SAFETY DATA SHEET
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Product name: TRITON™ GR-7M Surfactant

Issue Date: 06/01/2023
Print Date: 06/02/2023

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: TRITON™ GR-7M Surfactant

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: Multi-purpose surfactant. We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with the stated use, please contact your sales or technical service representative.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
2211 H.H. DOW WAY
MIDLAND MI 48674
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number: 800-258-2436
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: CHEMTREC +1 800-424-9300
Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification
GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
Flammable liquids - Category 3
Skin irritation - Category 2
Serious eye damage - Category 1
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - Oral
Aspiration hazard - Category 1

Label elements
Hazard pictograms

Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards
Flammable liquid and vapour.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye damage.
May cause respiratory irritation.
Suspected of causing cancer.
Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May cause damage to organs (Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Precautionary statements

Prevention
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Do not breathe mist or vapours.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and/or face protection.

Response
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.
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 and/or doctor.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Store locked up.

Disposal
Dispose of contents and/or container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards
Slipping hazard.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Di-2-ethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate	577-11-7	<= 65.5 %
Aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly C10)	64742-95-6	>= 10.8 - <= 11.9 %
Heavy aromatic naphtha	64742-94-5	>= 10.2 - <= 11.4 %
Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-88-7	>= 5.7 - <= 6.8 %
2-Ethylhexyl disodium sulfosuccinate	63782-88-7	<= 5.0 %
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	4.3%
2-Ethylhexanol	104-76-7	<= 3.0 %
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	>= 0.45 - <= 1.7 %
2-Butanedioic acid (Z)-, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester	142-16-5	<= 1.0 %
Diethylbenzene	25340-17-4	>= 0.28 - <= 0.9 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.6%
Sodium bisulfite	7631-90-5	<= 0.25 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures
General advice:
First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is

difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation or rash occurs. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.

Eye contact: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of causing cancer. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Because rapid absorption may occur through the lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis. Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray.. Dry chemical fire extinguishers.. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers.. Foam.. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective..

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream.. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire..

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating.. Combustion products may include and are not limited to:. Sulfur oxides.. Carbon monoxide.. Carbon dioxide..

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur.. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature.. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9..

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry.. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate.. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire.. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed.. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water.. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.. Eliminate ignition sources.. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard.. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage..

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves).. Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location.. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, see Section 8 of the safety data sheet..

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Evacuate area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Sand. Dirt. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Do not use water for cleanup. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not get in eyes. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not swallow. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Electrically ground and bond all

equipment. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Mix well before using. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Never use air pressure for transferring product. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame.

Storage stability

Shelf life: Use within
24 Month

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters
If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly C10)	Dow IHG	TWA	100 mg/m3
	Dow IHG	STEL	300 mg/m3
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,000 mg/m3 500 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	200 mg/m3 , total hydrocarbon vapor
	Further information: A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
Heavy aromatic naphtha	Dow IHG	TWA	100 mg/m3
	Dow IHG	STEL	300 mg/m3
	ACGIH	TWA	200 mg/m3 , total hydrocarbon vapor
	Further information: A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,000 mg/m3 500 ppm
	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate.		
	ACGIH	TWA	200 mg/m3 , total hydrocarbon vapor
	Further information: A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
2-Ethylhexanol	Dow IHG	TWA	2 ppm
	Further information: SKIN: Absorbed via skin		
	ACGIH	TWA	5 ppm
	Further information: A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans		
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
Diethylbenzene	US WEEL	TWA	5 ppm
Naphthalene	Dow IHG	TWA	0.5 ppm
	Further information: SKIN: Absorbed via skin		
	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm

	Further information: A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans; Skin: Danger of cutaneous absorption		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	50 mg/m3 10 ppm
Sodium bisulfite	ACGIH	TWA	5 mg/m3
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as faceshield, boots, apron, or full-body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Yellow
Odor	pungent
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	Not available
Melting point/range	No test data available

