

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 Diesel Fuel Injector Cleaner (SB303)
Code	830320
Issue date	06-Feb-2019
Relevant identified uses	Fuel additive
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)
H226 - Flammable liquids -- Category 3 H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1 H315 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 2 H336 -- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) -- Category 3 H351 -- Carcinogenicity -- Category 2 H373 -- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) -- Category 2 H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2	PHNOC: None known HHNOC: None known

Label elements



DANGER

Flammable liquid and vapor
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Causes skin irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness



Suspected of causing cancer
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
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; Keep container tightly closed; Ground/bond container and receiving equipment; Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilation and lighting) equipment; Use only non-sparking tools; Take precautionary measures against static discharge; 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 (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower; If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention; IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention; Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse; In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, or foam for extinction; Collect spillage; Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed; Keep cool; Store locked up; Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Name	CASRN	Concentration
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	80-90
Benzene, trimethyl-	25551-13-7	3-5
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, heavy aromatic	64742-94-5	1-3
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1-3
Cumene	98-82-8	<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: If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek 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: First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek immediate 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: While significant vapor concentrations are not likely, high concentrations can cause minor respiratory irritation, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Ingestion can cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhea, and vomiting.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

NFPA 704: National Fire Protection Association

Health: 1 Flammability: 2 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: 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.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of sulfur, nitrogen or phosphorus may also be formed.

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. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

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: 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. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. 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.

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. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. 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. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). 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. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling or processing this material. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. 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. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

"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. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

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
Stoddard solvent	TWA-8hr: 100 ppm	TWA-8hr: 500 ppm TWA-8hr: 2900 mg/m ³	TWA-8hr: 100 ppm (VLE-PPT) TWA-8hr: 523 mg/m ³ (VLE-PPT) STEL: 200 ppm (PPT-CT) STEL: 1050 mg/m ³ (PPT-CT)	---
Benzene, trimethyl-	TWA-8hr: 25 ppm	---	TWA-8hr: 25 ppm (VLE-PPT) TWA-8hr: 125 mg/m ³ (VLE-PPT) STEL: 35 ppm (PPT-CT) STEL: 170 mg/m ³ (PPT-CT)	---
Ethylbenzene	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm	TWA-8hr: 100 ppm TWA-8hr: 435 mg/m ³ Carcinogen	TWA-8hr: 100 ppm (VLE-PPT) TWA-8hr: 435 mg/m ³ (VLE-PPT) STEL: 125 ppm (PPT-CT) STEL: 545 mg/m ³ (PPT-CT)	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm Skin
Cumene	TWA-8hr: 50 ppm	TWA-8hr: 50 ppm TWA-8hr: 245 mg/m ³ Carcinogen Skin	TWA-8hr: 50 ppm (VLE-PPT) TWA-8hr: 245 mg/m ³ (VLE-PPT) STEL: 75 ppm (PPT-CT) STEL: 365 mg/m ³ (PPT-CT) Skin	---

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
Ethylbenzene	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine: 0.15 g/g creatinine (end of shift)	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine: 0.7 mg/g creatinine (end of shift at end of work week) Ethylbenzene in exhaled air: (not critical)

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

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 that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin/Hand Protection: 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: Nitrile 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: Brown	Flash Point: 106 °F / 41 °C
Physical Form: Liquid	Test Method: Tag Closed Cup (TCC), ASTM D56
Odor: Solvent	Initial Boiling Point/Range: 302 °F / 150 °C
Odor Threshold: No data	Vapor Pressure: No data
pH: Not applicable	Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow): No data
Vapor Density (air=1): >1	Melting/Freezing Point: -94 °F / -70 °C
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air): 6.0	Auto-ignition Temperature: No data
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air): 0.9	Decomposition Temperature: No data
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): No data	Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.8 @ 60°F (15.6°C)
Particle Size: Not applicable	Bulk Density: 6.68 lbs/gal
Percent Volatile: 2.68%	Viscosity: No data
Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable	Pour Point: No data
Solubility in Water: Negligible	

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: strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products: Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on Toxicological Effects

Substance / Mixture

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Unlikely to be harmful		> 20 mg/L (vapor, 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.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes mild eye irritation.

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. Based on component information

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

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

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: 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

Ethylbenzene

Carcinogenicity: Rats and mice exposed to 0, 75, 250, or 750 ppm ethyl benzene in a two year inhalation study demonstrated limited evidence of kidney, liver, and lung cancer. Ethyl benzene has been listed as a possible human carcinogen by IARC.

Target Organ(s): In rats and mice exposed to 0, 75, 250, or 750 ppm ethyl benzene in a two year inhalation study there was mild damage to the kidney (tubular hyperplasia), liver (eosinophilic foci, hypertrophy, necrosis), lung (alveolar epithelium metaplasia), thyroid (hyperplasia), thyroid (hyperplasia) and pituitary (hyperplasia). In animal models (particularly rats), ethyl benzene affects the auditory function mainly in the cochlear mid-frequency range and ototoxicity was observed after combined exposure to noise and ethyl benzene. There is no evidence of either ethyl benzene-induced hearing losses or ototoxicity with combined exposure to ethyl benzene and noise in workers.

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.

Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

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.

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: The hydrocarbons in this material are not readily biodegradable but are regarded as inherently biodegradable since their hydrocarbon components can be degraded by microorganisms.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Hydrocarbon constituents of kerosine show measured or predicted Log Kow values ranging from 3 to 6 and above and therefore would be regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate. In practice, metabolic processes may reduce bioconcentration.

Mobility in Soil: On release to water, hydrocarbons will float on the surface and since they are sparingly soluble, the only significant loss is volatilization to air. It is possible that some of the higher molecular weight hydrocarbons will be adsorbed on sediment. Biodegradation in water is a minor loss process. In air, these hydrocarbons are photodegraded by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with half lives varying from 0.1 to 0.7 days.

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 not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it would likely be identified as a federally regulated RCRA hazardous waste for the following 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: Not regulated

UN proper shipping name: Consumer Commodity

Transport hazard class(es): None

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
Ethylbenzene	1-3	0.1%
Cumene	<1	1.0%

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 does not contain any chemicals with CERCLA Reportable Quantities.

California Proposition 65

 **WARNING.** This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylbenzene (CASRN 100-41-4) which is 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:
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06-Feb-2019	08-Nov-2016	830320	FINAL
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Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:

Identified Hazards (Section 2); Precautionary Statement(s) (Section 2); Personal Protective Equipment (Section 8); Toxicological (Section 11); Regulatory information (Section 15)

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
- P233 - Keep container tightly closed
- P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
- P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment
- P242 - Use only non-sparking tools
- P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge
- 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
- P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
- P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
- P308 + P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
- P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
- P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam to extinguish
- P391 - Collect spillage
- P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
- P235 - Keep cool
- P405 - Store locked up
- 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)

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