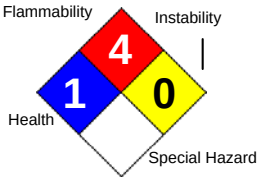
SAFETY DATA SHEET
Klean-Strip Sticker Shock

HEALTH	*	2
FLAMMABILITY		4
PHYSICAL		1
PPE		X



Printed: 01/10/2014
Revision: 07/08/2010

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: A222.3D

Product Name: Klean-Strip Sticker Shock

Manufacturer Information

Company Name: W. M. Barr
2105 Channel Avenue
Memphis, TN 38113

Phone Number: (901)775-0100

Emergency Contact: 3E 24 Hour Emergency Contact (800)451-8346

Information: W.M. Barr Customer Service (800)398-3892

Web site address: www.wmbarr.com

Preparer Name: W.M. Barr EHS Dept (901)775-0100

Synonyms

EBS317

2. Hazards Identification

GHS Hazard Phrases

No data available.

GHS Precaution Phrases

No data available.

GHS Response Phrases

No data available.

GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases

No data available.

Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic)

Potential health effects are for individual ingredients found in this product.

INHALATION ACUTE EXPOSURE EFFECTS:
Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the eyes, throat and lungs. May cause central nervous system depression with symptoms including nausea, headache, dizziness, fatigue, drowsiness, or unconsciousness. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

The propellant in this product is a simple asphyxiant.

SKIN CONTACT ACUTE EXPOSURE EFFECTS:
Can cause mild transient skin irritation. The severity of irritation will depend on the amount of material that is applied to the skin and the speed and thoroughness that it is removed. Symptoms include redness, itching, drying, and burning of the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can produce moderate irritation (dermatitis).

EYE CONTACT ACUTE EXPOSURE EFFECTS:
Can cause transient mild eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid sprays or mists. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling. Vapor may be irritating to the eyes.

INGESTION ACUTE EXPOSURE EFFECTS:
If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms include a burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, staggering gait, drowsiness, loss of consciousness, and delirium, as well as additional central nervous system effects.

There is a danger of aspiration into the lungs during vomiting. This can result in severe lung damage or death.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE EFFECTS:
Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with neurological and other physiological damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dermatitis and irritation of the skin.

TARGET ORGANS: Kidneys, lungs, liver, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system, and eyes.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure

Disorders of the skin, respiratory system, liver, kidneys, central nervous system.

OSHA Regulatory Status:

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration
1. Solvent naphtha medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	60.0 -100.0 %
2. Petroleum Hydrocarbons	64742-95-6	5.0 -10.0 %
3. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene {Pseudocumene}	95-63-6	3.0 -7.0 %
4. Isobutyl isobutyrate	97-85-8	3.0 -7.0 %
5. Ethylbenzene {Ethylbenzol; Phenylethane}	100-41-4	0.1 -0.2 %
6. Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	68476-86-8	5.0 -10.0 %

Additional Chemical Information

The concentration range values for the liquid ingredients do not reflect the dilution of the propellant in the container. The values are for the liquid concentrate only.

4. First Aid Measures

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

INHALATION:
If user experiences breathing difficulty, move to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT:
Immediately wash with soap and water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

EYE CONTACT:
Immediately flush with water, remove any contact lens, continue flushing with water for at least 15 minutes, then get immediate medical attention.

INGESTION:
Do not induce vomiting, unless directed to by medical personnel. Call your poison control center, hospital, emergency room, or physician immediately.

Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure

See Potential Health Effects.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability Classification: Level 3 Aerosol

Flash Pt: NE

Explosive Limits: LEL: No data. UEL: No data.

Autoignition Pt: No data available.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Self-contained respiratory protection should be provided for fire fighters fighting fires in buildings or confined areas. Storage containers exposed to fire should be kept cool with water spray to prevent pressure build-up. Stay away from heads of containers that have been exposed to intense heat or flame.

