

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 Profession Fuel Injector Cleaner (FL135)
Code	830315
Issue date	31-Jan-2019
Relevant identified uses	Injector 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 H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1 H315 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 2 H318 -- Eye damage/irritation -- Category 1 H336 -- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) -- Category 3 H373 -- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) -- Category 2 H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2 Simple asphyxiant	PHNOC: None known HHNOC: None known

Label elements

DANGER



Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
Extremely flammable aerosol
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye damage
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

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; 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; Do NOT induce vomiting; IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing; Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell; IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water; If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention; 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; Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell; Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse; Collect spillage; Store locked up; Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place; Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F; Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Name	CASRN	Concentration
ISOALKANES, C7-C8	70024-92-9	70-80
1-METHYOXY-2-PROPANOL	107-98-2	1-10
4-METHYL-2-PENTANOL	108-11-2	1-10
Oleic acid	112-80-1	1-10
Ethanolamine	141-43-5	<1
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	<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: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek 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: Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Overexposure to vapors or mist may include irritation of the skin, eyes and mucous membranes, wheezing, laryngitis and shortness of breath. It may also cause burns, dermatitis, and irritation of the nose. Inhalation, ingestion, or contact with the skin may result in sore throat, coughing, respiratory distress, headache, lethargy and narcosis. Ingestion may cause mucosal burns of the mouth and esophagus, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and collapse. Contact with the eyes may cause redness, pain, burns, blurred vision and blindness. In higher concentrations, ethanolamine may cause central nervous system depression, coma, pulmonary irritation, kidney and liver damage and death. Inhalation may aggravate asthma, and persons with pre existing skin disorders or impaired liver, kidney and pulmonary function may be more susceptible to the effects of this material. Contains gas(es) which can cause asphyxiation at high concentrations by

displacing oxygen. Symptoms of overexposure may include headache, fatigue, weakness, mental confusion, mood disturbances, and decreased coordination and judgment. Continued exposure can lead to hypoxia (inadequate oxygen), rapid breathing, impaired vision, ringing in the ears, cyanosis (bluish discoloration of skin), numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death.

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: 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. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. 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). Gas can accumulate in confined spaces and limit oxygen available for breathing. Use only with adequate ventilation

Static Accumulation Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding of tanks, transfer piping, and storage tank level floats are necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. Special care should be given to ensure that special slow load procedures for "switch loading" are followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil or diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as gasoline or naphtha). For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids', National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77, 'Recommended Practice on Static Electricity', and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents'. Contents under pressure Cold burns may occur during filling operations. Containers and delivery lines may become cold enough to present cold burn hazard. 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. Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. 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
1-METHYOXY-2-PROPANO L	TWA-8hr: 50 ppm STEL: 100 ppm	---	---	---
4-METHYL-2-PENTANOL	TWA-8hr: 25 ppm STEL: 40 ppm Skin	TWA-8hr: 25 ppm TWA-8hr: 100 mg/m ³ Skin	TWA-8hr: 25 ppm (VLE-PPT) TWA-8hr: 100 mg/m ³ (VLE-PPT) STEL: 40 ppm (PPT-CT) STEL: 165 mg/m ³ (PPT-CT) Skin	---
Ethanolamine	TWA-8hr: 3 ppm STEL: 6 ppm	TWA-8hr: 3 ppm TWA-8hr: 6 mg/m ³	TWA-8hr: 3 ppm (VLE-PPT) TWA-8hr: 8 mg/m ³ (VLE-PPT) STEL: 6 ppm (PPT-CT) STEL: 15 mg/m ³ (PPT-CT)	---

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

Note: 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: A NIOSH approved, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode should be used in situations of oxygen deficiency (oxygen content less than 19.5 percent), unknown exposure concentrations, or situations that are immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH).

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.

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: Light amber, clear

Physical Form: Aerosol

Odor: Solvent

Odor Threshold: No data

pH: 9.83

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: 12 °F / -11 °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): No data

Bulk Density: No data

Viscosity: No data

Pour Point: No data

VOC Content (%): 85.27

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: Thermal decomposition can produce oxides of carbon, 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.	>5 mg/L (mist, estimated)
Dermal	Unlikely to be harmful		> 2 g/kg (estimated)
Oral	Unlikely to be harmful		> 5 g/kg (estimated)

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

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye damage.

Skin Sensitization: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for skin sensitization (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Respiratory Sensitization: No information available.

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

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on component information.

Carcinogenicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for carcinogenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for germ cell mutagenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Reproductive Toxicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for reproductive toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

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.

Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

ISOALKANES, C7-C8

Target Organ(s): Male rats exposed by inhalation to 2,2,4-trimethylpentane demonstrated renal changes consistent with alpha-2u-globulin nephropathy. It is believed that these changes are unique to male rats and not relevant to humans. Microscopic examination of livers from Wistar rats dosed with 2 mL/kg 2,2,4-trimethylpentane dissolved in corn oil (via gavage) demonstrated centrilobular and confluent necrosis, hydropic degeneration and vacuolation of hepatocytes. Analysis of plasma alkaline phosphatase and aspartate transaminase activity revealed increases consistent with liver damage.

4-METHYL-2-PENTANOL

Target Organ(s): A 2-year inhalation study on rats with an analogous substance methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) at concentrations of 450, 900 or 1800 ppm for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week resulted in some mortalities in all male groups, with survival significantly decreased at 1800 ppm and kidneys being the primary target. Nephropathy, characterized by the accumulation of alpha-2-u-globulin in epithelial cells of the proximal tubules was observed, however, studies suggest that these changes are unique to the male rat.

SECTION 12: Ecological information



GHS Classification:
H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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

Persistence and Degradability: No information available

Bioaccumulative Potential: No information available

Mobility in Soil: No information available

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. 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(I)] 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 does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372.

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds)

This material does not contain any chemicals with CERCLA Reportable Quantities.

California Proposition 65

 **WARNING.** This product can expose you to chemicals including Naphthalene (CASRN 91-20-3) known to the State of California to cause cancer. 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:
31-Jan-2019	16-Oct-2015	830315	FINAL

Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:

Identified Hazards (Section 2); Composition (Section 3); Format change; California Proposition 65

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:

- 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
- 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
- P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting
- P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
- P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
- P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
- P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/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
- P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
- P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
- P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
- P391 - Collect spillage
- P405 - Store locked up
- P410 + P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place
- P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F
- 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:

The information presented in this Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a license.