Freezing point	< -59 °C (< -74 °F) *Calculated.* Pour point
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	179 °C (354 °F) *Calculated.*
Flash point	**closed cup** 51.7 °C (125.1 °F) *ASTM D 56*
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	0.31 *Calculated.*
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Flammability (liquids)	Not expected to be a static-accumulating flammable liquid.
Lower explosion limit	0.5 % vol *Calculated.* Solvent
Upper explosion limit	6 % vol *Calculated.* Solvent
Vapor Pressure	2.1 hPa at 20 °C (68 °F) *Calculated.*
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	6.59 *Calculated.*
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.013 at 20 °C (68 °F) / 20 °C *Calculated.*
Water solubility	at 20 °C (68 °F) *Visual* completely soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available
Molecular weight	No test data available
Molecular formula	Not applicable (mixture)
Percent volatility	36.9 % *Calculated.*
Particle size	No test data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available

Chemical stability: Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers. Strong reducing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials..

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data are available.

Information on likely routes of exposure
Ingestion, Inhalation, Skin contact, Eye contact.

Acute toxicity (represents short term exposures with immediate effects - no chronic/delayed effects known unless otherwise noted)

Acute Toxicity Endpoints:
Not classified based on available information.

Acute oral toxicity

Information for the Product:

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Di-2-ethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate
LD50, Rat, > 2,100 mg/kg

Aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly C10)
LD50, Rat, 3,500 mg/kg

Heavy aromatic naphtha
LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)
LD50, Rat, male and female, > 5,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 420

2-Ethylhexyl disodium sulfosuccinate
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
LD50, Rat, > 3,400 mg/kg

2-Ethylhexanol
May cause central nervous system effects. LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
LD50, Rat, male, 6,000 mg/kg

2-Butanedioic acid (Z)-, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 401 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Diethylbenzene
LD50, Rat, male and female, 2,050 mg/kg

Naphthalene
LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg

Excessive exposure may cause hemolysis, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Ingestion of naphthalene by humans has caused hemolytic anemia. Toxicity from swallowing may be greater in humans than in animals. In humans, symptoms may include: Confusion. Lethargy. Muscle spasms or twitches. Convulsions. Coma. Lethal Dose, Humans, 5 - 15 grams Estimated.

Sodium bisulfite
LD50, Rat, 1,420 - 2,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Information for the Product:

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Di-2-ethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate
LD50, Rabbit, male, > 10,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

Aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly C10)
LD50, Rabbit, > 3,160 mg/kg

Heavy aromatic naphtha
LD50, Rabbit, > 3,160 mg/kg

Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)
LD50, Rabbit, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

2-Ethylhexyl disodium sulfosuccinate
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
LD50, Rabbit, > 3,160 mg/kg

2-Ethylhexanol
LD50, Rabbit, > 3,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
LD50, Rat, male and female, > 3,440 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

2-Butanedioic acid (Z)-, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
LD50, Rabbit, 14,000 mg/kg

Diethylbenzene
LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg

Naphthalene
Human case reports suggest Naphthalene may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts, especially in children. LD50, Rat, > 2,500 mg/kg

Sodium bisulfite
For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

Acute inhalation toxicity

Information for the Product:

Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

Di-2-ethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate
The LC50 has not been determined.

Aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly C10)
Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 10.2 mg/l

Heavy aromatic naphtha
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 4.8 mg/l

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 0.2 mg/l No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)
LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, Vapour, > 5.28 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

2-Ethylhexyl disodium sulfosuccinate
The LC50 has not been determined.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Prolonged excessive exposure may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat)

and lungs. May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 18 mg/l

2-Ethylhexanol
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 2.17 mg/l

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 10.2 mg/l No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

2-Butanedioic acid (Z)-, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
The LC50 has not been determined.

Diethylbenzene
LC50, Rat, male, 4 Hour, vapour, > 1925 ppm No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

Naphthalene
Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Excessive exposure may cause lung injury. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may include: Headache. Confusion. Sweating. Nausea and/or vomiting.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, > 0.41 mg/l The LC50 value is greater than the Maximum Attainable Concentration.

Sodium bisulfite
For similar material(s): LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.5 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Information for the Product:

Based on information for component(s):
Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.
Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Information for components:

Di-2-ethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate
Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.
Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.

Aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly C10)
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.
Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Heavy aromatic naphtha
Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

2-Ethylhexanol
Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.
May cause more severe response on covered skin (under clothing, gloves).

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

2-Butanedioic acid (Z)-, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Diethylbenzene
Brief contact may cause severe skin irritation with pain and local redness.
Prolonged contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.

Naphthalene
Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.
Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.

Sodium bisulfite
Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation.
May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut).

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

Information for the Product:

Based on information for component(s):
May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Information for components:

Di-2-ethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly C10)
May cause moderate eye irritation which may be slow to heal.
Corneal injury is unlikely.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Heavy aromatic naphtha
May cause slight eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)
Essentially nonirritating to eyes.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
May cause eye irritation.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

2-Ethylhexanol
May cause severe eye irritation.
May cause severe corneal injury.

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
May cause eye irritation.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

2-Butanedioic acid (Z)-, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
May cause slight eye irritation.

Diethylbenzene
May cause slight eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.

Naphthalene
May cause moderate eye irritation.
Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Sodium bisulfite
May cause moderate eye irritation.
May cause moderate corneal injury.
Dust may irritate eyes.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:
Not classified based on available information.

For respiratory sensitization:
Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

For skin sensitization:
Contains component(s) which did not cause allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs.
For some component(s):
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:
No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Information for components:

Di-2-ethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly C10)
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Heavy aromatic naphtha
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)
For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
For similar material(s):
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

2-Ethylhexanol
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

2-Butanedioic acid (Z)-, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Diethylbenzene
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Naphthalene
Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction in a small proportion of individuals.
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Sodium bisulfite
Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction in a small proportion of individuals.
For similar material(s):
Did not demonstrate the potential for contact allergy in mice.

May cause allergic respiratory response in a small proportion of individuals.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause respiratory irritation.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Di-2-ethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly C10)
May cause respiratory irritation.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Central nervous system

Heavy aromatic naphtha
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Central nervous system

2-Ethylhexyl disodium sulfosuccinate
Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
May cause respiratory irritation.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

2-Ethylhexanol
May cause respiratory irritation.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
May cause respiratory irritation.
Route of Exposure: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

2-Butanedioic acid (Z)-, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Diethylbenzene
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Naphthalene
Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Sodium bisulfite
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Information for the Product:

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in rapid absorption and injury to other body systems.

Information for components:

Di-2-ethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly C10)
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Heavy aromatic naphtha
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

2-Ethylhexyl disodium sulfosuccinate
Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

2-Ethylhexanol
May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

2-Butanedioic acid (Z)-, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

Diethylbenzene
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Naphthalene
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Sodium bisulfite
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Chronic toxicity (represents longer term exposures with repeated dose resulting in chronic/delayed effects - no immediate effects known unless otherwise noted)

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Causes damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure., May cause damage to organs (Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Di-2-ethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate
May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea.

Aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly C10)
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Blood.
Kidney.
Liver.
Xylene is reported to have caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations; such effects have not been reported in humans.
For the minor component(s):
Cumene.
Eye.

Heavy aromatic naphtha
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Lung.
Gastrointestinal tract.
Thyroid.

Urinary tract.
Dose levels producing these effects were many times higher than any dose levels expected from exposure due to use.
Cataracts and other eye effects have been reported in humans repeatedly exposed to naphthalene vapor or dust.

Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)
For similar material(s):
In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Central nervous system.
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Liver.
Kidney

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Respiratory tract.

2-Ethylhexanol
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Blood.
Kidney.
Liver.
Spleen.

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

2-Butanedioic acid (Z)-, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
For similar material(s):
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Liver
Kidney

Diethylbenzene
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Central nervous system.
Kidney.
Liver.
Peripheral nervous system.
Inhalation of diethylbenzene in concentrations above 100 ppm or ingestion of near lethal doses caused tissues of test animals to turn blue and urine to turn green.

