MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date Issued: 04/25/2008
MSDS No: BWHSO
Date-Revised: 05/05/2008
Revision No: 1

BLANKET WASH HSO (DAYTONA)

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: BLANKET WASH HSO (DAYTONA)
PRODUCT CODE: BWHSO
ALTERNATE TRADE NAME(S): BLANKET WASH HSO

MANUFACTURER

Tarr, LLC
P.O. Box 12570
Portland OR 97212
Service Number: 503-288-5294

24 HR. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

CHEMTREC (US Transportation) :(800) 424 - 9300
CANUTEC (Canadian Transportation) :(613) 996 - 6666

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE: Clear, water-white liquid.

IMMEDIATE CONCERNS: DANGER! Flammable liquid and vapor. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. May cause eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation. May cause asphyxiation, or lung injury if inhaled or swallowed. Can cause central nervous system depression. Can be absorbed by the skin.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES: Liquid is moderately irritating to the eyes. High vapor concentrations may also be irritating. Direct contact with the liquid or exposure to its vapors or mists may cause stinging, tearing, redness.

SKIN: Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatits (rash). Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, and other skin damage.

INGESTION: May cause gastric upset. Ingestion may cause headache, dizziness, fatigue, and central nervous system depression. Liquid is moderately toxic and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of product may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing) of vomitus into the lungs must be avoided as even small quantities may result in aspir. pneumonitis. Serious lung damage and possibly fatal chemical pneumonia (chemical pneumonitis) can develop if this occurs. May cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Significant exposure may result in unconsciousness and death.

INHALATION: Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing this material may be harmful. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits. Vapors may be irritating to the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

ACUTE TOXICITY: Irritation as noted above. Early to moderate CNS depression may be evidenced by giddiness, headache, dizziness, and nausea; in extreme cases, unconsciousness and death may occur. Aspiration pneumonitis may be evidenced by coughing, labored breathing and cyanosis (bluish skin). Liver damage may be evidenced by loss of appetite, jaundice and sometimes pain in the upper abdomen on the right side.

CARCINOGENICITY: Toluene is not known to be mutagenic or carcinogenic. However, the available human and experimental data are limited and insufficient to assess carcinogenic potential. Toluene is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. Intentional abuse of toluene vapors has been linked to damage of brain, liver, kidney and to death. Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy clearly indicate that toluene is a developmental toxicant. Developmental toxic effects comparable to those observed in humans have been seen in lab animals but the effects were generally associated with maternal toxicity.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED: Preexisting eye, skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact, eye contact.

SENSITIZATION: While there is no evidence that industrially acceptable levels of toluene vapors (e.g., the TLV) have produced cardiac effects in humans, animal studies have shown that inhalation of high levels of toluene produced cardiac sensitization. Such sensitization may cause fatal changes in heart rhythms. This latter effect was shown to be enhanced by hypoxia or the injection of adrenalinlike agents. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations of toluene have resulted in hearing loss in laboratory rats. While the effect of solvents on the human auditory system is uncertain, solvent abusers exposed to high doses of toluene show signs of hearing loss, and occupational exposure to toluene may interact with noise in causing hearing loss in the work environment. The effects of solvents on human hearing are uncertain. Solvent abusers and noise interaction with toluene in the work environment may cause signs of hearing loss.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Wt.%	CAS
Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic	62 - 67	064742-89-8
Benzene, methyl-	23 - 28	000108-88-3
Benzene	< 0.05	000071-43-2
2-Propanol	5 - 10	000067-63-0
D-Limonene	1 - 2	005989-27-5

COMMENTS: Solvent Naphtha, light aliphatic contains n-Heptane (CAS 142-82-5) and cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7) at 1.5 % by wt. It may also contain Xylene which may contain the following constituents: ethyl benzene (CAS 100-41-4) at 1-4% by wt., Toluene (CAS 108-88-3) at less than 1% and benzene (CAS 71-43-2) at less than 0.01 % by wt..

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get immediate medical attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing/shoes. Flush skin with water for at least 15 minutes. Follow by washing with soap and water. If irritation occurs, get medical attention. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned.

INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASHPOINT AND METHOD: (19°F) to (32°F) TAG CC

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: 0.0007 to 0.127

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Established

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use regular foam, water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

EXPLOSION HAZARDS: When heated above the flash point, this material emits flammable vapors which, when mixed with air, can burn or be explosive. Fine mists or sprays may be flammable at temperatures below the flash point.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: WARNING! Flammable Liquid. Clear fire area of unprotected personnel. Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear, including a positive pressure NIOSH approved SCBA. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

WATER SPILL: Keep material out of storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways.

GENERAL PROCEDURES: Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this MSDS. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapor or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

RELEASE NOTES: Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Flammables-area.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

GENERAL PROCEDURES: Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Surfaces that are hot may ignite even liquid product in the absence of sparks or flame. Extinguish pilot lights, cigarettes and turn off other sources of ignition prior to use and until all vapors are gone.

HANDLING: Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Extinguish any naked flames. Do Not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (less than or equal to 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then less than or equal to 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Handle an open container with care in a well-ventilated area. Ventilate workplace in such a way that the Permissible Exposure Limit is not exceeded. Do not empty into drains.

STORAGE: Must be stored in a diked, well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Bulk storage tanks should be diked.

COMMENTS: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN! 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, sparks static electricity, or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

OSHA HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS (29 CFR1910.1200)							
		EXPOSURE LIMITS					
		OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV		SupplierOEL	
Chemical Name		**ppm**	**mg/m³**	**ppm**	**mg/m³**	**ppm**	**mg/m³**
Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic	**TWA**	[1]	[1]			100 [2]	400 [2]
Benzene, methyl-	**TWA**	200		50 [4]	188 [4]		
	STEL	300 [3]	[3]				
Benzene	**TWA**	1 % [5]	5 [5]	0.5 %	1.6		
	STEL			2.5	8		
2-Propanol	**TWA**	400 ppm	980 mg/m3	200 ppm	490 mg/m3	NL [6]	NL [6]
	STEL	ppm	mg/m3	400 ppm	960 mg/m3	NL	NL

OSHA TABLE COMMENTS:
1. Our supplier has adopted, as Interim Standards, the OSHA PELs that were established in 1989 and later rescinded.
2. In the absence of occupational exposure standards for this product, it is recommended that these values are adopted.
3. C = Ceiling
4. S = Skin
5. Carcinogen
6. NL = Not Listed

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide exhaust ventilation sufficient to keep the airborne concentration of this product below its exposure limits. Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental contamination.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES AND FACE: Chemical splash goggles and face shield in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. (Consult your industrial hygienist.)

SKIN: Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier). To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

RESPIRATORY: If exposure may or does exceed occupational exposure limits (Sec. 8) use a NIOSH approved respirator to prevent overexposure. In accord with 29 CFR 1910.134 use either an atmosphere-suppling respirator or an air-purifying respirator for organic vapors.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Where splashing is possible, full chemically resistant protective clothing (e.g., acid suit) and boots are required.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Use good personal hygiene when handling this product. Wash hands after use, before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet.

OTHER USE PRECAUTIONS: The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

COMMENTS: May be harmful or fatal if swallowed. May irritate body tissues. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid

ODOR: Characteristic odor.

COLOR: Clear, colorless to slightly yellow-colored liquid.

pH: Essentially neutral.

VAPOR PRESSURE: Not Determined

VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air.

BOILING POINT: (180°F) to (330°F)

FREEZING POINT: NDA = no data available.

MELTING POINT: No data available.

FLASHPOINT AND METHOD: (19°F) to (32°F) TAG CC

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Negligible

EVAPORATION RATE: Less than 1 (n-Butyl Acetate = 1)

DENSITY: 6.52

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.780 to 0.82

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong oxidizers.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE

Chemical Name	ORAL LD_{50} (rat)	DERMAL LD_{50} (rabbit)	INHALATION LC_{50} (rat)
Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic	> 2000 MG/KG Rat	> 2000 mg/kg (rat)	> 5000 ppm / 1 hour (rat)
Benzene	636 MG/KG Rat	> 14000 MG/KG Rabbit	~ 4000 (NINHL rat)

EYES: /110 (rabbit)
Notes: Draize - xylene

DERMAL LD_{50}: 5 ml/kg (rabbit)
Notes: Dermal LD50 for Xylene: about 5 ml/kg (rabbit).
Dermal LD50 for Benzene, a constituent of Toluene and Xylene: greater than 14000 mg/kg (rabbit).
Dermal LD50 for Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic: greater than 2000 mg/kg (rat).