Flammable Properties and Hazards

FLASHPOINT OF PROPELLANT: -117.83 F

Danger! Extremely Flammable! Keep away from heat, sparks, flame, and all other sources of ignition. Do not smoke. Extinguish all flames and pilot lights, and turn off stoves, heaters, electric motors and all other sources of ignition during use and until all vapors are gone. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture, incinerate or store above 120 degrees F. Exposure to heat or prolonged exposure to sun may cause bursting.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Oxides of Carbon

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use carbon dioxide, dry powder, or foam. Water spray may be effective.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None known.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled

Vapors may cause flash fire or ignite explosively.

Clean up: Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind, out of low areas, and ventilate closed spaces before entering. Shut off ignition sources; keep flares, smoking or flames out of hazard area. Use non-sparking tools. Use proper bonding and grounding methods for all equipment and processes. Keep out of waterways and bodies of water. Be cautious of vapors collecting in small enclosed spaces, sewers, low lying areas, confined spaces, etc.

Small spills: Take up with sand, earth or other noncombustible absorbent material and place in a plastic container where applicable.

Large spills: Dike far ahead of spill for collection and use or later disposal.

Waste Disposal: Dispose in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions To Be Taken in Handling

Read carefully all cautions and directions on product label before use. Since empty container retains residue, follow all label warnings even after container is empty. Dispose of empty container according to all regulations. Do not reuse this container. Do not puncture or incinerate.

Avoid breathing of vapors or mist and contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not take internally.

Precautions To Be Taken in Storing

Store as a Level 3 Aerosol (NFPA).

Replace overcap on container after each use. Store in a cool, dry place. Do not puncture or incinerate. Do not store near flames or at elevated temeratures above 120 F. Exposure to heat or prolonged exposure to sun can cause bursting.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
1. Solvent naphtha medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	No data.	No data.	No data.
2. Petroleum Hydrocarbons	64742-95-6	No data.	No data.	No data.
3. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene {Pseudocumene}	95-63-6	No data.	No data.	No data.
4. Isobutyl isobutyrate	97-85-8	No data.	No data.	No data.
5. Ethylbenzene {Ethylbenzol; Phenylethane}	100-41-4	PEL: 100 ppm	TLV: 100 ppm STEL: 125 ppm	No data.
6. Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	68476-86-8	No data.	No data.	No data.

Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)

For OSHA controlled workplace and other regular users - Use only with adequate ventilation under engineered air control systems designed to prevent exceeding appropriate TLV. For occasional use where engineered air control is not feasible, use properly maintained and properly fitted NIOSH approved respirator for organic solvent vapors. A dusk mask does not provide protection against vapors.

Eye Protection

Chemical goggles, or face shields are recommended to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury where splashing or spraying of product is possible.

Protective Gloves

Wear gloves with as much resistance to the chemical ingredients as possible. Glove materials such as nitrile rubber may provide protection. Glove selection should be based on chemicals being used and conditions of use. Consult your glove supplier for additional information. Gloves contaminated with product should be discarded and not reused.

Other Protective Clothing

Various application methods can dictate the use of additional protective safety equipment, such as impermeable aprons to minimize exposure.

Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.)

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

Use only with adequate ventilation to prevent buildup of vapors. Do not use in areas where vapors can accumulate and concentrate, such as basements, bathrooms or small enclosed areas. Whenever possible, use outdoors in an open air area. If using indoors open all windows and doors and maintain a cross ventilation of moving fresh air across the work area. If strong odor is noticed or you experience slight dizziness, headache, nausea or eye-watering -- STOP -- ventilation is inadequate. Leave area immediately and move to fresh air.

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices

Wash hands thoroughly after use and before eating, drinking, or smoking.

Do not eat, drink, or smoke in the work area.

Discard any clothing or other protective equipment that cannot be decontaminated.

Facilities storing or handling this material should be equipped with an emergency eyewash and safety shower.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States: [X] Gas [X] Liquid [ ] Solid

Melting Point: No data.

Boiling Point: > 300 F

Autoignition Pt: No data.

Flash Pt: NE

Specific Gravity (Water = 1): 0.8

Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg): No data.

Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1): > 1

Evaporation Rate: < 1

Solubility in Water: negligible

Percent Volatile: 100 % by weight.

