





# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. Product and Company Identification

<b>PRODUCT NUMBER:</b>	1830	<b>COMPANY PHONE:</b>	1-800-241-8180
<b>PRODUCT NAME:</b>	BRAKE AWAY II	<b>EMERGENCY TELEPHONE:</b>	1-800-535-5053
<b>PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:</b>	Aerosol Non-Chlorinated Brake Parts Cleaner	<b>INFOTRAC:</b>	1-800-535-5053
<b>COMPANY INFORMATION:</b>	<b>PRO CHEM, INC.</b> 1475 Bluegrass Lakes Parkway Alpharetta, GA 30004		

## 2. Hazards Identification

<b>GHS CLASSIFICATION:</b> Aerosols - Category 1 Gases Under Pressure - Liquefied Gas Aspiration Hazard - Category 1 Eye Irritation - Category 2A Skin Irritation - Category 2 Carcinogenicity - Category 1B Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3	<b>SIGNAL WORD:</b> <b>DANGER</b>	<b>SYMBOL:</b>				
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### HAZARD STATEMENTS:

**Physical:** H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol.  
 H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.  
**Health:** H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
 H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.  
 H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
 H350 - May cause cancer.  
 H340 - May cause genetic defects.  
 H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

**General:** P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
 P102 - Keep out of reach of children.  
 P103 - Read label before use.  
**Prevention:** P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
 P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.  
 P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.  
 P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
 P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
 P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.  
 P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
 P261 - Avoid breathing mist, vapors or spray.  
 P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
**Response:** P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.  
 P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.  
 P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.  
 P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
 P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.  
 P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
 P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.  
 P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
 P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
 P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.  
**Storage:** P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.  
 P405 - Store locked up.  
 P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.  
**Disposal:** P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

## 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS	Concentration % by Weight
Acetone	67-64-1	34% - 56%
n-Heptane	142-82-5	7% - 16%
Heptane, Branched, Cyclic and Linear	426260-76-6	6% - 13%
VM & P Naphtha	64742-49-0	6% - 12%
Aliphatic, Light Hydrocarbon Solvent	64742-89-8	6% - 12%
CO <sub>2</sub>	124-38-9	4% - 8%
Cumene	98-82-8	Trace
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Trace

Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Trace
Toluene	108-88-3	Trace
Benzene	71-43-2	Trace
Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.		

#### 4. First Aid Measures

##### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

**EYES:** Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

**SKIN:** Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention

##### INHALATION:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

##### INGESTION:

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

##### MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS, ACUTE AND DELAYED:

No data available.

##### INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED:

No data available.

#### 5. Fire-Fighting Measures

##### SUITABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into hot, burning pools. This may result in frothing and increased fire intensity.

##### UNSUITABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

No data available.

##### SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE CHEMICAL:

Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force. Product is highly flammable and forms explosive mixtures with air, oxygen, and all oxidizing agents. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along surfaces to remote ignition sources and flash back.

During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated during combustion or decomposition. High temperatures can cause sealed containers to rupture due to a buildup of internal pressures. Cool with water.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material; therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Container could potentially burst or be punctured upon mechanical impact, releasing flammable vapors.

##### SPECIFIC FIRE-FIGHTING METHODS:

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

##### SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIREFIGHTERS:

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

#### 6. Accidental Release Measures

##### PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS:

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

##### ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth or other appropriate barriers.

##### RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT:

Wear liquid tight chemical protective clothing in combination with positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

##### EMERGENCY PROCEDURE:

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

##### METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP:

Absorb liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal.

#### 7. Handling and Storage

##### SAFE HANDLING:

For industrial and institutional use only. For use by trained personnel only. Keep away from children. Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

**SAFE STORAGE AND INCOMPATIBILITIES:**

**General:** Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

**Ventilation Requirements:** Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

**Storage Room Requirements:** Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Store at temperatures below 120°F.

**8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection**

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:**



**Eye/Face Protection:** Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

**Skin Protection:** Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

**Respiratory Protection:** If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

**APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING CONTROLS:**

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (mg/m³)	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m³)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin Designation	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)
Acetone	2400	1000					1		250
Aliphatic, Light Hydrocarbon Solvent	2000	500					1	[(L)[N159] (L) [N800]]; [5 (I) [N159]5 (I) [N800]];	[(L)[N159](L) [N800]]
Benzene		1 (a) / 25ceiling		50(a)/ 10minutes.	1		1		0.5
CO <sub>2</sub>	9000	5000					1		5000
Cumene	245	50				1	1		50
Ethylbenzene	435	100					1		20
Naphthalene	50	10					1		10
n-heptane	2000	500					1		400
Toluene	0.2	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling		500ppm/10 minutes (a)			1,2		20
VM & P Naphtha	2000	500					1	[(L)]; [5 (I)];	(L)

Chemical Name	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m³)	NIOSH Carcinogen
Acetone	2400	1000	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	590	250			
Aliphatic, Light Hydrocarbon Solvent	2000	500	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	URT irr [N159] URT irr [N800]	[A2 [N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];					
Benzene		1 (a) / 25ceiling	A1	Leukemia	Skin; A1; BEI		0.1c			1
CO <sub>2</sub>	9000	5000		Asphyxia		9000	5000	54000		
Cumene	245	50		Eye, skin, & URT irr; CNS impair		245	50			
Ethylbenzene	435	100	A3	URT irr; Kidney Dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair	A3; BEI	435	100	545		
Naphthalene	50	10	A3	URT irr; cataracts; Hemolytic anemia	Skin; A3; BEI	50	10	75		
n-heptane	2000	500		CNS impair; URT irr		350	85			
Toluene	0.2	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	A4	Visual impair; female repro;	A4; BEI	375	100	560		
VM & P Naphtha	2000	500	[A2]; [A4];	URT irr	[A2]; [A4];	350				

