SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: DZL-PEP Arctic with AAT
PRODUCT IDENTIFIER CODE(S): 106375
PRODUCT RECOMMENDED/INTENDED USE: Fuel Additive and Stabilizer
MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER: Texas Refinery Corp.
ADDRESS: 500 Airport Drive, Mansfield, TX 76063
GENERAL INFORMATION: 817-332-1161
24 HR. EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification(s):

Health	Physical	Environmental
STOT, Single Exposure- Category 3 (Narcotic Effects) Aspiration- Category 2 Carcinogen- Category 2	Combustible Liquid- Category 4	No known environmental hazards.

GHS Label:

Pictogram(s): 	
Signal Word: **Warning!** ***Hazard Statements:*** Combustible liquid. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways. Contains an ingredient(s) that is suspected of causing cancer (naphthalene, ethylbenzene).	***Precautionary Statements:*** Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing vapors. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces- No smoking. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from strong oxidizers. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store at temperatures not exceeding 120°F (49°C). Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all federal, state and local regulations. ***Response:*** **FIRST AID: IF IN EYES:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists get medical attention. **IF SKIN IRRITATION OCCURS:** Remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation persists get medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. **IF SWALLOWED:** Do NOT induce vomiting. Get immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **IF INHALED:** Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing stops, give artificial respiration. **IN CASE OF FIRE:** Use CO_2, foam or dry chemical for extinction.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS Number	Weight %
Aromatic hydrocarbons (C8-C9, C10, C11-C14)	N/A	50-55
Petroleum naphtha	64742-94-5	15-25
Naphthalene	91-20-3	5.0-6.0
1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	2.5-4.5

1,2,3- Trimethylbenzene	526-73-8	2.5-4.5
1,3,5- Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	1.0-1.5
2-ethylhexanol	104-76-7	4.0-6.5
Alkylphenol	Not determined	1.5-3.0
Xylene	1330-20-7	1.0-1.5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1.0-1.5

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

PRINCIPAL ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Eyes, Skin and Inhalation
EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE (ACUTE AND CHRONIC): Excessive exposure may result in mild eye, skin or respiratory irritation. Ingestion may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal lining and/or tract, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and/or abdominal pain. If swallowed this product may be aspirated into the lungs causing chemical pneumonia, pulmonary edema and/or pulmonary injury. May cause central nervous system depression.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists get medical attention.
IF SKIN IRRITATION OCCURS: Remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation persists get medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Get immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing stops, give artificial respiration.
MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE: None known.
NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: None.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA RATINGS: HEALTH: 1 FLAMMABILITY: 2 REACTIVITY: 0
LOWER EXPLOSION LIMIT/UPPER EXPLOSION LIMIT: Not determined.
OSHA FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: Class IIIA Combustible Liquid.
SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use alcohol foam, dry chemical or CO_2; water fog can be used to keep containers cool.
UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Use air-supplied breathing equipment for enclosed areas. Cool exposed containers with water spray. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering environment.
PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS: Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots and a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Vapors may travel along the ground a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Container may rupture upon heating. Vapors may cause a flash fire or ignite explosively. Prevent buildup of vapors or gases to explosive concentrations. Water may cause splattering. A solid stream of water will spread the burning material. Material creates a special hazard because it floats on water.
COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, fumes and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds may be evolved from combustion and/or thermal decomposition.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PROTECTION: Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when cleaning up spills (See Section 8). Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry.
PROCEDURES: Shut off sources of ignition. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Shut off source of leak if safe to do so. Small spills: Take up with appropriate non-combustible absorbent material and place into appropriate container(s) for later disposal. Large spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill and contain spill to prevent it entering sewers and water courses and for later disposal. Recover free liquid; spread absorbent in spill area; pick up and place in containers, and dispose of in accordance with Federal, State and/or Local regulations. Do not flush to sewer or waterways. Prevent release into the environment if possible. Refer to Section 15 for spill/release reporting information.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing vapors. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces- No smoking. Do not eat, drink or