Appearance and Odor

Clear yellow liquid.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable [ ] Stable [X]

Conditions To Avoid - Instability

No data available.

Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid

Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents, acids, alkalies, and nitric and sulfuric acid.

Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts

Decomposition ay produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, acrid smoke, and various hydrocarbons.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Will occur [ ] Will not occur [X]

Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions

No data available.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicological Information

This product has not been tested or evaluated as a mixture for toxicological properties. Information below will be for individual ingredients.

HYDROTREATED LIGHT DISTILLATES:
ACUTE TOXICITY:
LC50 Rat oral >5,000 mg/kg
LD50 Rabbit skin >2,000 mg/kg
SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION: Studies on laboratory animals have shown similar materials to cause skin irritation after repeated or prolonged contact. Repeated direct application to the skin can produce defatting dermatitis and kidney damage in laboratory animals. The significance of these animal study results to human health is unclear.
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION: Studies on laboratory animals have associated similar materials with eye and respiratory tract irritation.
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: Skin sensitization was not evident in animal studies.
ASPIRATION HAZARD: This material presents an aspiration hazard.
MUTAGENIC DATA: In vivo and in vitro studies on mineral spirits containing up to 22% aromatics indicte that

these products are not genotoxic.
IMMUNOTOXICITY: No data.
NEUROTOXICITY: Repeated exposure to elevated concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents can produce a variety of transient CNS effects (e.g., dizziness, headache, narcosis, etc.)
DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTIVE: Animal studies show there were no treatment-related effects on pregnancy rate, mortality or gross post mortem observations utilizing mineral spirits containing less than 2% aromatics.
CARCINOGEN STATUS: There is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of petroleum solvents in humans.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
ACUTE TOXICITY:
LD50 Rabbit dermal >3160 mg/kg bw
LC50 Rat inhalation >2000 ppm/48 hr
SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION: Primary skin irritant.
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION: Eye irritant.
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: Respiratory irritant.
ASPIRATION HAZARD: If this liquid is swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.
MUTAGENIC DATA: no data
IMMUNOTOXICITY: no data
NEUROTOXICITY: CNS depression may occur.
DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTIVE: no data
CARCINOGEN STATUS: no data

Ethylbenzene:
ACUTE TOXICITY:
LD50 Rat oral 3,500 mg/kg
LD50 Rabbit skin 17,800 mg/kg
Ethylbenzene has low acute and chronic toxicity for both animals and humans.
SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION: No data.
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION: It is an irritant of mucous membranes and the eyes.
RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: Not a sensitizer.
ASPIRATION HAZARD: No data
MUTAGENIC DATA: Not mutagenic or teratogenic.
IMMUNOTOXICITY: No data
NEUROTOXICITY: It is toxic to the central nervous system.
DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTIVE: No information available.
CARCINOGEN STATUS: IARC 2B - Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans; ACGIH A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans

---

Isobutyl Isobutyrate:
ACUTE TOXICITY:
LD50 oral, rat, 6,400 - 12,800 mg/kg
LD50 dermal, guinea pig, 8,520 mg/kg
SKIN CORROSION / IRRITATION: Guinea pig - slight
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE / IRRITATION: May cause irritation of the eyes.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITIZATION: No data.
ASPIRATION HAZARD: No data.
MUTAGENIC DATA: No data.
IMMUNOTOXICITY: No data.
NEUROTOXICITY: No data.
DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTIVE: No data.
CARCINOGEN STATUS: Not a carcinogen.

