wear full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure buildup and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. Be aware that burning liquid may float on water. Firefighters must control runoff to prevent environmental contamination. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enters sewers or waterways.

## SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate non-essential personnel. Wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment designated in Section 8.2. Ventilate the area. Remove all sources of ignition. NO SMOKING. Clean up spills immediately. Spill creates a slip hazard.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material or runoff and prevent contact with soil and entry into drains, sewers or waterways. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Approach spill from upwind direction. DO NOT FLUSH SPILL DOWN THE DRAIN. Cover drains and contain spill. Cover spill with a large quantity of inert absorbent. Do not use combustible material such as sawdust. Collect material using non-sparking tools and place into an approved container for proper disposal. Observe possible material restrictions (Sections 7.2 and 10.5). Do not allow material or runoff from rinsing contaminated areas to enter floor drains or storm drains and ditches that lead to waterways. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal in accordance with local regulations.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic is classified as oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and under the Oil Pollution Act (OPA). In the USA discharges or spills of material on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at 800-424-8802.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For indications about waste treatment, see Section 13.

## SECTION 7 – STORAGE AND HANDLING

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Wear all appropriate personal protective equipment specified in Section 8.2. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not inhale mist or vapor. NO SMOKING. If normal use of material presents a respiratory hazard, use only adequate ventilation or wear an appropriate respirator. Open containers slowly to control possible pressure release. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes thoroughly before reuse.

#### Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in dry, cool, well-ventilated areas away from incompatible materials (see Section 10.5), food and drink. Keep away from heat and ignition sources. Transfer only to approved containers having correct labeling. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Protect containers against physical damage. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Containers are hazardous when empty as they contain product residue. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Ventilate closed areas. Keep out of reach of children.

### 7.3 Specific end uses

Apart from the uses mentioned in Section 1.2, no other specific uses are stipulated.

## SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limit values

CAS Number	Ingredient	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH
91-20-3	Naphthalene	10 ppm; 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	400 ppm; 941 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 10 ppm; 52 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL Skin	10 ppm; 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 15 ppm; 75 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL 250 ppm IDLH

Proprietary	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	100 ppm; 400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	-----	-----
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	-----	25 ppm; 125 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	25 ppm; 125 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA

A "skin" notation following the inhalation exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material, including eyes and mucous membranes, either by direct contact with vapors or by direct skin contact. It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposure should be considered.

## 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering measures:** Technical measures and appropriate working operations should be given priority over the use of personal protective equipment. Use adequate ventilation. Local exhaust is preferable. Refer to Section 7.1.

**Individual protection measures:** Wear protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with product. Protective clothing needs to be selected specifically for the workplace, depending on concentrations and quantities of hazardous substances handled. The chemical resistance of the protective equipment should be enquired at the representative supplier.

**Engineering measures:** Technical measures and appropriate working operations should be given priority over the use of personal protective equipment. Use adequate ventilation. Local exhaust is preferable. Refer to Section 7.1.

**Individual protection measures:** Wear protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with product. Protective clothing needs to be selected specifically for the workplace, depending on concentrations and quantities of hazardous substances handled. The chemical resistance of the protective equipment should be enquired at the representative supplier.

**Hygiene measures:** Facilities storing or using this material should be equipped with an eyewash station and safety shower. Change contaminated clothing. Preventive skin protection is recommended. Wash hands thoroughly after use, before eating, drinking, smoking or using the lavatory.

**Eye/face protection:** Wear safety glasses with unperforated side shields or protective splash goggles during use.

**Hand protection:** Wear gloves recommended by glove supplier for protection against materials in Section 3. Gloves should be impermeable to chemicals and oil. Breakthrough time of selected gloves must be greater than the intended use period. It should be noted that liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent changes are recommended.

**Skin protection:** Wear protective clothing. Wear protective boots if the situation requires.

**Respiratory protection:** Always use an approved respirator when vapor/aerosols exceed permissible exposure limits. Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a half-mask respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU). Follow OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149.

**Environmental exposure controls:** Do not empty into drains.

*PPE must not be considered a long-term solution to exposure control. PPE usage must be accompanied by employer programs to properly select, maintain, clean fit and use. Consult a competent industrial hygiene resource to determine hazard potential and/or the PPE manufacturers to ensure adequate protection.*



## SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, colorless liquid
Odor	Characteristic, aromatic
Odor Threshold	No data available
Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Chemical Formula	Not applicable
pH	No data available
Freezing/Melting Point	No data available
Boiling Point	179.4 °C (355 °F)
Evaporation Rate	<1 [n-BuOAc = 1]
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Flash Point	66 °C (150 °F) TCC
Autoignition Temperature	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)	No data available
Upper Explosive Limit (UEL)	No data available
Vapor Pressure	<10 mm Hg @ 20 °C
Vapor Density	4.7 [Air = 1]
Specific Gravity	0.911

Viscosity	No data available
Solubility in Water	Negligible
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	log P <sub>ow</sub> = > 4
Oxidizing Properties	Not applicable
Explosive Properties	Not applicable
Volatiles by Weight @ 21 °C	100%

## 9.2 Other Data

No data available

## SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### 10.1 Reactivity

This material is stable under normal handling conditions and use.

