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WHMIS	Personal Protection Equipment	TDG (Ground)
		

1 Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Product identifier

Trade name: Reformate
SDS Nr: SDS-0027
Chemical description: Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed
CAS No: Naphtha (petroleum) 68955-35-1 (65%)
Toluene 108-88-3 (10-24%)
Benzene 71-43-2 (>5%)
n-Hexane 110-54-3 (10-20%)

EC No: 273-271-8
Registration-No: Registration deadline not expired.
Use: Used in the production and formulation of coatings, cleansing agents, rubber, gasoline and fuel products.

Company identification: Freepoint Commodities, LLC
58 Commerce Road
Stamford, Ct. 06902

E-Mail address (competent person): Lou Santore

[Lou Santore \[LSantore@freepoint.com\]](mailto:LSantore@freepoint.com)

Emergency telephone number: Within the U.S. or Canada: 1 800 424 9300
Outside the U.S. and Canada: +1 703 527 3887
(collect calls accepted)

MSDS prepared by: Paule Patterson, ENERCON Services, Inc.'

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2 Hazards identification

GHS Classification:

Flammable Liquid – Category 1 or 2 depending on formulation.
 Aspiration Hazard – Category 1.
 Carcinogenicity – Category 2
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) – Category 2
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3
 Skin Irritation – Category 2
 Eye Irritation – Category 2B
 Chronic Aquatic Toxicity – Category 2

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

Symbol(s)



Signal Word

Danger

CLP Hazard Statements :

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:


H225: Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour
 H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
 H315 - Causes skin irritation
 H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
 H340 - May cause genetic defects
 H350 - May cause cancer
 H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
 H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

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CLP Precautionary statements

Prevention :

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Storage:

P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Response :

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

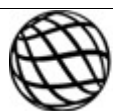
Disposal:

P501: Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local, state, and national regulations.

Safety Hazards : May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature. Flammable vapors may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. This material is a static accumulator. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapor mixtures can occur.

Other Information

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.



3 Composition/information on ingredients

Component	Product Identifiers	Percent	Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC
Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed	(CAS No.) 68955-35-1 (EC no) 273-271-8 (EC index no) 649-308-00-2	100	F; R11 R67 Xn; R65 Xi; R38 Carc.Cat.2; R45 Muta.Cat.2; R46 Repr.Cat.3; R63 N; R51-53
n-Hexane (Constituent)	(CAS No.) 110-54-3 (EC no) 203-777-6	10-20	F; R11 Repr.Cat.3; R62 Xn; R65-48/20 Xi; R38 R67 N; R51-53
Toluene (Constituent)	(CAS No.) 108-88-3 (EC no) 203-625-9	10 - 24	F; R11 Xn; R48/20-65 Xi; R38 R67 Repr.Cat.3; R63
Benzene (Constituent)	(CAS No.) 71-43-2 (EC no) 200-753-7	>5	F; R11 Xn; R65 Xi; R36/38 Carc.Cat.1; R45 Muta.Cat.2; R46 T; R48/23/24/25



Component	Product Identifiers	Percent	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]
Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed	(CAS No.) 68955-35-1 (EC no) 273-271-8 (EC index no) 649-308-00-2	100	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Carc. 1B, H350 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Repr. 2, H361 Muta. 1B, H340 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 STOT SE 3, H336 Skin Irrit. 2, H315
n-Hexane (Constituent)	(CAS No.) 110-54-3 (EC no) 203-777-6	10-20	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Repr. 2, H361f STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 STOT RE 2, H373
Toluene (Constituent)	(CAS No.) 108-88-3 (EC no) 203-625-9	10 - 24	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Repr. 2, H361d STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 STOT RE 2, H373
Benzene (Constituent)	(CAS No.) 71-43-2 (EC no) 200-753-7	>5	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1A, H350 STOT RE 1, H372 Asp. Tox. 1, H304

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4 First aid measures

First Aid: Eyes

In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 min. Hold eyelids open to ensure adequate flushing. Seek medical attention.

First Aid: Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse thoroughly for at least 20 minutes. Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water or waterless hand cleanser. Obtain medical attention if irritation or redness develops.

First Aid: Ingestion

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give liquids. Obtain immediate medical attention. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, position victim forward, with head between knees, to reduce the risk of aspiration. Monitor for breathing difficulties. Small amounts of material which enter the mouth should be rinsed out until the taste is dissipated.

