

Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200), Health Canada HPR (SOR/2015-17), and Mexico NOM-018-STPS-2015



SECTION 1: Identification

Product Identifier **Mighty VS7 Foaming Throttle Plate Cleaner (FL110)**
Code **830354**
Issue date 30-Jan-2019
Relevant identified uses Throttle Plate Cleaner
Uses advised against All others
24 Hour Emergency Phone Number CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
CHEMTREC México 01-800-681-9531
CHEMTREC Global +1 703 527 3887

Manufacturer/Supplier	SDS Information	Technical Information
Phillips 66 Spectrum Corporation 500 Industrial Park Drive Selmer, TN 38375-3276 United States of America	URL: www.phillips66.com/SDS Phone: 800-762-0942 Email: SDS@P66.com	1-800-264-6457 or +1-731-645-4972

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classified Hazards	Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol -- Category 1 H280 -- Gases under pressure -- Compressed gas H302 -- Acute Toxicity, Oral -- Category 4 H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1 H314 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 1 H318 -- Eye damage/irritation -- Category 1 H335 -- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) -- Category 3 H336 -- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) -- Category 3 H351 -- Carcinogenicity -- Category 2 H410 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 1	PHNOC: None known HHNOC: None known

Label elements

DANGER



Extremely flammable aerosol
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
Harmful if swallowed
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
May cause respiratory irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Suspected of causing cancer
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Obtain special instructions before use; Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood; Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking; Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source; Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use; Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray; Wash skin thoroughly after handling; Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product; Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area; Avoid release to the environment; Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection; IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician; Rinse mouth; Do NOT induce vomiting; IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower; IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing; IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing; Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician; Specific treatment is urgent. See First Aid Measures on Safety Data Sheet; Wash contaminated clothing before reuse; Collect spillage; Store locked up; Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F; Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place; Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Name	CASRN	Concentration
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, heavy aromatic	64742-94-5	20-30
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	68476-86-8	10-20
Morpholine	110-91-8	10-20
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	10-20
DODECYLBENZENE SULFONIC ACID	27176-87-0	10-20
Residual oils, petroleum, solvent-dewaxed	64742-62-7	1-10
Naphthalene	91-20-3	1-10
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	<1

¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Eye Contact: Immediately move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. For direct contact, remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the affected eye(s) with clean water for at least 30 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water while removing contaminated shoes, clothing, and constrictive jewelry. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek immediate medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse the affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek immediate medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Inhalation: If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered by qualified personnel. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Seek emergency medical attention. This material is a potential aspiration hazard. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with the head down and do not give anything by mouth. Because of potential toxicity and the hazard of aspiration, vomiting should be induced only under direction from a physician or poison center. Do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Light hydrocarbon gases are simple asphyxiants and can cause anesthetic effects at high concentrations. Symptoms of overexposure, which are reversible if exposure is stopped, can include shortness of breath, drowsiness, headaches, confusion, decreased coordination, visual disturbances and vomiting.

Continued exposure can lead to hypoxia (inadequate oxygen), rapid breathing, cyanosis (bluish discoloration of the skin), numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

Notes to Physician: This material is corrosive and may cause alkaline burns including gastroesophageal perforation. Late complications of severe alkaline burns include esophageal, gastric, or pyloric strictures and stenosis. Severe (3rd degree) alkaline burns to the esophagus have been associated with an increased risk of esophageal cancer.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

NFPA 704: National Fire Protection Association

Health: 3 Flammability: 4 Instability: 0



0 = minimal hazard
1 = slight hazard
2 = moderate hazard
3 = severe hazard
4 = extreme hazard

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Contents under pressure. Extremely flammable. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. Liquid hydrocarbons may be present in sufficient quantity to create fire hazard.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Extremely flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions: If spill/release in excess of EPA reportable quantity (see Section 15) is made into the environment, immediately notify the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802). Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not puncture or incinerate cans. Do not stick pin or any other sharp object into opening on top of can. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Avoid contact with skin. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Contents under pressure. Extremely Flammable. May vaporize easily at ambient temperatures. The vapor is heavier than air and may create an explosive mixture of vapor and air. Beware of accumulation in confined spaces and low lying areas. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames.

Conditions for safe storage: Avoid exposing any part of a compressed-gas cylinder to temperatures above 125F(51.6C). Gas cylinders should be stored outdoors or in well ventilated storerooms at no lower than ground level and should be quickly removable in an emergency. Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Keep out of reach of children Store locked up

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

The following constituents are the only constituents of the product which have a PEL, TLV or other recommended exposure limit. At this time, the other constituents have no known exposure limits.