ORAL LD_{50}: 636 mg/kg (rat)
Notes: Oral LD50 for Toluene: 636 mg/kg (rat).
Oral LD50 for Benzene, a constituent of Toluene and Xylene: 5,000 mg/kg (rat).
Oral LD50 for Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic: greater than 2000 mg/kg (rat). Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

INHALATION LC_{50}: 5000 ppm/1 hour, Rat
Notes: Inhalation LC50 for solvent naphtha, light aliphatic: greater than 5000 ppm/1 hour, Rat. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.
Benzene, a constituent of Toluene and Xylene LC50: ~ 4000 (NINHL rat)

SKIN EFFECTS: Irritating to skin.

CHRONIC: Cardiovascular system: chronic abuse of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest. Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system. Laboratory studies have shown that petroleum distillates may cause kidney, liver, or lung damage. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.

CARCINOGENICITY

IARC: Toluene is not known to be mutagenic or carcinogenic. However, the available human and experimental data are limited and insufficient to assess carcinogenic potential. Toluene is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. Intentional abuse of toluene vapors has been linked to damage of brain, liver, kidney and to death. Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy clearly indicate that toluene is a developmental toxicant. Developmental toxic effects comparable to those observed in humans have been seen in lab animals but the effects were generally associated with maternal toxicity. Contains Ethylbenzene which has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. The IARC has classified ethylbenzene as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans).

Notes: Carcinogenicity: Chronic inhalation exposure to 750 ppm ethyl benzene vapor produced increased

incidences of renal tubular hyperplasia and neoplasms (males and females) and testicular adenomas in F344/N rats and alveolar/bronchiolar (males) and hepatocellular (females) neoplasms in B6C3F1 mice.Genetic toxicology studies found ethyl benzene not to be mutagenic or clastogenic. The relevance of these effects to humans are unclear. Ethylbenzene is listed by the IARC as a Group 2B possible carcinogen. Toluene is not known to be mutagenic or carcinogenic. However, the available human and experimental data are limited and insufficient to assess carcinogenic potential. Toluene is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. Intentional abuse of toluene vapors has been linked to damage of brain, liver, kidney and to death. Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy clearly indicate that toluene is a developmental toxicant. Developmental toxic effects comparable to those observed in humans have been seen in lab animals but the effects were generally associated with maternal toxicity.

SENSITIZATION: Repeat Dose Testing: While there is no evidence that industrially acceptable levels of light hydrocarbon vapors (e.g., the occupational exposure limit) have produced cardiac effects in humans, animals studies have shown that inhalation of high levels produced cardiac sensitization. Such sensitization may cause fatal changes in heart rhythms, which was shown to be enhanced by hypoxia or the injection of adrenaline
like substances. While there is no evidence that industrially acceptable levels of toluene vapors (e.g., the TLV) have produced cardiac effects in humans, animal studies have shown that inhalation of high levels of toluene produced cardiac sensitization. Such sensitization may cause fatal changes in heart rhythms. This latter effect was shown to be enhanced by hypoxia or the injection of adrenalinlike agents. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations of toluene have resulted in hearing loss in laboratory rats. While the effect of solvents on the human auditory system is uncertain, solvent abusers exposed to high doses of toluene show signs of hearing loss, and occupational exposure to toluene may interact with noise in causing hearing loss in the work environment. The effects of solvents on human hearing are uncertain. Solvent abusers and noise interaction with toluene in the work environment may cause signs of hearing loss.

REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS: Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans.

TARGET ORGANS: The effects of solvents on human hearing are uncertain. Solvent abusers and noise interaction with xylene in the work environment may cause signs of hearing loss.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations of some volatile hydrocarbon solvents have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abusers and noise interaction with these solvents in the work environmental may cause symptoms of hearing loss.

MUTAGENICITY: Toluene is not known to be mutagenic or carcinogenic. However, the available human and experimental data are limited and insufficient to assess carcinogenic potential. Toluene is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. Intentional abuse of toluene vapors has been linked to damage of brain, liver, kidney and to death. Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy clearly indicate that toluene is a developmental toxicant. Developmental toxic effects comparable to those observed in humans have been seen in lab animals but the effects were generally associated with maternal toxicity.