First Aid: Inhalation

Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.

5 Fire-fighting measures

General Fire Hazards

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties.

Vapors can readily form explosive mixtures with air. Heavier than air vapors can flow along surfaces to ignition sources and flash back. Use self-contained breathing apparatus in enclosed areas. For massive fires, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

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Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards

Highly volatile material. Keep away from heat, sources of ignition and strong oxidizers. This material can react violently with oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, aldehydes and other decomposition products, in the case of incomplete combustion.

Extinguishing Media

SMALL FIRES: Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO₂, firefighting foam, or gaseous extinguishing agent. Water may splash and spread flaming liquid. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Do not flush down public sewers. The use of self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing is recommended for fire fighters. Avoid inhalation of vapors.

LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or firefighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers. Water may splash and spread flaming liquid. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Do not flush down public sewers. The use of self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing is recommended for fire fighters. Avoid inhalation of vapors.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Water jet directed at source.

Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions

Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA- approved pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece and full protective clothing. Isolate area around container involved in fire.

Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be

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advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied firefighting foam.

6 Accidental release measures

Recovery and Neutralization

Danger, Flammable, eliminate all ignition sources. Equipment used in spill cleanup must be grounded to prevent sparking. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, and confined areas. Carefully contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so.

Materials and Methods for Clean-Up

Take up with sand or other oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container, seal tightly for proper disposal or reclamation.

Emergency Measures

Small Spills:

Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources. Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to confirm spill areas. Product may release substantial amounts of flammable vapors and gases (e.g., methane, ethane, and propane), at or below ambient temperature depending on source and process conditions and pressure.

Large Spills:

Isolate the hazard area at least 150 feet in all directions and restrict entry to unnecessary personnel. Shut off source of leak only if it can be done so safely or dike and contain the spill. Wear appropriate respirator and protective clothing. Water fog may be useful in suppressing vapor cloud contain run-off. Remove

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with vacuum trucks. Soak up residue with sand or other suitable material, place in containers for proper disposal. Flush with water and disposal of flushing solutions as above. Local, state and federal disposal regulations must be followed.

Regulatory Requirements: Recovered non-usable material is regulated by the US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitibility characteristics (D001) and its benzene content (D018).

Personal Precautions and Protective Equipment

Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

Environmental Precautions

Protect bodies of water by diking, absorbents, or absorbent boom, if possible. Do not flush down sewer or drainage systems, unless system is designed and permitted to handle such material. The use of firefighting foam may be useful in certain situations to reduce vapors. The proper use of water spray may effectively disperse product vapors or the liquid itself, preventing contact with ignition sources or areas/equipment that require protection - do not discharge solid water stream patterns into the liquid resulting in splashing.

Prevention of Secondary Hazards

None

7 Handling and storage

Handling Procedures

Handle as a flammable liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame! Electrical equipment should be approved for classified area. Bond and ground containers during product transfer to reduce the possibility of static-initiated fire or explosion.

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Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors, mists or fumes. Wear protective equipment described in section 8 if exposure conditions warrant. Use only with adequate ventilation.

Storage Procedures

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures, static electricity, pilot lights, and other ignition sources. Use approved vented containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose such containers to sources of ignition. Bond and ground containers during transfer of gasoline.

Store out of or protect against sunlight.

Store in a well-ventilated area. This storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". Avoid storage near incompatible materials. The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks."

Incompatibilities

Keep away from strong oxidizers.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

Component Exposure Limits

Benzene (71-43-2) ACGIH:	0.5 ppm TWA 2.5 ppm STEL Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
OSHA	1ppm TWA 5 ppm STEL (Cancer hazard, Flammable, See 29 CFR 1910.1028, 15 min); 0.5 ppm Action Level
NIOSH	0.1 ppm TWA 1 ppm STEL

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Toluene (108-88-3) OSHA PEL	200 ppm TWA 300 ppm STEL
ACGIH TLV	50 ppm TWA
NIOSH	100 ppm TWA 150 ppm STEL
NIOSH IDLH	500 ppm
n-Hexane (110-54-3) OSHA PEL	500 ppm TWA
ACGIH TLV	50 ppm TWA
NIOSH	50 ppm TWA
NIOSH IDLH	1100 ppm

(TWA)-Time Weighted Average is the employee's average airborne exposure in any 8-hour work shift of a 40-hour work week which shall not be exceeded.