smoke when using this product. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapor. No bare lights. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. All efforts should be made to prevent any leaks or spills.
STORAGE: Keep container tightly closed. Keep only in the original container. Keep away from strong oxidizers. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep out of direct sunlight. Store locked up. Store at temperatures not exceeding 120°F (49°C).
WARNING: Empty containers may contain toxic, flammable and explosive residue (liquid or vapors) and may be dangerous. DO NOT Pressurize, Cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Material should be handled in enclosed vessels and equipment, in which case general (mechanical) room ventilation should be sufficient. Local exhaust ventilation should be used at points where dust, mist, vapors or gases can escape into the room air. Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. Mechanical ventilation or local exhaust ventilation is required.
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Wear personal protective equipment as follows:
EYE/FACE PROTECTION: Safety Glasses with side shields or goggles if splashing could occur.
SKIN PROTECTION: Use nitrile, neoprene or viton chemical resistant gloves. Use good industrial hygiene practices. In case of skin contact, wash hands and arms with soap and water. Wear apron or protective clothing in case of contact. Do not wear rings, watches or similar apparel that could entrap the material. Gloves, coveralls, apron boots as necessary to minimize contact.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Not required under normal conditions of use. If exposure limits are exceeded, NIOSH approved respiratory protection should be worn for mist. Use respirator with an organic vapor cartridge if exposure limit is exceeded. Use self-contained breathing apparatus for entry into confined space, for other poorly ventilated areas and for large spill clean-up sites. Use respirator with a combination organic vapor and dust/mist cartridge. A respiratory protection program compliant with all applicable regulations must be followed whenever workplace conditions require the use of a respirator. Under normal use conditions, a respirator is not usually required. Use appropriate respiratory protection if exposure to dust particles, mist or vapors is likely.
HYGIENE MEASURES: Observe good personal hygiene practices. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:

COMPONENT	PEL:	TLV:
Aromatic hydrocarbons (C8-C9, C10, C11-C14)	Not established	Not established
Petroleum naphtha	5 mg/m^3	5 mg/m^3
Naphthalene	10 ppm	10 ppm
1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene	25 ppm	25 ppm
1,2,3- Trimethylbenzene	25 ppm	25 ppm
1,3,5- Trimethylbenzene	25 ppm	25 ppm
2-ethylhexanol	Not established	Not established
Xylene	100 ppm	100 ppm
Ethyl benzene	100 ppm	100 ppm

BIOLOGICAL LIMIT VALUES:

Chemical Name	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Xylene (Methylhippuric acids: Sampling Time: End of shift.)	1.5 g/g (Creatinine in urine)	ACGIH BEI (03 2013)
Ethyl benzene (Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid: Sampling Time: End of Shift.)	0.15 g/g (Creatinine in urine)	ACGIH BEI (02 2014)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE (Color and physical state): Light Amber Liquid
ODOR: Mild petroleum odor
ODOR THRESHOLD: Not determined

pH: Not determined
MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT: Not determined
BOILING POINT (^{O}F/C): > 300/149
FLASH POINT (^{O}F/C): 145/62.8 (PMCC)
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not determined
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not determined
EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1): < 1.0
FLAMMABILITY: GHS Combustible Liquid, Category 4. OSHA Class IIIA Combustible Liquid.
UPPER/LOWER FLAMMABILITY OR EXPLOSIVE LIMITS: Not determined.
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg): <1.0 @ 100°F
VAPOR DENSITY (Air = 1): > 1.0
SOLUBILITY (ies) in Water: Negligible.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H_2O = 1): 0.90
KINEMATIC VISCOSITY (mm^2/s) = 4.00 @ 40°C
PARTITION COEFFICIENT (n-octanol/water): Not determined
PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME (VOC's): < 70.0%

