

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form : Substance
 Substance name : Mineral Spirits Regular
 CAS No : 8052-41-3
 Synonyms : Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified / stoddard solvent/ Ligroin/ Petroleum Spirits/ Petroleum Naphtha/ Petroleum Distillates/ Dearomatized Hydrocarbons, VARSOL™/ Paint Thinner-Mineral Spirits

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Consumer Product

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Atlanta Branch Office

Whitaker Oil Company
 1557 Marietta Road NW
 Atlanta, GA 30318
 404-355-8220 (t)
 404-355-2436 (f)

Ocoee Branch Office

Whitaker Oil Company
 280 Enterprise Street
 Ocoee, FL 34761
 407-656.0088 (t)
 407-877-8335 (f)

Spartanburg Branch Office

Whitaker Chemicals LLC
 405 John Dodd Road
 Spartanburg, SC 29303
 864-578-6968 (t)
 864-578-6864 (f)

WEBSITE: www.whitakeroil.com **EMAIL:** SDS@whitakeroil.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : **CHEMTREC** (800)-424-9300

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Flam. Liq. 3 H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor
 Skin Irrit. 2 H315 - Causes skin irritation
 Eye Irrit. 2A H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
 Repr. 1B H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child
 STOT SE 3 H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
 STOT RE 2 H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
 Asp. Tox. 1 H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



Signal word (GHS-US) :

Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor
 H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
 H315 - Causes skin irritation
 H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
 H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
 H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child
 H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) :

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
 P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
 P210 - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. - 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

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P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, spray
P261 - Avoid breathing vapors, mist, spray
P264 - Wash skin thoroughly after handling
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection
P301+P310 – IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P303+P361+P353 – IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P304+P340 – IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P305+P351+P338 – IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use appropriate media extinction
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

Under United States Regulations (29 CFR 1910.1200- Hazard Communication Standards), this product is considered hazardous.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

Mixture

Name : Mineral Spirits Regular
CAS No : 8052-41-3

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	(CAS No) 95-63-6	5.14	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Xylene	(CAS No) 1330-20-7	0.15	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour), H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Carc. 2, H351 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 1, H372 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Call a physician immediately.
First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Get medical attention immediately.
First-aid measures after skin contact : In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin with running water for at least 20 minutes. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and water.
First-aid measures after eye contact : In case of contact with substance, immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes. Get medical attention.
First-aid measures after ingestion : Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	: Irritation.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	: Irritation to eyes.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	: Risk of lung edema.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: SMALL FIRES: Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam. LARGE FIRE: Water spray, fog or regular foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use direct water stream.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	: Containers may explode when heated. Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks, or flames. Many liquids are lighter than water. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
Hazardous Combustion Products	: Carbon monoxide and Carbon dioxide.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protection during firefighting	: Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. LARGE FIRES: Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. FIRE INVOLVING TANKS AND CAR/TRAILER LOADS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.
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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Personal Precautions	: Ventilate the area. Do not walk through spilled material. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, avoid direct contact. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.
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6.1.2. For emergency responders

Emergency procedures	: As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions ; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. LARGE SPILL : Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet) ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering.
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6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Containment/ Clean-up	: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. LARGE SPILLS : Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. LARGE SPILLS : Water spray may reduce vapor ; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.
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Other information : Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

6.4. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 8 : Exposure-controls/personal protection".

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Bond and ground all equipment when transferring from one vessel to another. Product can accumulate static charge by flow or agitation. Take precautionary measures against static charges. 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. Do not use sparking tools. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, avoid direct contact. Do not breathe mist, vapors and/or spray. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, or using tobacco.

Hygiene measures : Separate working clothes from town clothes. Launder separately. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures : Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Storage conditions : Keep away from heat and ignition sources. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	100 ppm
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Eye, skin, & kidney dam;
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	2900 mg/m ³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	500 ppm
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	25 ppm (Trimethyl benzene (mixed isomers); USA; Time-weighted average exposure limit 8 h; TLV - Adopted Value)
Xylene (1330-20-7)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	100 ppm
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	150 ppm
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	URT & eye irr; CNS impair
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	435 mg/m ³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	100 ppm

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Good general ventilation should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.