CAS# 64742-95-6:
Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 8400. MG/KG.
Result:
Behavioral: Somnolence (general depressed activity).
Behavioral: Tremor.
Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration:Other changes.
- National Technical Information Service, Vol/p/yr: OTS0534799,

Standard Draize Test, Eyes, Species: Rabbit, 100.0 UL, 24 H, Mild.
Result:
Brain and Coverings: Changes in surface EEG.
Blood:Changes in serum composition (e.g.
Related to Chronic Data - changes in testicular weight.
- National Technical Information Service, Vol/p/yr: OTS0534779,

CAS# 95-63-6:
Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 5.000 GM/KG.
Result:
Effects on Fertility: Post-implantation mortality (e.g., dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants).
- Prehled Prumyslove Toxikologie, Marhold, J., Organicke Latky, Prague Czechoslovakia, Vol/p/yr: -,34, 1986

Acute toxicity, LC50, Inhalation, Rat, 18.00 GM/M3, 4 H.
Result:
Behavioral: Convulsions or effect on seizure threshold.
Behavioral: Abuse.
- Gigiena i Sanitariya, Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga, ul. B. Yakimanka, 39, 113095, Moscow 113095 Russia, Vol/p/yr: 44(5),15, 1979

CAS# 100-41-4:
Mutagenicity:, Mutation test: Mutation in mammalian somatic cells., Mouse, 80.00 MG/L, Cell Type: lymphocyte..
Result:
Behavioral: Alteration of operant conditioning.
Behavioral: Changes in psychophysiological tests.
- Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis., Alan R. Liss, Inc., 41 E. 11th St, New York, NY 10003, Vol/p/yr: 12,85, 1988

Acute toxicity, LD50, Oral, Rat, 3500. MG/KG.
Result:

Liver: Other changes.
Kidney, Ureter, Bladder:Other changes.
- AMA Archives of Industrial Health., For publisher information, see AEHLAU, Chicago, IL, Vol/p/yr: 14,387, 1956

Acute toxicity, LD50, Skin, Species: Rabbit, 17800. UL/KG.
Result:
Effects on Newborn: Physical.
Effects on Newborn: Other postnatal measures or effects.
- Food and Cosmetics Toxicology., For publisher information, see FCTOD7, London United Kingdom, Vol/p/yr: 13,803, 1975

Acute toxicity, LC50, Inhalation, Rabbit, 4000. ppm.
Result:
Behavioral: Ataxia.
Behavioral: Alteration of classical conditioning.

Open irritation test., Skin, Species: Rabbit, 15.00 MG, 24 H, Mild.
Result:
Effects on Newborn: Viability index (e.g., # alive at day {4} per # born alive).
Effects on Newborn: Weaning or lactation index (e.g., # alive at weaning per # alive at day {4)}.
Effects on Newborn: Biochemical and metabolic.
- American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal., AIHA, 475 Wolf Ledges Pkwy., Akron, OH 44311, Vol/p/yr: 23,95, 1962

Standard Draize Test, Eyes, Species: Rabbit, 500.0 MG, Severe.
Result:
Effects on Fertility: Post-implantation mortality (e.g., dead and/or resorbed implants per total number of implants).
Effects on Fertility: Litter size (e.g.; # fetuses per litter; measured before birth).
Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetotoxicity (except death, e.g., stunted fetus).
- American Journal of Ophthalmology., Ophthalmic Pub. Co., 435 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 1415, Chicago, IL 60611, Vol/p/yr: 29,1363, 1946

Chronic Toxicological Effects

This product has not been tested as a mixture for chronic toxicological properties.

Carcinogenicity/Other Information

Ethylbenzene:
IARC 2B - Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans
ACGIH A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
1. Solvent naphtha medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2. Petroleum Hydrocarbons	64742-95-6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene {Pseudocumene}	95-63-6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4. Isobutyl isobutyrate	97-85-8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
5. Ethylbenzene {Ethylbenzol; Phenylethane}	100-41-4	n.a.	2B	A3	n.a.
6. Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	68476-86-8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

12. Ecological Information

General Ecological Information

This product has not been tested as a mixture for ecological properties. Information below will be for individual ingredients.