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: This material is considered to be stable under specified conditions of use, shipment and storage.
INCOMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER MATERIALS: Strong oxidizing agents.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces and any sources of ignition. Keep out of direct sunlight.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, fumes and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds may be evolved from combustion and/or thermal decomposition.
HAZARDOUS REACTION/ POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY VALUES: There is no data available for this product as a whole.
Aromatic hydrocarbons:
Oral LD_{50} (Rat) = No data available
Dermal LD_{50} (Rat) = No data available
Inhalation LC_{50} (Rat) = 18 mg/L;4H
Petroleum naphtha:
Oral LD_{50} (Rat) = > 2000 mg/kg
Dermal LD_{50} (Rabbit) = > 2000 mg/kg
Inhalation LC_{50} (Rat) = 8500 mg/L/4 H
Naphthalene:
Oral LD_{50} (Rat) = 490 mg/kg
Dermal LD_{50} (Rabbit) = 20,001 mg/kg
Inhalation LC_{50} (Vapor) (Rat) = 170 ppm/4 H
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers):
Oral LD_{50} (Rat) = 5000 mg/kg
Dermal LD_{50} (Rabbit) = >3160 mg/kg
Inhalation LC_{50} (Vapor) (Rat) = 10.2-18 mg/L;4H
2-Ethylhexanol:
Oral LD_{50} (Rat) = 3290 mg/kg
Dermal LD_{50} (Rat) = > 3000 mg/kg
Inhalation LC_{50} (Rat) = 1.2 mg/L/6H
IRRITANT EFFECT ON THE SKIN: No data available. Prolonged or repeated skin contact as from clothing wet with material may cause dermatitis. Symptoms include redness, edema, drying and cracking o the skin. Not classified as a primary skin irritant.
IRRITANT EFFECT ON THE EYES: No data available. Contact with eyes may cause irritation. Not classified as a primary eye irritant.
SENSITIZATION: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer as a whole.
Petroleum naphtha: Classification: Not a skin sensitizer (Literature)
2-Ethylhexanol: Classification: Not a skin sensitizer (Literature)
Mineral Oil: Classification: Not a skin sensitizer (Read across)

Xylene: Classification: Not a skin sensitizer (Literature)
MUTAGENICITY: Not classified.
2-Ethylhexanol: This material has not exhibited mutagenic or genotoxic potential in laboratory tests.
Naphthalene: Naphthalene has caused mutagenic effects in in-vitro studies with metabolic activation. However, in-vivo studies do not show evidence of germ cell mutagenicity.
Alkyl phenol: The Ames Salmonella test for mutagenicity was negative for this component.
Xylene: This material has not exhibited mutagenic or genotoxic potential in laboratory tests.
CARCINOGENICITY: The mineral oils in this product have been severely refined and are not considered carcinogenic. The oil has been demonstrated to contain less than 3% extractables by the IP-346 test. A two-year National Toxicology Program (NTP) study found an increased incidence of nasal tumors in rats exposed to naphthalene by inhalation. In mice similarly exposed, increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas were observed. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified naphthalene as a Group 2B Carcinogen- Possibly carcinogenic to humans. A National Toxicology Program (NTP) study found an increased incidence of renal tubule neoplasms in male and female rats exposed to ethylbenzene by inhalation for two years. In male and female mice similarly exposed, increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar neoplasms, and hepatocellular neoplasms, respectively, were observed. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified ethylbenzene as a Group 2B Carcinogen- Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
REPROTOXICITY/TERATOGENICITY: Not classified.
2-Ethylhexanol: No evidence of adverse effects were found in a developmental toxicity study of 2-ethylhexanol in rats. Doses up to 3 ml/kg applied to the skin during the most critical part of the gestation period produced evidence of toxicity to mothers, but no evidence of injury in the developing offspring. In a previous study, birth defects were observed by oral administration, an unlikely route of exposure in the workplace.
Xylene: Xylene is fetotoxic in rats and rabbits in the absence of maternal toxicity.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)- Single Exposure: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. If material is misted or if vapors are generated from heating, exposure may cause irritation of mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract.
Petroleum naphtha: Narcotic effect.
Xylene: Respiratory tract irritation. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Ethylbenzene: Nose, throat and lung irritant. Other effects: Central nervous system.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)- Repeated Exposure: Not classified.
Petroleum naphtha: Repeated overexposure to petroleum naphtha can cause nervous system damage.
2-Ethylhexanol: Repeated overexposure may result in liver and kidney damage. A 14-day dermal toxicity study of 2-ethylhexanol in rats showed blood effects, decreased spleen weight and decreased triglycerides. Unknown: Target Organ(s): Blood, liver, spleen, kidney.
Naphthalene: Repeated overexposure to naphthalene may cause cataracts. Repeated overexposure to naphthalene may cause destruction of red blood cells with anemia, fever, jaundice and kidney and liver damage.
Xylene: Xylene has been found to cause cardiac, liver and kidney effects, anemia and eye damage in laboratory animals. Prolonged and repeated inhalation of hydrocarbon solvents such as xylene can cause chronic neurological disturbances. Chronic exposure to xylene has been shown to cause hearing loss in experimental animals. Unknown: Target Organ(s): Central nervous system, hearing.
FURTHER INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGY: Material can be aspirated into the lungs during the act of swallowing or vomiting. This could result in severe injury to the lungs and death. Ingestion can cause central nervous system effects such as headache, dizziness, drowsiness and generalized weakness. Swallowing material may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal lining, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain. Repeated exposure to petroleum naphtha can cause central nervous system damage. High concentrations may cause headaches, dizziness, nausea, behavioral changes, weakness, drowsiness and stupor.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY: Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products (LL/EL/IL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).
Toxicity to fish (acute toxicity) Remarks: Expected to be practically nontoxic.
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (acute toxicity): Remarks: Expected to be practically nontoxic.
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to algae (acute toxicity): Remarks: Expected to be practically nontoxic.
LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to fish (chronic toxicity): Remarks: NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 10 - ≤ 100 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (chronic toxicity): NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 10 - ≤ 100 mg/l
Toxicity to bacteria (acute toxicity): Remarks: Expected to be practically nontoxic.

	LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Petroleum naphtha:	LC_{50} (Rainbow trout): 2 mg/L;4d
	EC_{50} (Daphnia magna): 3 mg/L;2d
	EC_{50} (Green algae): 1.1 mg/L;4d
2-Ethylhexanol:	LC_{50} (Fathead minnow): 28.2 mg/L;4d
	LC_{50} (Golden orfe): 17.1 mg/L;4d
	NOEC (Golden orfe): 14 mg/L;4d
	EC_{50} (Daphnia magna): 39 mg/L;2d
	EC_{50} (Green algae): 16.6 mg/L;3d
	EC_{50} (Pseudomonas putida): 540 mg/L;0.1d
	EC_{50} (Sludge): >100 mg/L;0.5d
1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene:	LC_{50} (Fathead minnow): 7.72 mg/L;4d
	EC_{50} (Daphnia magna): 3.6 mg/L;2d
1,3,5- Trimethylbenzene:	EC_{50} (Daphnia magna): 6 mg/L;2d
	EC_{50} (Green algae): 25 mg/L;2d
Xylene:	LC_{50} (Fathead minnow): 13.4 mg/L;4d
	LC_{50} (Rainbow trout): 2.6 mg/L;4d
	LC_{50} (Rainbow trout): > 1.3 mg/L;56d
	NOEC (Rainbow trout): > 1.3 mg/L;56d
	EC_{50} (Ceriodaphnia dubia): > 1.17 mg/L;7d
	EC_{50} (Daphnia magna): 3.82 mg/L;2d
	EC_{50} (Daphnia magna): > 0.96 mg/L;7d
	NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia): 1.17 mg/L;7d
	NOEC (Daphnia magna): 0.96 mg/L;7d
	EC_{50} (Daphnia magna): > 1.57 mg/L;21d
	NOEC (Daphnia magna): 1.57 mg/L;21d
	EC_{50} (Algae): 4.36 mg/L;3d
	LD_{50} (Bacteria): > 100mg/L;0.1d
Ethylbenzene:	LC_{50} (Rainbow trout): 4.2 mg/L;96H
	LC_{50} (Not reported): 5.1 mg/L;96H
	NOEC (Not reported): 3.3 mg/L;96H
	EC_{50} (Ceriodaphnia dubia): 3.6 mg/L;7d
	EC_{50} (Daphnia magna): 1.8 mg/L;2d
	EC_{50} (Mysidopsis Bahia): 2.6 mg/L;4d
	NOEC (Daphnia magna): 1 mg/L;7d
	NOEC (Mysidopsis Bahia): 1 mg/L;4d
	EC_{50} (Green algae): 3.6 mg/L;96H
	NOEC (Green algae): 3.4 mg/L;96H
	NOEC (Algae): 4.5 mg/L;96H
	EC_{50} (Algae): 7.7 mg/L;96H

Aromatic hydrocarbons (C8-C9, C10, C11-C14): Constituents of this type of aromatic solvent are expected to partition between air, water and soil.

INFORMATION ON ELIMINATION (PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY)

BIODEGRADABILITY: Aromatic hydrocarbons (C8-C9, C10, C11-C14): Expected to biodegrade.
Petroleum naphtha: OECD TG 301 F, 58%, 28 d, Not readily biodegradable
2-Ethylhexanol: OECD TG 302 B, 95%, 5d, Readily biodegradable
OECD TG 301 C, 100%, 14d, Readily biodegradable
Xylene: OECD TG 301 C, 100%, 28d, Readily Biodegradable
Ethylbenzene: Miscellaneous, 79%, 28d, Readily biodegradable

BIOACCUMULATION: No data available. Bioaccumulation is not expected to be significant.