### 10.2 Chemical Stability

This material is stable under recommended storage and handling conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Vapor may form an explosive mixture with air. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

High temperatures, sources of ignition, hot surfaces, contact with incompatible materials

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition products include oxides of carbon, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>), hydrocarbons, toxic fumes and gases.

## SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute oral toxicity

LD<sub>50</sub>, rat: 3,717 - 6,849 mg/kg [calculated]

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

LC<sub>50</sub>, rat: > 5.2 mg/l [calculated]

#### Acute dermal toxicity

LD<sub>50</sub>, rabbit: >10,000 mg/kg [calculated]

#### Skin irritation

May cause skin irritation.

#### Eye irritation

May cause eye irritation.

#### Sensitization

No data available

#### Genotoxicity in vitro

No data available

#### Mutagenicity

No data available

#### Specific organ toxicity - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation, drowsiness or dizziness.

#### Specific organ toxicity - repeated exposure

No data available

#### Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

### 11.2 Further information

Naphthalene (CAS #91-20-3): IARC, Group 2B carcinogen - *Possibly carcinogenic to humans*; ACGIH, A3 - *Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans*. Not listed as a carcinogen by NTP or OSHA.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

## SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 12.1 Toxicity

This product is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. The discharge of small or large quantities of this product to the environment should be avoided.

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

This product is expected to biodegrade over time.

## 12.3 Bioaccumulation potential

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic has the potential to bioaccumulate.

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

## 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available

## 12.6 Other effects

### Additional ecological information

Do not allow material to enter surface waters, wastewater or soil.

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

## SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Methods of disposal: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should always comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

**RCRA F-Series:** No listings above the reportable threshold (de minimis)

**RCRA U-Series:** Naphthalene (CAS #91-20-3), U165

## SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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**Note:** Transportation information provided is for reference only. Customer is urged to consult 49 CFR 100 - 177, IMDG, IATA, EC, United Nations TDG and WHMIS (Canada) TDG information manuals for detailed regulations and exceptions covering specific container sizes, packaging materials and methods of shipping.

*A flammable liquid with a flash point at or above 38 °C (100 °F) that does not meet the definition of any other hazard class may be reclassified as a combustible liquid. This provision does not apply to transportation by vessel or aircraft, except where other means of transportation are impracticable.*

*May be reclassified as not regulated for transport in non-bulk packages having a maximum capacity less than or equal to 450 liters (119 gallons).*

*Limited quantity for flammable liquids Packing Group III when inner packagings are not over 5.0 liters (1.3 gallons) net capacity each, packed in a strong outer packaging.*

### USA DOT (Ground Transportation) - Bulk

<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (Aromatic hydrocarbons, Naphthalene)
<b>Hazard Class</b>	Comb liq
<b>UN/NA</b>	NA1993
<b>Packing Group</b>	III
<b>NEAREG</b>	Guide #128
<b>Packaging Authorization</b>	Non-Bulk: 49 CFR 173.203; Bulk: 173.241
<b>Packaging Exceptions</b>	49 CFR 173.150
<b>IMO/IMDG (Water Transportation)</b>	Not regulated for transport
<b>ICAO/IATA (Air Transportation)</b>	Not regulated for transport
<b>RID/ADR (Rail Transportation)</b>	Not regulated for transport

Drum Label(s)



## SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for substance or mixture

#### U. S. Federal Regulations

**OSHA Hazard Communication Standard:** This material is classified as hazardous in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910-1200.

**OSHA Process Safety Management Standard:** This product is not regulated under OSHA PSM Standard 29 CFR 1910.119.

**EPA Risk Management Planning Standard:** This product is not regulated under EPA RMP Standard (RMP) 40 CFR Part 68.

**EPA Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act:** This product is not a registered Pesticide under the FIFRA, 40 CFR Part 150.

**Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Inventory:** All substances in this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory. This product is not subject to TSCA 12(b) Export Notification.

**Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List 2, Essential Chemicals (21 CFR 1310.02(b) and 1310.4(f)(2)) and Chemical Code Number**  
No listings

**Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Lists 1 & 2, Exempt Chemical Mixtures (21 CFR 1310.12(c)) and Code Number:** No listings

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) Chemicals: No listings

### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)

#### SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories

Combustible liquid \ May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways Suspected of causing cancer

**SARA 313 Information:** Naphthalene and 1,3,4-Trimethylbenzene are subject to reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act of 1986.

**SARA 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substance:** This material does not contain any substances that are subject to the reporting levels established by these sections of Title III of SARA.

**SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning & Notification:** This material does not contain any substances that are subject to the reporting levels established by these sections of Title III of SARA.