Solvent Naphtha:
Toxicity: Contains components that are potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems. May be harmful to aquatic organisms and may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Persistance and Degradability: Material will normally float on water and components will evaporate rapidly.
Bioaccumulative Potential: No data.
Mobility in Soil: No data.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:
TOXICITY: No stress was observed in Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout, fingerling) or Petromyzon marinus (sea lamprey, larvae) at 5 mg/L for 24 hours.
LC50 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) 7.72 mg/L/96 hr (confidence limit 7.19 - 8.28 mg/L), flow-through bioassay with measured concentrations, 25.0 deg C, dissolved oxygen 7.3 mg/L, hardness 44.9 mg/L calcium carbonate, alkalinity 41.6 mg/L calcium carbonate, and pH 7.24.
PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: Vapor-phase 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals and nitrate radicals with half-lives of about 12 hours and 6-30 days, respectively.
Volatilization from moist and dry soil surfaces is expected to occur based on a measured Henry's Law constant of 6.16X10-3 atm-cu m/mole and the vapor pressure of this compound, respectively. Non-volatilized 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene may be subject to biodegradation under aerobic conditions; however, anaerobic aquifer microcosms showed little biodegradation in comparison to poisoned controls. If released to water, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is expected to adsorb to sediment or particulate matter based on its Koc value. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected to occur based on the Henry's Law constant. Estimated volatilization half-lives for a model river and model lake are 3 hours and 4 days, respectively. Hydrolysis is not expected to be an important environmental fate process since this compound lacks functional groups that hydrolyze under environmental conditions.
BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: BCF values of 31-275 suggest bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate to high.
MOBILITY IN SOIL: If released to soil, a measured Koc value of 537 suggests that 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene will have low mobility in soil.
OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: no data

Ethylbenzene:
Toxicity:
LC50 Lepomis macrochirus 32 mg/l/96 hr
LC50 Carassius auratus 94.44 mg/l/96 hr
LC50 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) 12.1 mg/l/96 hr
Persistance and Degradability: Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon a Henry's Law constant of 7.88X10-3 atm-cu m/mole. Ethylbenzene may volatilize from dry soil surfaces based upon its vapor pressure. Biodegradation in soil takes place via nitrate-reducing processes. If released into water, ethylbenzene may adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water based upon the estimated Koc. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based upon this compound's Henry's Law constant.
Bioaccumulative Potential: Measured BCFs of 0.67 to 15 suggest the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic

organisms is low.
Mobility in Soil: Expected to have moderate mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 520.

Isobutyl Isobutyrate:
TOXICITY:
LC50 fathead minnow, 96 hr, 12.54 mg/l
EC50 daphnid, 48 hr, 55.8 mg/l
PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: If released to the atmosphere, it will degrade by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals (estimated half-life of 3.4 days). If released to soil or water, isobutyl isobutyrate is expected to degrade via biodegradation. Aqueous hydrolysis will be important only in very alkaline environmental media (pH > 8.5).
BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: Aquatic bioconcentration and adsorption to sediment are not expected to be important(SRC).
MOBILITY IN SOIL: Isobutyl isobutyrate may leach readily in soils based upon an estimated Koc of 98; however, the importance of leaching will be lessened if rapid biodegradation occurs.
OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: No data.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

CAS# 95-63-6:
LC50, Fathead Minnow (Pimephales promelas), 7720. UG/L, 96 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 25 C C, pH: 7.20, Hardness: 44.90 MG/L.
Result:
Affected fish became hypoactive.
Affected fish lost equilibrium prior to death.
- Acute Toxicities of Organic Chemicals to Fathead Minnows (Pimephales promelas) Volume III, Geiger, D.L., S.H. Poirier, L.T. Brooke, and D.J. Call, 1986

Effective concentration to 50% of test organisms., Water Flea (Daphnia magna), 30.00 MMOL/M3, 48 H, Intoxication,, Water temperature: 23 C C, pH: 7.00.
Result:
Age Effects.
- A Predictive Correlation for the Acute Toxicity of Hydrocarbons and Chlorinated Hydrocarbons to the Water Flea (Daphnia magna), Bobra, A.M., W.Y. Shiu, and D. Mackay, 1983