BIOCONCENTRATION FACTOR (BCF): 2-Ethylhexanol: 25.35 (Calculated)
Xylene: 23.99 (Measured)
Ethylbenzene: 1 (Measured)

PARTITION COEFFICIENT (n-octanol/water) (Log Kow): 2-Ethylhexanol: Log Kow: 2.9 (Measured)
1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene: Log Kow: 3.63 (Calculated)
Xylene: Log Kow: 3.15 (Measured)
Ethylbenzene: Log Kow: 1.75 (Calculated), 3.6 (Measured)

MOBILITY: 2-Ethylhexanol: Soil: 1.42

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS: No data available

FURTHER INFORMATION ON ECOLOGY: Do not allow to contaminate the soil, waterways or waste water.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

PROCEDURES: Local, state and federal disposal for hazardous materials must be followed.
CONTAINER CLEANING AND DISPOSAL: "Empty" Container Warning: "Empty" containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT Pressurize, Cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, spark, static electricity or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT) NON-BULK SHIPPING DESCRIPTION: Non-hazardous per DOT Exception 49 CFR 173.150 (f)
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT) BULK SHIPPING DESCRIPTION: NA1993, Combustible Liquid, N.O.S. (Contains Petroleum naphtha, Trimethylbenzene, Xylene), III
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMDG) SHIPPING DESCRIPTION: Non-regulated material.
FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION: Petroleum, Lubricating Oil (NMFC 155250 SUB 2 CLASS 65)

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA): All hazardous components of this product are listed on or exempted from the TSCA inventory.
CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA): If spilled into waters of the U.S., this product may be reportable under the Clean Water Act.
CLEAN AIR ACT (CAA): This product is not considered a hazardous substance under the Clean Air Act.
CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 707, Subpart D): Naphthalene, CAS# 91-20-3, Reportable Quantity: 100 lbs. Xylene, CAS# 1330-20-7, Reportable Quantity: 100 lbs, Ethylbenzene, CAS# 100-41-4, Reportable Quantity: 1000 lbs.
SARA 311 Classifications: Fire Hazard, Immediate (Acute) Health Hazards, Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazards.
SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances: None present or none present in regulated quantities.
SARA 304 Emergency Release Notification: Naphthalene, CAS# 91-20-3, Maximum 5.0% wt., Reportable Quantity: 100 lbs. Xylene, CAS# 1330-20-7, Maximum 3.0%, Reportable Quantity: 100 lbs. Ethylbenzene, CAS# 100-41-4, Maximum 1.5%, Reportable Quantity: 1000 lbs.
THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TOXIC CHEMICAL(S) SUBJECT TO REPORTING REQUIRMENTS OF SARA SECTION 313 (40 CFR 372):

Component	CAS Number	Maximum %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	6.0
1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	4.5
Xylene	1330-20-7	3.0
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1.5

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING CHEMICAL(S) KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER, BIRTH DEFECTS OR REPRODUCTIVE HARM:

Component	CAS Number	Maximum %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	6.0
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1.5

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

REVISION INDICATOR: New SDS compliant with GHS and OSHA.
DATE OF REVISION: 08/07/2017
SUPERSEDES: 05/11/2017

DISCLAIMER: THIS INFORMATION IS BEING SUPPLIED TO YOU UNDER OSHA "RIGHT TO KNOW" REGULATION 29 CFR 1910.1200 AND IS OFFERED IN GOOD FAITH. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BASED ON THE DATA AVAILABLE TO US AND IS BELIEVED TO BE TRUE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE. TEXAS REFINERY CORP. MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, REGARDING THE ACCURACY OF THIS DATA, THE HAZARDS CONNECTED WITH THE USE OF THE MATERIAL, OR THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE THEREOF. TEXAS REFINERY CORP. MAKES NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, CONCERNING THE SAFE USE OF THIS MATERIAL IN YOUR PROCESS OR IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES.TEXAS REFINERY CORP. ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE OR INJURY FROM THE USE OF THE PRODUCT DESCRIBED HEREIN.