Chemical Name	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico	Phillips 66
Morpholine	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm Skin	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm TWA-8hr: 70 mg/m ³ Skin	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm (VLE-PPT) TWA-8hr: 70 mg/m ³ (VLE-PPT) STEL: 30 ppm (PPT-CT) STEL: 105 mg/m ³ (PPT-CT) Carcinogen Skin	---
2-Butoxyethanol	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm	TWA-8hr: 50 ppm TWA-8hr: 240 mg/m ³ Skin	TWA-8hr: 26 ppm (VLE-PPT) TWA-8hr: 120 mg/m ³ (VLE-PPT) STEL: 75 ppm (PPT-CT) STEL: 360 mg/m ³ (PPT-CT) Skin	---
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	STEL: 1000 ppm Butane, isomers	---	---	---
Naphthalene	TWA-8hr: 10 ppm Skin	TWA-8hr: 10 ppm TWA-8hr: 50 mg/m ³ Carcinogen	TWA-8hr: 10 ppm (VLE-PPT) TWA-8hr: 50 mg/m ³ (VLE-PPT) STEL: 15 ppm (PPT-CT) STEL: 75 mg/m ³ (PPT-CT) Carcinogen	TWA-8hr: 10 ppm Skin
Residual oils, petroleum, solvent-dewaxed	TWA-8hr: 5 mg/m ³ STEL: 10 mg/m ³ as Oil Mist, if Generated	---	---	---

Ethylene glycol	TWA-8hr: 25 ppm vapor fraction STEL: 50 ppm vapor fraction STEL: 10 mg/m ³ inhalable particulate matter, aerosol only	---	Ceiling: 100 mg/m ³ aerosol Carcinogen	---
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Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Biological occupational exposure limits		
Chemical Name	ACGIH	Mexican NOM-047-SSA1-2011
2-Butoxyethanol	Butoxyacetic acid with hydrolysis in urine: 200 mg/g creatinine (end of shift)	Butoxyacetic acid with hydrolysis in urine: 200 mg/g creatinine (end of work shift)
Naphthalene	1-Naphthol with hydrolysis plus 2-Naphthol with hydrolysis in : (end of shift)	---

Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information --- = None

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye protection (such as splash goggles) that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended when there is potential liquid contact to the eye. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin/Hand Protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Depending on exposure and use conditions, additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin contact including use of items such as chemical resistant boots, aprons, arm covers, hoods, coveralls, or encapsulated suits. Suggested protective materials: Butyl rubber

Respiratory Protection: Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges/canisters with R or P95 filters may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

Appearance: Amber
Physical Form: Aerosol
Odor: Solvent
Odor Threshold: No data
pH: 9.35
Vapor Density (air=1): >1
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air): No data
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air): No data
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): No data
Particle Size: Not applicable
Percent Volatile: No data
Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable
Solubility in Water: Negligible

Flash Point: -156 °F / -104 °C
Test Method: (estimate)
Initial Boiling Point/Range: No data
Vapor Pressure: No data
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow): No data
Melting/Freezing Point: No data
Auto-ignition Temperature: No data
Decomposition Temperature: No data
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.932 @ 60°F (15.6°C)
Bulk Density: No data
Viscosity: No data
Pour Point: No data
VOC Content (%): 57.87

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Not chemically reactive.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid high temperatures and all sources of ignition. Prevent vapor accumulation.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and sulfur

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on Toxicological Effects

Substance / Mixture

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Unlikely to be harmful	Simple Asphyxiant. May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation. See section 4 for more information.	> 20 mg/L (vapor, estimated)
Dermal	Unlikely to be harmful		> 2 g/kg (estimated)
Oral	Harmful if swallowed		1.817 g/kg

Likely Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, eye contact, skin contact

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye damage.

Skin Sensitization: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

Respiratory Sensitization: No information available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause respiratory irritation May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for target organ toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer. Based on component information.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity.

Other Comments: High concentrations may reduce the amount of oxygen available for breathing, especially in confined spaces. Hypoxia (inadequate oxygen) during pregnancy may have adverse effects on the developing fetus. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as Solvent or Painters' Syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this material may be harmful or fatal. Naphthalene has been shown to cause cataracts in humans upon eye contact with vapors or dusts, and upon ingestion or inhalation in laboratory animals.

Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, heavy aromatic

Carcinogenicity: Petroleum middle distillates have been shown to cause skin tumors in mice following repeated and prolonged skin contact. Follow-up studies have shown that these tumors are produced through a non-genotoxic mechanism associated with frequent cell damage and repair, and that they are not likely to cause tumors in the absence of prolonged skin

irritation.

Reproductive Toxicity: Hydrodesulfurized kerosene applied to the skin of female rats at 494, 330, or 165 mg/kg daily for 7 consecutive weeks (pre-mating, mating, and gestation), or for 8 consecutive weeks in males did not result in systemic, reproductive, or developmental toxicity.

Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened

Reproductive Toxicity: No adverse developmental effects were observed in rats exposed to concentrations of isobutane as high as 9000 ppm. Fertility and mating indices may have been affected at 9000 ppm but no effects were observed at 3000 ppm (NOAEL).