Hand protection : Protective gloves.

Eye protection : Wear chemical splash safety goggles.

Skin and body protection : Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory protection : In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Follow OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134. Use a NIOSH/ MSHA approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or symptoms are experienced.

Environmental exposure controls : Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways. Follow best practice for site management and disposal of waste.

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Appearance	: Liquid.
Color	: Colorless
Odor	: Petroleum-like odor
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Melting point	: Not applicable
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point range	: 149- 213 °C / 300-415 °F
Flash point	: 100 °F minimum
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Explosion limits	: 0.8 - 5.6 vol %
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: 2.85 hPa (20 °C)
Vapor pressure at 50 °C	: 5.2-5.85,25 °C
Relative density/ Specific Gravity	: 0.86
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Solubility	: Water: Negligible
Log Pow	: 3.16-7.06
Auto-ignition temperature	: 260 °C
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: 1.2 mm ² /s (25 °C)
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available

9.2. Other information

VOC content	: No data available
Other properties	: Clear.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Incompatible materials.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Oxidizing materials.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Burning can produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide is highly toxic if inhaled (200 ppm OSHA Ceiling). Carbon dioxide in sufficient quantities can act as an asphyxiant.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	: Not classified
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Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)	
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	>1400 ppm 8 hour(s); Acute Inhalation Toxicity
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat; Equivalent or similar to OECD 401; Literature; 6000 mg/kg bodyweight; Rat; Experimental value)
LD50 dermal rat	> 3440 mg/kg (Rat; Read-across; OECD 402: Acute Dermal Toxicity)
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	18 mg/l/4h (Rat)
ATE US (gases)	4500.000 ppmV/4h
ATE US (vapors)	18.000 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust, mist)	1.500 mg/l/4h
Xylene (1330-20-7)	
LD50 oral rat	3523 - 8600 mg/kg (Rat; OECD 401: Acute Oral Toxicity; Literature study; 3523 mg/kg bodyweight; Rat; OECD 401: Acute Oral Toxicity; Experimental value; >4000 mg/kg bodyweight; Rat; OECD 401: Acute Oral Toxicity; Experimental value)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 4200 mg/kg body weight (Rabbit; Experimental value; OECD 402: Acute Dermal Toxicity)
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	29 mg/l/4h (Rat; Experimental value; 27.57 mg/l/4h; Rat; Experimental value)
ATE US (oral)	3523.000 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (dermal)	1100.000 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (gases)	4500.000 ppmV/4h
ATE US (vapors)	11.000 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust, mist)	1.500 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation	: Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Causes serious eye irritation.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified

Xylene (1330-20-7)	
IARC group	3 - Not Classifiable
Reproductive toxicity	: May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard	: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	: Irritation.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	: Irritation to eyes.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	: Risk of lung edema.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general	: The product is not considered harmful to aquatic organisms nor to cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.
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1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	
LC50 fish 1	7.72 mg/l (LC50; 96 h; Pimephales promelas; Flow-through system; Fresh water)
EC50 Daphnia 1	3.6 mg/l (LC50; OECD 202: Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test; 48 h; Daphnia magna; Static system; Fresh water; Experimental value)
Threshold limit algae 2	2.356 mg/l (EC50; ECOSAR; 96 h; Algae; Fresh water)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	
Persistence and degradability	Not readily biodegradable in water. Forming sediments in water. Biodegradable in the soil. Adsorbs into the soil. Low potential for mobility in soil. Photodegradation in the air.
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	0.44 g O ₂ /g substance

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Xylene (1330-20-7)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Biodegradable in the soil. No (test) data on mobility of the substance available. Photolysis in the air.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)	
Log Pow	3.16-7.06
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	
BCF fish 1	31 - 275 (BCF; Other; 8 weeks; Cyprinus carpio)
Log Pow	3.63 - 4.09 (Experimental value)
Bioaccumulative potential	Potential for bioaccumulation ($4 \geq \text{Log Kow} \leq 5$).
Xylene (1330-20-7)	
BCF fish 2	7 - 26 (BCF; 8 weeks; Oncorhynchus mykiss; Flow-through system; Fresh water)
Log Pow	3.2 (Conclusion by analogy; 20 °C)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (BCF < 500).