**Comprehensive Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA):** This product contains the following CERCLA reportable substances: Naphthalene (CAS #91-20-3): RQ - 45.4 kg (100 lb)

#### Clean Air Act (CAA)

Naphthalene (CAS #91-20-3) is a Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) designated in CAA Section 112 (b).

This product does not contain Class 1 Ozone depleters.

This product does not contain Class 2 Ozone depleters.

#### Clean Water Act (CWA)

Naphthalene (CAS #91-20-3) is a Hazardous Substance.

Naphthalene (CAS #91-20-3) is a Priority Pollutant.

Naphthalene (CAS #91-20-3) is a Toxic Pollutant.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic is classified as oil under Section 311 of the CWA and the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990.

#### U.S. State Regulations

##### California Prop 65, Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986

**⚠ WARNING:** This product may expose you to Naphthalene, which is known to the state of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

#### Other U.S. State Inventories

*Naphthalene* (CAS #91-20-3) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: CA, DE, ME, MA, MN, NJ, NY, PA, RI, WV, WI.

*1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene* (CAS #95-63-6) is listed on the following State Hazardous Substance Inventories, Right-to-Know lists and/or Air Quality/Air Pollutants lists: DE, MA, MN, NJ, NY, PA.

#### Canada

##### WHMIS Hazard Classification

Combustible liquid \ May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways \ Suspected of causing cancer

**Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI):** Naphthalene (CAS #91-20-3) is listed on the NPRI.

#### European Economic Community

**WGK, Germany (Water danger/protection):** 2 (hazardous to waters)

## 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

For this product a chemical safety assessment was not carried out.

## SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

HEALTH	*	1
FLAMMABILITY		2
PHYSICAL HAZARD		0
PERSONAL PROTECTION		C

C = safety glasses, gloves, & apron

### HMIS Hazard Rating Legend

0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate

3 = Serious 4 = Severe

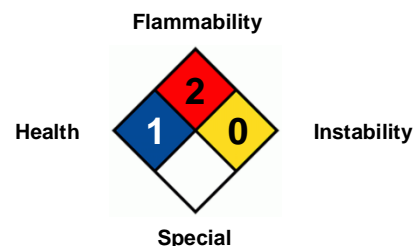
\* = Chronic Health Hazard

### NFPA Hazard Rating Legend

0 = Insignificant 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate

3 = High 4 = Extreme

### National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



### Full Text of GHS Hazard Phrases Referenced in Section 3 (not covered in Section 2)

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H410 - Very toxic to aquatic organisms with long lasting effects

H302 - Harmful if swallowed

H332 - Harmful if inhaled

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

### Abbreviation Key

**ACGIH** American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

**LD<sub>50</sub>**

Lowest Lethal Dose

<b>ADR</b>	Accord Dangereux Routier (European regulations concerning the international transport of dangerous goods by road)	<b>mppcf</b>	Millions of Particles Per Cubic Foot
<b>CAS</b>	Chemical Abstract Services	<b>NA</b>	North America
<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations	<b>NAERG</b>	North American Emergency Response Guide Book
<b>COC</b>	Cleveland Open Cup	<b>NIOSH</b>	National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health
<b>DOT</b>	Department of Transportation	<b>NTP</b>	National Toxicology Program
<b>EC<sub>50</sub></b>	Half maximal effective concentration	<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>EMS</b>	Emergency Response Procedures for Ships Carrying	<b>PBT</b>	Persistent, Bioaccumulating and Toxic
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency	<b>PEL</b>	Permissible exposure limit
<b>ErC<sub>50</sub></b>	Reduction of Growth Rate	<b>PMCC</b>	Pensky-Martens Closed Cup
<b>ERG</b>	Emergency Response Guide Book	<b>ppm</b>	Parts Per Million
<b>FDA</b>	Food and Drug Administration	<b>RCRA</b>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
<b>GHS</b>	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)	<b>RID</b>	Dangerous Goods by Rail
<b>HCS</b>	Hazard Communication Standard	<b>RQ</b>	Reportable Quantity
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer	<b>TCC/Tag</b>	Tagliabue Closed Cup
<b>IATA</b>	International Air Transport Association	<b>TLV</b>	Threshold Limit Value
<b>IC<sub>50</sub></b>	Half Maximal Inhibitory Concentration	<b>TSCA</b>	Toxic Substance Control Act
<b>ICAO</b>	International Civil Aviation Organization	<b>TWA</b>	Time-weighted Average
<b>IDLH</b>	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>IMDG</b>	International Maritime Dangerous Goods	<b>VOC</b>	Volatile Organic Compounds
<b>IMO</b>	International Maritime Organization	<b>vPvB</b>	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulating
<b>LC<sub>50</sub></b>	50% Lethal Concentration	<b>WHMIS</b>	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
<b>LD<sub>50</sub></b>	50% Lethal Dose		

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Revision date: 03 September 2021, Version 3

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