Target Organ(s): No systemic or neurotoxic effects were noted in rats exposed to concentrations of isobutane as high as 9,000 ppm for 28 days.

Residual oils, petroleum, solvent-dewaxed

Carcinogenicity: This oil has been highly refined by a variety of processes to reduce aromatics and improve performance characteristics. It meets the IP-346 criteria of less than 3 percent PAH's and is not considered a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

Naphthalene

Carcinogenicity: Naphthalene has been evaluated in two year inhalation studies in both rats and mice. The US National Toxicology Program (NTP) concluded that there is clear evidence of carcinogenicity in male and female rats based on increased incidences of respiratory epithelial adenomas and olfactory epithelial neuroblastomas of the nose. NTP found some evidence of carcinogenicity in female mice (alveolar adenomas) and no evidence of carcinogenicity in male mice. Naphthalene has been identified as a carcinogen by IARC and NTP.

Ethylene glycol

Reproductive Toxicity: Ethylene glycol can cause adverse developmental effects such as skeletal and soft tissue malformations in rodents when administered during gestation at high doses. However, given the absence of reported developmental effects in humans, the relevance of defects in rodents remains largely unknown. It was concluded by the National Toxicology Program Center for the Evaluation of Risks to Human Reproduction that there is negligible concern for reproductive or developmental toxicity in humans at typical exposure levels.

Target Organ(s): Ingestion of ethylene glycol by humans results in kidney damage (renal epithelial damage and oxalate crystals in the tubules). Administration of ethylene glycol resulted in hepatocellular hyaline degeneration in male mice fed diets containing 12,500 or 25,000 ppm ethylene glycol and female mice fed diets containing 50,000 ppm ethylene glycol.

SECTION 12: Ecological information



GHS Classification:

H410 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 1

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Toxicity: Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

Persistence and Degradability: The hydrocarbons in this material are expected to be inherently biodegradable. In practice, hydrocarbon gases are not likely to remain in solution long enough for biodegradation to be a significant loss process.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Substance is expected to possess low bioaccumulation potential.

Mobility in Soil: Substance is expected to possess low mobility in soil.

Other adverse effects: None anticipated.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations. This material, if discarded as produced, would be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste, and identified as the EPA hazardous waste number shown below. In addition, it would likely be identified as a federally regulated RCRA hazardous waste for the characteristic(s) shown below. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the SDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container residues and rinseates could be considered to be hazardous wastes.

EPA Waste Number(s)

- D001 - Ignitability characteristic

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number: UN1950

UN proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable, LTD. QTY

Transport hazard class(es): 2.1

Packing Group: None

Environmental Hazards: Marine pollutant - Environmentally Hazardous

Special precautions for user: Container(s) greater than 5 liters (liquids) or 5 kilograms (solids), shipped by water mode and ALL bulk shipments may require the shipping description to contain the "Marine Pollutant" notation [49 CFR 172.203(l)] and the container(s) to display the [Marine Pollutant Mark] [49 CFR 172.322].

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds)

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

Should this product meet EPCRA 311/312 Tier reporting criteria at 40 CFR 370, refer to Section 2 of this SDS for appropriate classifications.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR 372:

Chemical Name	Concentration	de minimis
2-Butoxyethanol	10-20	1.0%
Naphthalene	1-10	0.1%

¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds)

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 302.4:

Chemical Name	RQ
DODECYLBENZENE SULFONIC ACID	1000 lb
Naphthalene	100 lb 1 lb
Ethylene glycol	5000 lb
Naphthalene	100 lb 1 lb

California Proposition 65

 **WARNING.** This product can expose you to chemicals including Naphthalene (CASRN 91-20-3) which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Ethylene glycol (CASRN 107-21-1) which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

International Inventories

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA.

All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

SECTION 16: Other information

Issue date	Previous Issue Date:	SDS Number	Status:
30-Jan-2019	25-Sep-2015	830354	FINAL

Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:

Identified Hazards (Section 2); Composition (Section 3); Format change

Mexican NOM-018-STPS-2015:

The information within is considered correct but is not exhaustive and will be used for guidance only, which is based on the current knowledge of the substance or mixture and is applicable to the appropriate safety precautions for the product.

Precautionary Statements:

- P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
- P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
- P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
- P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source
- P251 - Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use
- P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
- P264 - Wash skin thoroughly after handling
- P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
- P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
- P273 - Avoid release to the environment
- P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
- P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
- P330 - Rinse mouth
- P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting
- P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
- P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
- P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
- P320 - Specific treatment is urgent. See First Aid Measures on Safety Data Sheet
- P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
- P391 - Collect spillage
- P405 - Store locked up
- P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F
- P410 + P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place
- P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant

Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

Disclaimer of Expressed and implied Warranties:

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