

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

CITGO CITGEAR® MGW-OGL



## Section 1. Identification

<b>GHS product identifier</b>	: CITGO CITGEAR® MGW-OGL
<b>Synonyms</b>	: Industrial gear oil
<b>Code</b>	: 631056001
<b>MSDS #</b>	: 631056001
<b>Supplier's details</b>	: CITGO Petroleum Corporation P.O. Box 4689 Houston, TX 77210 sdsvend@citgo.com
<b>Emergency telephone number</b>	: Technical Contact: (800) 248-4684 Medical Emergency: (832) 486-4700 CHEMTREC Emergency: (800) 424-9300 (United States Only)

## Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>OSHA/HCS status</b>	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
<b>Classification of the substance or mixture</b>	: SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 CARCINOGENICITY: INHALATION - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) [Narcotic effects] - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) [nervous system] - Category 2

### GHS label elements

#### **Hazard pictograms**



#### **Signal word**

: Warning

#### **Hazard statements**

: Causes skin irritation.  
Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled.  
May cause drowsiness and dizziness.  
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (nervous system)

### Precautionary statements

#### **General**

: Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. May be harmful if swallowed. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Keep out of reach of children.

#### **Prevention**

: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe vapor. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

#### **Response**

: Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.

#### **Storage**

: Store locked up.

#### **Disposal**

: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture  
**Other means of identification** : Industrial gear oil

### CAS number/other identifiers

**CAS number** : Not applicable.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Asphalt (petroleum)	30 - 60	8052-42-4
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	15 - 40	64742-47-8
C9-C15 Cycloalkanes (I)	10 - 30	**
Benzene, ethenyl-, polymer with 1,3-butadiene	5 - 10	9003-55-8
Nonane	0.5 - 1.5	111-84-2

\* = Various    \*\* = Mixture    \*\*\* = Proprietary

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to process variation.

**Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.**

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that gas or vapor is still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat intoxications as hydrogen sulfide exposures.
- Specific treatments** : Treat symptomatically and supportively.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that gas or vapor is still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
sulfur oxides  
phosphorus oxides

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

**For emergency responders :** If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

**Environmental precautions :** Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

**Small spill :** Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

**Large spill :** Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

**Protective measures :** Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene :** Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities :** Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

**Bulk Storage Conditions:** Maintain all storage tanks in accordance with applicable regulations. Use necessary controls to monitor tank inventories. Inspect all storage tanks on a periodic basis. Test tanks and associated piping for tightness. Maintain the automatic leak detection devices to assure proper working condition.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Asphalt (petroleum)	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States).</b> TWA: 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).</b> TWA: 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as benzene soluble aerosol) 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction
C9-C15 Cycloalkanes (I)	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours.
Nonane	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States).</b> TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. Form: (Methylcyclohexane) <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).</b> TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1050 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

**Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

**Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, vapor controls, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

**Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Eye/face protection** : Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: Splash goggles. Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. chemical splash goggles. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

### Skin protection

**Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers.

**Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

**Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

**Respiratory protection** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied-air respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid. [Viscous liquid.]
Color	: Black.
Odor	: Petroleum.
pH	: Not available.
Boiling point	: Not available.
Flash point	: Open cup: 168°C (334.4°F) [Cleveland. (Minimum)]
Evaporation rate	: <1 (butyl acetate = 1)
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Not available.
Vapor pressure	: <0.13 kPa (<1 mm Hg) [room temperature]
Vapor density	: >1 [Air = 1]
Relative density	: 0.93
Density lbs/gal	: Estimated 7.75 lbs/gal
Gravity, °API	: Estimated 21 @ 60 F
Solubility	: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
Viscosity	: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 12 cm <sup>2</sup> /s (1200 cSt)
Viscosity SUS	: Estimated 6000 SUS @104 F

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s).
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: No specific data.
Incompatible materials	: No specific data.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Asphalt (petroleum)	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
Nonane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	3200 ppm	4 hours

Conclusion/Summary	: <b>Asphalt:</b> Asphalt fumes have been associated with eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation. <b>Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:</b> Mineral spirits have produced slight to moderate skin irritation particularly with evaporation from the skin is prevented. Animal studies have demonstrated that mineral spirits produced mild respiratory tract irritation at elevated concentrations. The most common effects observed in repeated dose animal studies with mineral spirits are kidney changes that are consistent with an alpha
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## Section 11. Toxicological information

2u-globulin- mediated process that is not regarded as relevant to humans. Certain studies have reported effects in the liver as well as hematological or urine chemistry changes. Abuse of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest. In certain repeated dose animal studies have changes were reported in behavior, neurochemistry and sensory evoked potentials which may be irreversible. Repeated exposure to elevated concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents can produce a variety of transient CNS effects (e.g., dizziness, headache, narcosis, etc).