(STEL)-Short Term Exposure Limit is the employee's 15-minute time weighted average exposure which shall not be exceeded at any time during a work day unless time limit is specified.

Engineering Measures

Use adequate ventilation to provide explosion proof ventilation to meet TLV requirements in enclosed work areas. Keep vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces.

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

A NIOSH/ MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations (for exposures over TLV up to 1000 ppm) are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited.

Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, in oxygen-deficient atmospheres, or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

Employees engaged in handling operations involving benzene must be provided with, and required to wear and use, a *half-mask* filter-type respirator for dusts,

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mists, and fumes. A respirator affording higher levels of protection than this respirator may be substituted.

Personal Protective Equipment: Hands

Gloves constructed of nitrile or neoprene are recommended.

Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes

Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin and Body

Chemical protective clothing such as of E.I. DuPont TyChem®, Saranex® or equivalent recommended based on degree of exposure. Note: The resistance of specific material may vary from product to product as well as with degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.

Hygiene Measures

Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use as a cleaning solvent on the skin. Do not use gasoline or solvents (naphtha, kerosene, etc.) for washing this product from exposed skin areas. Waterless hand cleaners are effective.

Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Use care when laundering to prevent the formation of flammable vapors which could ignite via washer or dryer. Consider the need to discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves.

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9 Physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Colorless	Odor:	Characteristic heavy, hydrocarbon odor
Physical State:	Liquid	pH:	ND
Vapor Pressure:	0.5 – 35.0 psi @ 100 F	Vapor Density:	ND
Boiling Point:	AP 95-403 °F	Melting Point:	ND
Solubility (H2O):	Negligible	Specific Gravity:	ND
Evaporation Rate:	ND	VOC:	ND
Octanol/H2O Coeff.:	ND	Flash Point:	-45 °F
Flash Point Method:	TCC	Upper Flammability Limit (UFL):	7.6 %
Lower Flammability Limit (LFL):	1.4 %	Burning Rate:	ND
Auto Ignition:		>536 °F	

10 Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability

This is a stable material.

Hazardous Reaction Potential

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

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Conditions to Avoid

Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources.

Incompatible Products

Keep away from strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke), sulfur oxides, aldehydes and other decomposition products.

11 Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity

A: General Product Information

May be Fatal or Harmful if swallowed and enters airways. Occupational exposure to the substance or mixtures may cause adverse effects.

B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

Petroleum distillates (naphtha) (68955-35-1)

Oral LD50 Rat >5000 mg/kg

Dermal LD50 Rabbit >2000 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50 >5000 mg/m³

Benzene (71-43-2)

Inhalation LC50 Rat 13050-14380 ppm 4 h

Oral LD50 Rat 1800 mg/kg

Potential Health Effects: Skin Contact Property

Causes skin irritation.

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Potential Health Effects: Eye Contact Properties

Not Classified.

Potential Health Effects: Ingestion

Ingestion may cause irritation and malaise. Swallowing or vomiting of the liquid may result in aspiration into the lungs.

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation

Inhalation of vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Germ cell Mutagenicity:

May cause genetic defects. In in-vitro experiments, neither benzene, toluene nor xylene changed the number of sister-Chromatid exchanges (SCEs) or the number of chromosomal aberrations in human lymphocytes. However, toluene and xylene caused a significant cell growth inhibition which was not observed with benzene in the same concentrations. In in-vivo experiments, toluene changed the number of sister-chromatid exchanges (SCEs) in human lymphocytes.

Toluene may cause heritable genetic damage.

Carcinogenicity

A: General Product Information

May cause cancer. Contains benzene, a classified IARC 1 chemical (Known Human Carcinogen). Also contains ethyl benzene, which is classified as an IARC 2B chemical (Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans).

Benzene is listed as a human carcinogen by the NTP, IARC, OSHA and ACGIH.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) 1 Carcinogenic to humans.

