

## SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

*This material is to be used for research purposes only under the supervision of a technically qualified individual. The toxicological properties may have not been completely characterized. Please determine your responsibilities under your local regulations.*

### 1. Identification of the substance or mixture and of the supplier

#### Identification

**Product Name:** **Gel Melt** Emergency Diesel De-Icer

#### Additional identification

**Chemical name:** Not applicable for mixtures.

#### Recommended use and restriction on use

**Recommended use:** Not Determined.

**Restrictions on use:** Not Determined.

#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

##### Supplier

**Company name:** Opti-Lube  
**Address:** 1195 S 1680 W  
Orem, UT 84058  
USA  
**Telephone:** 801-491-3717

**Emergency telephone number:** During normal business hours: +1 (801) 491-3717 (M-F 5-9)  
FOR TRANSPORT EMERGENCY CALL (+1) 801-850-8553

### 2. Hazard(s) identification

#### Hazard Classification

##### Physical Hazards

Flammable liquids Category 3

##### Health Hazards

Acute toxicity (Oral) Category 4

Skin corrosion/Irritation Category 2

Serious eye damage/Eye irritation Category 1

Carcinogenicity Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity—  
Single Exposure Category 3 (nervous system, respiratory system, narcotic effects)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity—  
Repeat Exposure Category 1

Reproductive Toxicity Category 2

Aquatic Toxicity Category 2

Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1B

Aspiration Hazard Category 1

**Label Elements**  
**Hazard Symbol:**



**Signal Word:**

**Hazard Statement:**

Danger

H226: Flammable liquid and vapor.  
H302: Harmful if swallowed.  
H318: Causes serious eye damage.  
H315: Causes skin irritation.  
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.  
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects.  
H351: Suspected of causing cancer.  
H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
H370 & H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H401: Toxic to aquatic life.  
Combustible liquid. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Prevention:**

**Precautionary Phrases:**

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
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 flame/hot surfaces - No smoking.  
P233: Keep container tightly closed  
P240: Ground / bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241: Use explosion-proof equipment  
P242: Use only non-sparking tools.  
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
P260: Do not breathe dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
P264: Wash thoroughly after handling.  
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

**Response:**

P303 + 312 + 330 + 331: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. DO NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth.  
P303 + 361 + 353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
P304 + 340 + 312: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.  
P305 + 351 + 338 + 310: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.  
P370 + 378: In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

**Storage & Disposal:**

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed. Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local and national regulations.

### 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration
Kerosene	8008-30-6	47.5 - 50%
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	30 - 32.5%
1-Butanol (n-butanol)	71-36-3	10 - 15%
Hydrocarbons C7-C9	68920-06-9	0 - 7.5%
Proprietary mixture	Trade Secret	0.5 - 2.5%
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0 - 1.5%
Benzene	71-43-2	0 - 0.1%

### 4. First-aid measures

<b>General Information:</b>	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting but have the victim rinse mouth with water and then drink 2 - 4 cups of water. Get immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into the lungs. Get immediate medical attention.
<b>Inhalation:</b>	Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and contact a physician immediately. If breathing is difficult, have qualified personnel administer oxygen and contact a physician immediately.
<b>Eye Contact:</b>	Immediately flush with plenty of water, alternately lifting the upper and lower eyelids. If appropriate, after 5 minutes, remove contact lenses and continue flushing eyes for an additional 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
<b>Skin Contact:</b>	Wash skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention irritation develops or persists. Wash clothing separately before reuse. Discard contaminated shoes.

**Note to Physician** Activated charcoal mixture may be administered. To prepare activated charcoal mixture, suspend 50 grams activated charcoal in 400 mls of water and mix thoroughly. Administer 5ml/kg or 350 ml for an average adult. Because of the danger of aspiration, emesis or gastric lavage should not be employed unless the risk justified by the presence of additional toxic substances. Activated charcoal may induce vomiting, but may be given after emesis or lavage to absorb toxic additives. Steroid therapy in mild to moderate cases does not improve outcome. Bacterial pneumonia often occurs after exposure, but prophylactic antibiotics are not indicated and should be reserved for documented bacterial pneumonia. Light hydrocarbons have been associated with cardiac sensitization in abuse situations. Hypoxia or the injection of adrenaline-like substances enhanced these effects.

**Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:** May cause eye irritation. Causes skin irritation with redness and drying. Inhalation may cause respiratory irritation and ventral nervous system effects. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Aspiration during swallowing or vomiting may cause lung damage. May cause cancer. May cause genetic defects.

**Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary:** Immediate medical attention is required for ingestion.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

<b>General Fire Hazards:</b>	<23.9 °C (<75 °F)
<b>Explosive Limits:</b>	When heated above 100°C , may undergo a self-accelerating, exothermic reaction which causes a rapid rise in temperature and pressure. Rupture of storage vessels and fire should be anticipated in case of such temperatures. Spray storage vessels with water to maintain temperatures below 100°C.
<b>Autoignition Point:</b>	Not determined.
<b>Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media</b>	
<b>Suitable extinguishing</b>	Dry chemical, water spray (fog), carbon dioxide, foam.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing</b>	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, product may float on the surface of water and create a floating fire hazard.
<b>Specific hazard arising from the chemical:</b>	This product is flammable and forms explosive mixtures with air. Vapors will burn releasing toxic vapors, fumes, smoke, including carbon monoxide and organic vapors. Vapors are heavier than air and will travel along surfaces to remote ignition sources and flash back. Closed containers may explode if exposed to extreme heat. Combustion may produce carbon oxides and other products of incomplete combustion.
<b>Fire fighting instructions:</b>	Firefighters should wear full emergency equipment and a MSHA / NIOSH approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire exposed container with water. Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses.

## 6. Accidental release measures

<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:</b>	Wear appropriate protective equipment as specified in section 8. Isolate hazard area. Eliminate ignition sources and ventilate the area with explosion proof equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering.
<b>Methods and material for containment and cleanup:</b>	Eliminate all sources of ignition—heat, sparks, flame, electricity, and impact. Stop the source of the leak if it is safe to do so. Contain spilled material. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a disposal container. Absorb residue with inert material (e.g. dry sand or earth) then place in a chemical waste container. Do not Flush to sewer. Use explosion-proof equipment during cleanup.
<b>Environment Precautions:</b>	Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Report spill as required by local and federal government.

## 7. Handling and Storage

<b>Precautions for safe handling:</b>	Avoid contact with the eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Wear protective clothing and equipment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Keep containers closed when not in use. Keep product away from heat, sparks, flames and all other sources of ignition. Do not permit smoking in use or storage areas. Use with non-sparking tools and explosion proof equipment. Electrically bond and ground containers for transfer. Secure container after each use. Store in a cool area. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents. Do not reuse containers, empty containers can retain product residue which can be hazardous. Refer to OSHA 1910.1028 for requirements for handling and use of benzene.
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**Maximum Handling Temperature:** 35°C / 95°F

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:** Store in accordance with regulations for the storage of flammable liquids. Store in a dry, well ventilated area away from heat, direct sunlight and all sources ignition. Store away from oxidizers and other incompatible materials. Protect containers from physical damage. Contact with hot surfaces may ignite the product. Store in tightly closed container.

**Other Precautions:** 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.  
Staic Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves be sufficient. Review all operations that may have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitating, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures.

**8. Exposure Controls/personal Protection**

**Exposure Guidelines:**

INGREDIENTS	EXPOSURE LIMITS
n-Butanol	ACGIH TWA: 20 ppm; OSHA OEL: 100 ppm; NIOSH REL: 50 ppm
Isopropyl alcohol	OSHA TWA: 400 ppm, ACGIH TWA: 200 ppm, STEL: 400 ppm
Kerosene	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , skin TWA ACGIH TLV
Hydrocarbons C7-C9	None Established
Benzene	1 ppm TWA, 5 ppm STEL OSHA PEL 0.5 ppm TWA, 2.5 ppm STEL ACGIH TLV
Naphthalene	10 ppm TWA OSHA PEL 10 ppm, skin TWA ACGIH TLV

29 CFR 1910.1028 is the OSHA regulation on Occupational Exposure to Benzene. Assure compliance with these regulations.

**Engineering Controls:** Use with local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure below the occupational exposure limits. Use explosion proof equipment.

**Respiratory Protection:** Under normal use conditions, with adequate ventilation, no special handling equipment is required. If exposures are exceeded, use a NIOSH approved organic vapor respirator appropriate for the form and concentration of the contaminants should be used. Selection of respiratory protection depends on the contaminant type, form, and concentration. Select in accordance with OSHA 1910.134 and good Industrial Hygiene practice.