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Benzene, ethenyl-, polymer with 1,3-butadiene Nonane	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Pig	-	24 hours 250 microliters	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rat	-	96 hours 300 microliters	-

**Skin** : No additional information.

**Eyes** : No additional information.

**Respiratory** : No additional information.

### Sensitization

**Skin** : No additional information.

**Respiratory** : No additional information.

### Mutagenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : No additional information.

### Carcinogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : **Asphalt**: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of extracts of steam-refined bitumens, air refined bitumens and pooled mixtures of steam- and air-refined bitumens in experimental animals. Further, IARC has determined that there is limited evidence for the carcinogenicity of undiluted steam-refined bitumens in experimental animals. Also, IARC determined that there is inadequate evidence that bitumens alone are carcinogenic to humans.

### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Asphalt (petroleum)	-	2B	-
Benzene, ethenyl-, polymer with 1,3-butadiene	-	3	-

### Reproductive toxicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : No additional information.

### Teratogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : No additional information.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
Nonane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
C9-C15 Cycloalkanes (I)	Category 2	Not determined	nervous system

### Aspiration hazard

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Result
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
C9-C15 Cycloalkanes (I)	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Nonane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

### Potential acute health effects

<b>Eye contact</b>	: Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
<b>Skin contact</b>	: Causes skin irritation.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

<b>Eye contact</b>	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness
<b>Skin contact</b>	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
<b>Ingestion</b>	: No specific data.

### Potential chronic health effects

<b>General</b>	: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	: Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Teratogenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Developmental effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Fertility effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Acute LC50 2200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	4 days
	Acute LC50 2600 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	4 days
	Acute LC50 2900 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Persistence and degradability



## Section 12. Ecological information

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Nonane	5.65	105	low

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.





**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

**RCRA classification** : D018

## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
<b>UN number</b>	UN 1268	UN3082	UN3082
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Tars, Liquid (Petroleum Asphalt Cutback) (Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light, nonane)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light, nonane)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light, nonane)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Combustible liquid.	9  	9  
<b>Packing group</b>	III	III	III
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	No.	Yes.	Yes.
<b>Additional information</b>	-	-	-

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

## Section 14. Transport information

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

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **TSCA 12(b) one-time export**: nonane  
**United States inventory (TSCA 8b)**: All components are listed or exempted.  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 307**: Naphthalene; Ethylbenzene; toluene; Benzene  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 311**: Naphthalene; Ethylbenzene; toluene; Benzene; hydrogen sulphide; Xylene  
 This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

### SARA 302/304

#### Composition/information on ingredients

**SARA 304 RQ** : Not applicable.

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** : Immediate (acute) health hazard  
 Delayed (chronic) health hazard

#### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Asphalt (petroleum)	<50	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	<30	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
C9-C15 Cycloalkanes (I)	<20	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Benzene, ethenyl-, polymer with 1, 3-butadiene	<10	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Nonane	<2	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.

### State regulations

**Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: NONANE; MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM EXTRACTS, HEAVY PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE SOLVENT; ASPHALT FUMES

**New York** : None of the components are listed.

**New Jersey** : The following components are listed: NONANE; MINERAL OIL (UNTREATED and MILDLY TREATED); ASPHALT; ASPHALT (TYPICAL)

**Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: NONANE; ASPHALT

### California Prop. 65

**WARNING:** This product contains less than 0.1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

**WARNING:** This product contains less than 1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Ingredient name	%	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level

## Section 15. Regulatory information

Cumene	<0.01	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
Naphthalene	<0.001	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Ethylbenzene	<0.001	Yes.	No.	41 µg/day (ingestion) 54 µg/day (inhalation)	No.
toluene	<0.0001	No.	Yes.	No.	7000 µg/day (ingestion)
Benzene	<0.0001	Yes.	Yes.	6.4 µg/day (ingestion) 13 µg/day (inhalation)	24 µg/day (ingestion) 49 µg/day (inhalation)

### International regulations

#### International lists

- : **Australia inventory (AICS)**: All components are listed or exempted.
- : **China inventory (IECSC)**: All components are listed or exempted.
- : **Japan inventory**: Not determined.
- : **Korea inventory**: All components are listed or exempted.
- : **Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register)**: Not determined.
- : **New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)**: All components are listed or exempted.
- : **Philippines inventory (PICCS)**: All components are listed or exempted.
- : **Taiwan inventory (CSNN)**: Not determined.

#### Canada inventory

- : All components are listed or exempted.

#### EU Inventory

- : All components are listed or exempted.

#### WHMIS (Canada)

- : Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
- : Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

## Section 16. Other information

### National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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### History

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 12/17/2014.

### Key to abbreviations

- : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- : BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- : GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- : IATA = International Air Transport Association
- : IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- : IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- : LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- : MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- : UN = United Nations

### Notice to reader

## Section 16. Other information

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