Gasoline; Low boiling naphtha - unspecified (CAS 86290-81-5) 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Toluene (CAS 108-88-3) 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

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Reproductive toxicity:

Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.
 Benzene, xylene and toluene have demonstrated animal effects of reproductive toxicity. Animal studies of benzene have shown testicular effects, alterations in reproductive cycles, chromosomal aberrations and embryo/feto toxicity. Ethanol has demonstrated human effects of reproductive toxicity. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Can cause adverse reproductive effects - such as birth defects, miscarriages, or infertility. Avoid exposure to women during early pregnancy. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.
 US Export Gasolines - All Grades (Refer to Synonyms for Product Name) SDS
 EU 903868 Version #: 05 Revision date: 17-August-2012 Issue date: 28-July-2011 12 / 16 .

Specific target organ toxicity -single exposure- May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity -repeated exposure - Not classified.

12 Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

A: General Product Information

Keep out of sewers, drainage areas and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under local, State, and Federal regulations.

B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed (68955-35-1)	Conditions
LC50 fishes	> 8.2 ppm 96 hours
LC50 other aquatic organisms	15.41 mg/l 72 hours
EC50 Daphnia	4.5 ml/l 48 hours
NOEC (acute)	2.1 mg/l 21 days
ErC50 (algae)	3.1 mg/l 72 hours

Substance can be considered readily biodegradable.
 Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.
 May be dangerous if it enters water intakes.
 Notify local health and wildlife officials.

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Notify operators of nearby water intakes.

13 Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Instructions

See Section 7 for Handling Procedures. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment recommendations.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations.

It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations.

Disposal of Contaminated Containers or Packaging

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

Disposal Regulatory Requirements:

Recovered non-usable material is regulated by the US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitibility characteristics (D001) and its benzene content (D018).

Container Cleaning and Disposal: “Empty” Container Warning:

“Empty” containers retain product residue (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.

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14 Transport information

DOT Information:



Shipping Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

UN #: 1268

Hazard Class: 3 - Packing - I

Land transport (ADR/RID): ADR

14.1 UN number: 1268

14.2 UN proper shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3

14.4 Packing group : I Danger label (primary risk) : 3 Danger label (subsidiary risk): 6.1

14.5 Environmental hazards: Yes

RID

14.1 UN number: 1268

14.2 UN proper shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3

14.4 Packing group : I Danger label (primary risk) : 3 Danger label (subsidiary risk): 6.1

14.5 Environmental hazards: Yes

Sea transport (IMDG Code):

14.1 UN number: 1268

14.2 UN proper shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3

14.4 Packing group : I Danger label (primary risk) : 3 Danger label (subsidiary risk): 6.1

14.5 Environmental hazards: Yes. Marine Pollutant

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Air transport (IATA):

14.1 UN number: 1268

14.2 UN proper shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 3 Subsidiary class/Division: 6.1

14.4 Packing group: I

15 Regulatory information

Component Analysis

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

EPA Regulations

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number: D001

RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification (40 CFR 261): D018

CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ) (40 CFR 302.4):

Compound CAS Number RQ

Benzene	71-43-2	10
Toluene	108-88-3	1000
n-Hexane	110-54-3	5000

Benzene (71-43-2) SARA 313:	0.1 % de minimis concentration
CERCLA:	10 lb final RQ (received an adjusted RQ of 10 lbs based on potential carcinogenicity in an August 14, 1989 final rule); 4.54 kg final RQ (received an adjusted RQ of 10 lbs based on potential carcinogenicity in an August 14, 1989 final rule)

SARA Section 311/312 – Hazard Classes <u>Acute Health</u>	<u>Chronic Health</u>	<u>Fire</u>	<u>Sudden Release of Pressure</u>	<u>Reactive</u>
X	X	X	--	--

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SARA SECTION 313 - SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION

This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372:

INGREDIENT NAME (CAS NUMBER)	CONCENTRATION PERCENT BY WEIGHT
Benzene (71-43-2)	<0.1 to 2

State Regulations

Component Analysis - State

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Component	CAS	CA	FL	IL	MA	NJ	NY	PA	RI	Tx
Toluene	108-88-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Benzene	71-43-2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
n-Hexane	110-54-3	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause reproductive/developmental effects.

Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL

The following components are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

Component	CAS #	Minimum Concentration
Benzene	71-43-2	0.1 %

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16 Other information

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY: Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out.

This document is generated for the purpose of distributing health, safety, and environmental data.

Information is correct to the best of our knowledge at the date of the SDS publication. It is not a specification sheet nor should any displayed data be construed as a specification.

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