12.4. Mobility in soil

Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)	
Log Koc	log Koc, 2.85-6.74
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	
Surface tension	0.029 N/m
Log Koc	log Koc, 3.04; Calculated value
Ecology - soil	May be harmful to plant growth, blooming and fruit formation.
Xylene (1330-20-7)	
Ecology - soil	May be harmful to plant growth, blooming and fruit formation.

12.5. Other adverse effects

: No studies have been found.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Remove waste in accordance with local and/or national regulations. Hazardous waste shall not be mixed together with other waste. Different types of hazardous waste shall not be mixed together if this may entail a risk of pollution or create problems for the further management of the waste. Hazardous waste shall be managed responsibly. All entities that store, transport or handle hazardous waste shall take the necessary measures to prevent risks of pollution or damage to people or animals. Dispose of content and/ or container in accordance with local, regional, national, and/ or international regulations.

SECTION 14 : Transport information

Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN1268 Petroleum distillates, n.o.s., 3, III

UN-No.(DOT) : UN1268

Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.

Transport hazard class(es) (DOT) : 3 – Class 3 – Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120

Hazard labels (DOT) : 3 – Flammable liquid



Packing group (DOT) : III – Minor Danger

DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 202

DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 242

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- DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) : 144 – If transported as a residue in an underground storage tank (UST), as defined in 40 CFR 280.12, that has been cleaned and purged or rendered inert according to the American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard 1604 (IBR, see 171.7 of this subchapter), then the tank and this material are not subject to any other requirements of this subchapter. However, sediments remaining in the tank that meet the definition for a hazardous material are subject to the applicable regulations of this subchapter.
IB2 – Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized.
T7 – 4 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3)
TP1 – The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: Degree of filling = $97 / 1 + a (tr - tf)$ Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, and tf is the temperature in degrees Celsius of the liquid during filling.
TP8 – A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 1.5 bar (150 kPa) may be used when the flash point of the hazardous material transported is greater than 0 C (32 F).
TP28 - A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 2.65 bar (265 kPa) may be used provided the calculated test pressure is 2.65 bar or less based on the MAWP of the hazardous material, as defined in 178.275 of this subchapter, where the test pressure is 1.5 times the MAWP.
- DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 150
- DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27) : 5 L
- DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75) : 60 L
- DOT Vessel Stowage Location : B - (i) The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25 passengers, or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length; and (ii) "On deck only" on passenger vessels in which the number of passengers specified in paragraph (k)(2)(i) of this section is exceeded.
- Other information : No supplementary information available.

TDG

No additional information available

Transport by sea

No additional information available

Air transport

No additional information available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

SARA Hazard Classifications: Acute, Chronic, Fire

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Listed on SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings)

Xylene (1330-20-7)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Listed on SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings)

RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	100 lb
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15.2. International regulations

CANADA

No additional information available

EU-Regulations

No additional information available

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National regulations

No additional information available

15.3. US State regulations

Stoddard solvent (8052-41-3)

State or local regulations

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

Xylene (1330-20-7)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision date

: 12/15/2015

Full text of H-phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation)	Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation vapor)	Acute toxicity (inhalation: vapor) Category 4
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids Category 3
Repr. 1B	Reproductive toxicity Category 1B
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA health hazard

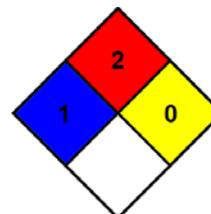
: 1 - Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

NFPA fire hazard

: 2 - Must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high temperature before ignition can occur.

NFPA reactivity

: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Whitaker Oil Company be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Whitaker Oil Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages. The vendor assumes no responsibility for injury or damages resulting from the inappropriate alteration or manipulation of this SDS and its contents from that originally submitted by Whitaker Oil Company.