(C) - Ceiling limit, (L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible, A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, repro - reproductive, URT - Upper respiratory tract

### 9. Physical & Chemical Properties

<b>Appearance:</b>	Not available.	<b>Flammability(solid/gas):</b>	Flash point below 73°F/23°C
<b>Odor:</b>	Solvent.	<b>Explosive Limit-Lower (%):</b>	Not available.
<b>Odor Threshold:</b>	Not available.	<b>Explosive Limit-Upper (%):</b>	Not available.
<b>pH:</b>	Not available.	<b>Vapor Density:</b>	Not available.
<b>Melting/Freezing Point:</b>	Not available.	<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	Not available.
<b>Boiling Point/Range:</b>	Not available.	<b>Solubility (water):</b>	Not available.
<b>Viscosity:</b>	Not available.	<b>Auto-Ignition Temp:</b>	Not available.
<b>Flash Point:</b>	Not available.	<b>Decomposition Temp:</b>	Not available.
<b>% VOC:</b>	44.7%	<b>Density:</b>	6.42 lb/gal
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	Slower than ether.	<b>Density VOC:</b>	2.87 lb/gal

### 10. Stability & Reactivity Information

#### CHEMICAL STABILITY:

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

#### HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/POLYMERIZATION:

Will not occur.

#### CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, high temperature and contact with incompatible materials. Dropping containers may cause bursting.

#### INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:

Avoid strong oxidizers, reducers, acids and alkalis.

#### HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

No data available.

### 11. Toxicological Information

**PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY:** Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption.

#### SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION:

Causes skin irritation.

#### SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION:

Causes serious eye irritation

#### GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY:

May cause genetic defects.

#### CARCINOGENICITY:

May cause cancer.

#### REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:

No data available.

#### RESPIRATORY/SKIN SENSITIZATION:

##### 67-64-1 ACETONE

Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

##### 142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Repeated exposure may cause skin rash, dryness and redness.

#### SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY -Single Exposure:

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

#### SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY -Repeated Exposure:

##### 64742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Repeated exposure affects the nervous system.

#### ACUTE TOXICITY:

May be harmful if swallowed.

#### ASPIRATION HAZARD:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### LIKELY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

##### 67-64-1 ACETONE

Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

##### 142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor, through the skin and by ingestion.

##### 64742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

##### 67-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

##### 91-20-3 NAPHTHALENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Tests in some laboratory animals demonstrate carcinogenic activity. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: kidneys, liver. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

**100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE**

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

**108-88-3 TOLUENE**

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heartbeats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

**142-82-5 N-HEPTANE**

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, respiratory system, skin. May cause central nervous system effects such as dizziness, headache, nausea, and loss of consciousness. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

**64742-89-8 ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT**

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors. Unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

**142-82-5 N-HEPTANE**

LC50 (rat): approximately 25000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 103 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (6)

LD50 (oral, rat): Greater than 15000 mg/kg (4)

**67-64-1 ACETONE**

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)

LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)

LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)

LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

**12. Ecological Information****ECOTOXICITY:**

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:**

Expected to be readily biodegradable.

**BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:**

64742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

**MOBILITY IN SOIL:**

67-64-1 ACETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

64742-49-0 VM & P NAPHTHA

If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

**OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS:**

No data available.

**13. Disposal Consideration****DISPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

**WASTE FROM RESIDUES/UNUSED PRODUCTS:**

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material; therefore, do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

**14. Transportation Information**

**DOT:** UN Number: UN1950

UN Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols flammable.

Transport Hazard Class(es):

Class: 2.1

Packing Group: N/A.

Note/Special Provision: (LTD QTY)

**IATA:** UN Number: UN1950

UN Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols.

Transport Hazard Class(es):

Class: 2.1

Packing Group: N/A.

Note/Special Provision: (LTD QTY)

**IMO/IMDG:** UN Number: UN1950

UN Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols.

Transport Hazard Class(es):

Class: 2.1  
Packing Group: N/A.  
Note/Special Provision: (LTD QTY)

### 15. Regulatory Information

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
67-64-1	Acetone	34% - 56%	CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, OSHA
142-82-5	n-Heptane	7% - 16%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
426260-76-6	Heptane, branched, cyclic and linear	6% - 13%	SARA312, TSCA
64742-49-0	VM & P NAPHTHA	6% - 12%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
64742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	6% - 12%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
124-38-9	CO <sub>2</sub>	4% - 8%	SARA312, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
98-82-8	Cumene	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, California Proposition 65 Cancer, OSHA
91-20-3	Napthalene	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, California Proposition 65 Cancer, OSHA
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, California Proposition 65 Cancer, OSHA
108-88-3	Toluene	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, California Proposition 65 Toxicity Developmental, OSHA
71-43-2	Benzene	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, California Proposition 65 Cancer - Developmental - Male, OSHA

### 16. Other Information

#### GLOSSARY:

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

#### DISCLAIMER:

To the best of our knowledge, information contained herein is accurate. However, there is no assumption of liability for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazard, which exists. The information contained in this SDS was obtained from current and reliable sources; however, the data is provided without any warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness or accuracy. Since the conditions or handling, storage and disposal of this product are beyond the control of the manufacturer, the manufacturer will not be responsible for loss, injury, or expense arising out of the products improper use. No warranty, expressed or inferred, regarding the product described in this SDS shall be created or inferred by any statement in this SDS. Various government agencies may have specific regulations regarding the transportation, handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product, which may not be covered by this SDS. The user is responsible for full compliance.