CAS# 100-41-4:
LC50, Fathead Minnow (Pimephales promelas), 9090. UG/L, 96 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 22 C C, pH: 7.20, Hardness: 50.00 MG/L.
Result:
Affected fish stopped schooling behavior.
Affected fish became hypoactive.
Fish were underreactive to external stimuli.
Affected fish lost equilibrium prior to death.
- Acute Toxicities of Organic Chemicals to Fathead Minnows (Pimephales promelas), Volume 5, Geiger, D.L., L.T. Brooke, and D.J. Call, 1990

LC50, Fathead Minnow (Pimephales promelas), 48510. UG/L, 48 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 25 C C, pH:

7.50, Hardness: 20.00 MG/L.
Result:
Affected fish stopped schooling behavior.
- Acute Toxicity of Some Important Petrochemicals to Fish, Pickering, Q.H., and C. Henderson, 1966

LC50, Fathead Minnow (Pimephales promelas), 42330. UG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 25 C C, pH: 8.20, Hardness: 360.00 MG/L.
Result:
Affected fish stopped schooling behavior.
- Acute Toxicity of Some Important Petrochemicals to Fish, Pickering, Q.H., and C. Henderson, 1966

LC50, Water Flea (Daphnia magna), 77000. UG/L, 24 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 22 C C, pH: 8.10, Hardness: 72.00 MG/L.
Result:
Affected fish became hypoactive.
Affected fish lost equilibrium prior to death.
- Acute Toxicity of Priority Pollutants to Water Flea (Daphnia magna), LeBlanc, G.A., 1980

LC50, Water Flea (Daphnia magna), neonate, 13900. UG/L, 48 H, Mortality, Water temperature: 20 C - 22 C C, pH: 8.20.
Result:
Age Effects.
- The Comparative Toxicity of Crude and Refined Oils to Daphnia magna and Artemia, MacLean, M.M., and K.G. Doe, 1989

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method

Dispose in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

14. Transport Information

LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT)

DOT Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS, flammable Level 3 Aerosol
DOT Hazard Class:	2.1
DOT Hazard Label:	FLAMMABLE GAS
UN/NA Number:	UN1950

Additional Transport Information

The shipper/supplier may apply one of the following exceptions: Combustible Liquid, Consumer Commodity, Limited Quantity, Viscous Liquid, Does Not Sustain Combustion, or others, as allowed under 49CFR Hazmat Regulations. Please consult 49CFR Subchapter C to ensure that subsequent shipments comply with these exceptions.

For D.O.T. information, contact W.M. Barr Technical Services at 1-800-398-3892.

15. Regulatory Information

US EPA SARA Title III

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
1. Solvent naphtha medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	No	No	No	No

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
2. Petroleum Hydrocarbons	64742-95-6	No	No	No	No
3. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene {Pseudocumene}	95-63-6	No	No	Yes	No
4. Isobutyl isobutyrate	97-85-8	No	No	No	No
5. Ethylbenzene {Ethylbenzol; Phenylethane}	100-41-4	No	Yes 1000 LB	Yes	Yes
6. Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	68476-86-8	No	No	No	No

Other US EPA or State Lists

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	CAA HAP,ODC	CWA NPDES	TSCA	CA PROP.65
1. Solvent naphtha medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	No	No	Inventory	No
2. Petroleum Hydrocarbons	64742-95-6	No	No	Inventory	No
3. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene {Pseudocumene}	95-63-6	No	No	Inventory, 4 Test	No
4. Isobutyl isobutyrate	97-85-8	No	No	Inventory	No
5. Ethylbenzene {Ethylbenzol; Phenylethane}	100-41-4	HAP	Yes	Inventory, 4 Test	Yes
6. Liquified petroleum gas, sweetened {propane, isobutane, n-butane}	68476-86-8	No	No	Inventory	No

EPA Hazard Categories:

This material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:

[X] Yes [ ] No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard

[X] Yes [ ] No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard

[X] Yes [ ] No Fire Hazard

[X] Yes [ ] No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

[ ] Yes [X] No Reactive Hazard

16. Other Information

Company Policy or Disclaimer

The information contained herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. This information is furnished without warranty of any kind. Employers should use this information only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determination of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use of these materials and the safety and health of employees. Any use of this data and information must be determined by the user to be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.

Revision Date: 07/08/2010