**Skin Protection:** Impervious gloves such as nitrile recommended to prevent skin contact.

**Eye Protection:** Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles) and a face shield to avoid eye contact.

**Other:** Impervious coveralls, apron, and boots are required to prevent skin contact and contamination of personal clothing. A safety shower and eye wash should be available in the immediate work area.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

**Physical state:** liquid  
**Form:** liquid  
**Color:** light amber/yellow

**Oder:** Characteristic/Slight hydrocarbon

**Oder threshold:** No data available

**pH:** No data available

**Freezing point:** No data available

**Boiling point:** Not determined

**Flash point:** <75 °F (<23.9 °C)

**Pour point:** <-30°F

**Melting point:** Not determined

**Evaporation rate:** No data available

**Flammability (solid, gas):** No data available

**Specific gravity:** 0.804 at 60°F (16°C)

### Upper/lower limit on flammability or explosive limits

**Flammability limit – upper (%):** 5%

**Flammability limit – lower (%):** 0.6%

**Vapor pressure:** <1 mmHg

**Vapor density:** <1

**Relative density:** 6.71 lbs/gal

### Solubility(ies)

**Solubility in water:** Negligible

**Solubility (other):** No data available

**Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):** No data available

**Auto-ignition temperature:** >410°F (>210°C)

**Decomposition temperature:** No data available

**Viscosity:** 1.3 - 2.4 (104°F), 2.32 @ 40°C/100°F; cSt, 3.15 20°C/70°F; cSt

### Other information

**Pour Point Temperature:** -32°F (-35°C)

## 10. Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity:** This product is not expected to be reactive.

**Chemical stability:** Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

**Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** None known.

**Incompatibility - Materials to avoid:** Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, such as nitri and sulfuric acids, halogens, hydrogen peroxide and chlorinating agents.

**Hazardous Decompositions or byproducts:** In the case of fire, a complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Keep away from heat, all sources of ignition, and prolonged storage temperatures more than <100°F (37.8°C)

## 11. Toxicological Information

<b>Accute Toxicity:</b>	Harmful if swallowed.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances, including irritation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, vertigo, drowsiness, mental confusion, staggering gait, slurred speech, and central nervous system effects similar to alcohol intoxication. In severe cases, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest, and death due to circulatory failure may occur.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Skin contact may cause irritation, redness and defatting of the skin. Practically non-toxic if absorbed following acute (single) exposure. Liquid may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts if large areas of the skin are repeatedly exposed.
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>Excessive exposure may cause irritation to the nose, throat, lungs and respiratory tract, and central nervous system effect including headache, dizziness, giddiness, euphoria, vertigo, blurred vision, nausea, numbness, drowsiness, loss of balance and coordination, anesthesia, coma, respiratory failure, and death. Overexposure to benzene by inhalation may cause exhilaration, nervous excitation, followed by a period of depression, drowsiness, or fatigue, tightness of the chest, unconsciousness, tremors, or death.</p> <p>WARNING: the burning of any hydrocarbon as a fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products, including carbon monoxide, and inadequate oxygen levels, which may cause unconsciousness, suffocation, and death.</p> <p>cause irritation of mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract.</p>
<b>Eye Contact</b>	Eye contact may cause irritation, redness, tearing, and pain.
<b>Chronic Effects of Overexposure:</b>	Prolonged occupational overexposure may cause dermatitis. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to petroleum distillates with adverse liver, kidney and bone marrow effects and with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the product may be harmful or fatal. Repetitive direct skin application of kerosene over a two year period resulted in skin cancer in laboratory animals. Petroleum hydrocarbons of similar composition and boiling ranges have been known to produce kidney damage and tumors in male rats following prolonged inhalation exposures. Benzene has been shown to cause damage to the blood forming system with anemia, leukopenia and thrombocytopenia by all routes of exposure.
<b>Mutagenicity:</b>	Benzene did not induce in vitro mutation in bacteria using standard AMES test conditions. Mammalian cell gene mutation tests carried out in various human, mouse, and chinese hamster cells resulted in mixed results. Benzene is an in vivo mutagen in mammals, especially when chromosomal aberrations and micronuclei are induced. It has been reported that benzene exposure in humans induces genotoxic effects in lymphocytes in vivo. This material has tested positive in a mutagenicity study.
<b>Reproductive Toxicity:</b>	In a reproductive study, rats were administered 250 and 1000 mg/kg of petroleum distillates for at least 70 days prior to mating and during the 14 day mating cycle. The absence of adverse effects on in-life parameters (such as body weight, feed consumption and clinical observations), a dosage level of 1000 mg/kg/day was considered to be the no-observed-effect level (NOAEL) for reproductive and systemic toxicity.

**Carcinogenicity:** Kerosene is listed as a “Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans: A3” by ACGIH. Benzene is listed by IARC as “Carcinogenic to Humans” Group 1, by NTP as “Known to Be a Human Carcinogen” and as a “Confirmed Human Carcinogen”, A1 by ACGIH. Naphthalene is listed by IARC as “Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans”, Group 2B, as “Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen” and as a “Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans”, A3 by ACGIH. Studies have shown that similar products produce skin tumors in laboratory animals following repeated applications without washing or removal. The significance of this finding to human exposure has not been determined. Other studies with active skin carcinogens have shown that washing the animal’s skin with soap and water between applications reduced tumor formation.

Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68479-34-6) ACGIH: A3—Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans (listed under Diesel Fuel).

**Acute Toxicity Values:**

<b>Kerosene</b>	Oral rat LD50 >5000mg/kg, Inhalation rat LC50 >5.28 mg/L/4 hr, Dermal rabbit LD50 >2000 mg/kg
<b>Hydrocarbons C7-C9</b>	>5000 mg/kg, Inhalation rat LC50 >5.28 mg/L/4 hr, Dermal rabbit LD50 >2000 mg/kg (structurally similar chemical)
<b>Benzene</b>	Oral rat LD50 >2000 mg/kg, Inhalation rat LC50 41690 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /4 hr, Dermal rabbit LD50 > 8260 mg/kg
<b>Naphthalene</b>	Oral rat LD50 533 mg/kg, Inhalation rat LC0 0.4 mg/L (highest attainable concentration), Dermal rat LC50 >2500 mg/kg
<b>Isopropyl Alcohol</b>	Inhalation rat LC50 72.6 mg/L/4 hr and 51.045 mg/L/8hr, Oral rat LD50 >4700 mg/kg, IP rat LC50 2830 mg/kg, IP rat LD50 2735 mg/kg, IV rat LC50 1088 mg/kg, IV rat LD50 1099 mg/kg. Inhalation mouse LC50 53 mg/L/2 hr, Oral mouse LD50 >3600 mg/kg, IP mouse LD50 4477 mg/kg, IV mouse LD50 1509 mg/kg. Oral rabbit LD50 >5000 mg/kg, Dermal rabbit LD50 12870 mg/kg, Skin rabbit LD40 12,800 mg/kg.

**12. Ecological Information**

**Ecotoxicity:**

<b>General Product Information</b>	Keep out of sewers, drainage areas and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under Federal and State regulations. Toxic to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. The product hasn’t been test. The statement derived from the properties of the individual components.
<b>Kerosene</b>	96hr LL50 Oncorhynchus mykiss 2.5 mg/kg, 48hr EL50 1.4 mg/L, 72hr EL50 Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata 1.3 mg/L.
<b>Hydrocarbons C7-C9</b>	96hr LL50 Oncorhynchus mykiss 2.5 mg/kg, 48hr EL50 1.4 mg/L, 72hr EL50 Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata 1.3 mg/L. (structurally similar chemical).
<b>Benzene</b>	96hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss 5.3 mg/kg, 48hr EC50 daphnia magna 10 mg/L, 72hr EC50 Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata 32 mg/L.
<b>Naphthalene</b>	96hr LC50 Pimephales promelas 6.08 mg/L, 48hr EC50 daphnia magna 2.16 mg/L.

<b>Persistence and Degradability:</b>	Kerosene is inherently biodegradable. No data on other components.
<b>Bioaccumulative Potential:</b>	The BCF for kerosene is 70-5000 which suggest the potential for bioconcentration is moderate to high. No data on other components.
<b>Mobility in Soil:</b>	Some components of kerosene will display low mobility and some will be essentially immobil in soil. No data on other components.
<b>Other Adverse Effects:</b>	This product is classified as toxic to aquatic environment with long-term adverse effects. Release to the environment should be avoided.

### 13. Disposal considerations

<b>Disposal Methods:</b>	Do not dispose of into waste water treatment facilities. Treat or dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, state/provincial, and national requirements. This material, if discarded, is considered a hazardous waste under RCRA Regulation 40CFR 261.
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### 14. Transport Information

#### DOT

UN Number:	UN 1993
UN Proper Shipping Name:	Flammable liquids, n.o.s (contains Isopropyl alcohol)
Transport Hazard Class(es)	
Class:	3
Packing Group:	III
Marine Pollutant:	Yes

#### IMDG

UN Number:	UN 1993
UN Proper Shipping Name:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains Isopropyl alcohol)
Packing Group:	III
Marine Pollutant:	Yes
Special precautions for user:	None established

#### IATA

UN Number:	UN 1993
UN Proper Shipping Name:	Flammable liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. (contains Isopropyl alcohol)
Transport Hazard Class(es)	
Class:	3
Packing Group:	III
Marine Pollutant:	Yes

Environmental Hazards	Marine Pollutant
Special Precautions for user:	None established

#### Other information

Passenger and cargo aircraft:	Allowed
Cargo aircraft only:	Allowed

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code:** Not applicable.