GENERAL COMMENTS: Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: In developmental toxicity studies conducted in laboratory animals, there is no evidence of teratogenicity following inhalation exposure to xylene, but delayed development and behavioral impairments have been observed at does levels causing no or only slight maternal toxicity. Neurotoxicity: Prolonged and repeated exposures to high

concentrations of some volatile hydrocarbon solvents have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abusers and noise interaction with these solvents in the work environment may cause symptoms of hearing loss. Short term repeated inhalation exposure of humans to m-xylene (200 ppm or greater) was reported to produce slight impairment of vestibular and visual function and reaction time. In these studies, there was no evidence of cumulative effects but some evidence of tolerance or adaptation. Other Information: Over exposures of humans to xylene or xylene solvent mixtures produced predominated central nervous system (CNS) effects with less common effects reported to the lung, gastrointestinal tract, liver, kidney and heart. High exposures to xylene in some animal studies, often at levels toxic to the mother, affected embryo/fetal development. The significance of this finding to humans is not known. Ethylbenzene Acute Data: LD50 Oral Rat = 3500 mg/kg, LC50 Inhalation Rat = 4000 ppm for 4 hours, LD50 Dermal Rabbit = 17.8 mL/kg.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: Absorbs to soil and has low mobility. Readily biodegradable. Oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air. Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Acute Toxicity for Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic:
Fish: Expected to be toxic: LC/EC/IC50 greater than or equal to 10 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrates: Expected to be toxic: LC/EC/IC50 greater than or equal to 10 mg/l
Algae: Expected to be toxic: LC/EC/IC50 greater than or equal to 10 mg/l
Microorganisms: Expected to be toxic: LC/EC/IC50 greater than or equal to 10 mg/l

GENERAL COMMENTS: Avoid uncontrolled releases of this material. Keep out of sewers, storm drains, surface waters and soil. Where spills are possible, a comprehensive spill response plan should be developed and implemented.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHOD: The preferred options for disposal are to send to licensed reclaimers, or to permitted incinerators. Any disposal practice must be in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. Do not dump into sewers, ground, or any body of water.

EMPTY CONTAINER: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN! Empty containers retain product residue and can 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.

RCRA/EPA WASTE INFORMATION: Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION)

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Flammable Liquids, N.O.S.

TECHNICAL NAME: (Naphtha, Toluene)

PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: 3

UN/NA NUMBER: UN 1993

PACKING GROUP: II

NAERG: 128

LABEL: Flammable liquid

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES

DOT LABEL SYMBOL AND HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

Flammable Liquid

SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT)

311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES: This product should be reported as an immediate (acute) health hazard, delayed (chronic) health hazard, and a fire hazard.

FIRE: Yes **PRESSURE GENERATING:** No **REACTIVITY:** No **ACUTE:** Yes **CHRONIC:** Yes

313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS: Xylene (mixed isomers) (1330-20-7), Toluene (108-88-3), Benzene (71-43-2), Ethylbenzene (100-41-4), Cyclohexane (110-82-7).

302/304 EMERGENCY PLANNING

EMERGENCY PLAN: To the best of our knowledge, none of the chemicals in this product are listed as an extremely hazardous substance under Section 302 of SARA Title III nor does this product contain any other such substances.

CERCLA (COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT)

CERCLA RQ: Solvent naphtha, light aliphatic (CAS 64742-89-8) Reportable quantity: 66,667 lbs.,
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7) Reportable quantity: 1,000 lbs.
Xylene, Mixed Isomers (CAS 1330-20-7) Reportable quantity: 100 lbs
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4) Reportable quantity: 1,000 lbs.
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) Reportable quantity: 10 lbs.
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3) Reportable quantity: 1,000 lbs.

TSCA (TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT)

TSCA REGULATORY: All ingredients are on the TSCA inventory or are not required to be listed on the TSCA inventory.

RCRA STATUS: Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

GENERAL COMMENTS: The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY: Compliance Dept.

REVISION SUMMARY: Revision #: 1. This MSDS replaces the April 29, 2008 MSDS.

HMIS RATING

HEALTH:	**1**
FLAMMABILITY:	**3**
PHYSICAL HAZARD:	**0**
PERSONAL PROTECTION:	**H**

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