This material is a marine pollutant when shipped in quantities greater than 119 gallons.

Shipping descriptions may vary based on mode of transport, quantities, temperature of the material, package size, and/or origin and destination. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transport of the material. Review classification requirements before shipping materials at elevated temperatures.

## 15. Regulatory Information

### Safety, health, and environmental regulations specific for the product in question.

<b>EPCRA 311-312 Categories:</b>	1. Immediate (acute) Health Effects:	YES
	2. Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects:	YES
	3. Fire Hazard:	YES
	4. Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard:	NO
	5. Reactivity Hazard:	NO

**CERCLA Hazardous Substances (Section 103)/RQ:** This product has a Reportable Quantity (RQ) of 3,333 lbs. (based on the RQ for Naphthalene of 100lbs) Releases above RQ must be reported to the National Response Center. Many states have more stringent release reporting requirements. Reporting is required under federal, state, and local regulation.

**EPA SARA 311 Hazard Classification:** Acute Health, Chronic Health, Fire Hazard

**SARA 313:** This product contains the following chemicals subject to Annual Release Reporting Requirements Under SARA Title III, Section 313 (40 CFR 372):

<b>Benzene</b>	71-43-2	0-0.25%
<b>Naphthalene</b>	91-20-3	0-1.5%

**US State Regulations:** The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

\*Massachusetts: All known ingredients of this product which could be on the Massachusetts Right-To-Know list are fully disclosed in the "Chemical Ingredients" section of this SDS.

Components	CAS Number	State Right to Know				
		NJ	PA	MA*	MN	RI
Iso-propyl Alcohol	67-63-0	YES	YES		YES	YES
1-Butanol	71-36-3	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Proprietary Ester Amide	NA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

### US. California Proposition 65

This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive harm.

Naphthalene	71-43-2	0 - 3%	Cancer
Benzene	91-20-3	0 - 0.5%	Cancer, developmental, male reproductive toxicity
Iso-propyl alcohol	67-63-0	Clean air act - Section 112 SC toxic air pollutants list: YES, Title V: YES	
1-Butanol	71-36-3	Clean air act - Section 112 SC toxic air pollutants list: YES, Title V: YES	

Components	CAS Number	Section 302(EHS) TPQ	Section 304 EHS RQ lbs	CERCLA RQ lbs	Section 313	RCRA Code	CAA 122(r) TQ
Iso-propyl Alcohol	67-63-0				313		
1-Butanol	71-36-3			5,000	313	U0313	

**WHMIS CLASSIFICATION:** Class B, Division 3 (Combustible Liquid), Class D, Division 2A (Very Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects). This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria in the CPR and SDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

**Australia AICS:** All of the components are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

**Canada DSL:** All of the components are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List.

**China:** All of the components are listed on the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China.

**European EINECS:** All of the ingredients are listed on the EINECS inventory.

**New Zealand:** All of the components are listed on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals.

**Philippines:** All of the components are listed on the Philippine Inventory of Chemical and Chemical Substances inventory.

**US EPA Toxic Substances Control Act:** All of the components of this product are listed on the TSCA

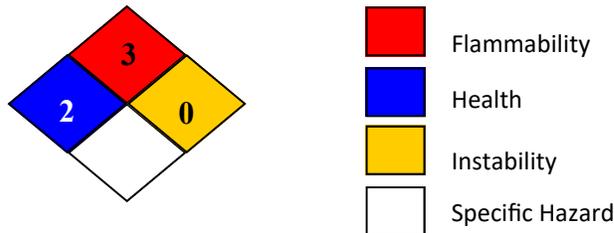
**16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision**

**HMIS Hazard ID**

<b>Health</b>	*	2
<b>Flammability</b>		3
<b>Instability</b>		0

Hazard rating: 0 - Minimal; 1 - Slight; 2 - Moderate; 3 - Serious; 4 - Severe; RNP - Rating Not Possible;  
\*Chronic health effect

**NFPA Hazard ID**



Hazard rating: 0 - Minimal; 1 - Slight; 2 - Moderate; 3 - Serious; 4 - Severe; RNP - Rating Not Possible;

**Disclaimer:**

As the conditions or methods of use are beyond our control, we do not assume any responsibility and expressly disclaim any liability for any use of this product. Information contained herein is believed to be true and accurate but all statements or suggestions are made without warranty, expressed or implied, regarding accuracy of the information, the hazards connected with the use of the material of the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Compliance with all applicable feral, state, and local regulations remains the responsibility of the user.