Naphthalene
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Lung.
Nasal tissue.
Observations in animals include:
Respiratory effects.
Excessive exposure may cause hemolysis, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen.
Cataracts and other eye effects have been reported in humans repeatedly exposed to naphthalene vapor or dust.

Ingestion of naphthalene by humans has caused hemolytic anemia.

Sodium bisulfite
Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Di-2-ethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate
No relevant data found.

Aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly C10)
Xylene was not found to be carcinogenic in a National Toxicology Program bioassay in rats and mice.

Heavy aromatic naphtha
Contains naphthalene which has caused cancer in some laboratory animals. In humans, there is limited evidence of cancer in workers involved in naphthalene production. Limited oral studies in rats were negative.

Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)
For similar material(s): Based on animal studies, this material demonstrates limited evidence of carcinogenicity. Kidney effects and/or tumors have been observed in male rats. These effects are believed to be species specific and unlikely to occur in humans.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
No relevant data found.

2-Ethylhexanol
In laboratory animals, evidence of carcinogenic activity was observed. The observed tumors do not appear to be relevant for men.

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
No relevant data found.

2-Butanedioic acid (Z)-, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
No relevant data found.

Diethylbenzene
Available data are inadequate to evaluate carcinogenicity.

Naphthalene
Has caused cancer in some laboratory animals. In humans, there is limited evidence of cancer in workers involved in naphthalene production. Limited oral studies in rats were negative.

Sodium bisulfite

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Carcinogenicity

Component	List	Classification
Aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly C10)	ACGIH	A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
Heavy aromatic naphtha	ACGIH	A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	ACGIH	A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
2-Ethylhexanol	ACGIH	A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
Naphthalene	IARC	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
	US NTP	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen
	ACGIH	A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Teratogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Di-2-ethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate
Available data are inadequate for evaluation of potential to cause birth defects. Available data are inadequate for evaluation of potential to cause fetotoxicity.

Aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly C10)
Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses producing severe toxicity in the mother. Exaggerated doses of xylene given orally to pregnant mice resulted in an increase in cleft palate, a common developmental abnormality in mice. In animal inhalation studies, xylene caused toxicity to the fetus but did not cause birth defects. No malformations were induced at exposures less than those causing severe toxicity to the adult animals. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Heavy aromatic naphtha
Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)
For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or other effects in the fetus even at doses which caused toxic effects in the mother.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

2-Ethylhexanol

Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. These concentrations exceed relevant human dose levels.

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

2-Butanedioic acid (Z)-, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
No relevant data found.

Diethylbenzene
Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Naphthalene
Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Sodium bisulfite
Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Di-2-ethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly C10)
In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Heavy aromatic naphtha
Available data are inadequate to determine effects on reproduction.

Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)
For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

2-Ethylhexanol
No relevant data found.

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

2-Butanedioic acid (Z)-, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Diethylbenzene
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Naphthalene
Available data are inadequate to determine effects on reproduction.

Sodium bisulfite
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Information for the Product:

Product test data not available.

Information for components:

Di-2-ethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

Aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly C10)
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Heavy aromatic naphtha
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

2-Ethylhexanol
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

2-Butanedioic acid (Z)-, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Diethylbenzene
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Naphthalene
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

Sodium bisulfite
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were positive. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data are available.

Toxicity

Acute toxicity to fish
Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

As product:
LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 27 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
As product:
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 16 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
Based on information for component(s):
NOEC, algae, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 0.01 - 0.1 mg/l, Estimated.

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability: As product: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: > 60 %
Exposure time: 20 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	32 %
10 d	49 %
20 d	78 %

Bioaccumulative potential

Di-2-ethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate
Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.998
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3.47 - 3.78 Fish Measured

Aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly C10)
Bioaccumulation: For the major component(s): Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). For the minor component(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Heavy aromatic naphtha
Bioaccumulation: For similar material(s): Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.3 - 6 Estimated.
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 39.66

2-Ethylhexyl disodium sulfosuccinate

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.63 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 33 - 275 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 56 d Measured

2-Ethylhexanol

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.1 Measured

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.42 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 161 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Measured

2-Butanedioic acid (Z)-, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 7.24 OECD Test Guideline 117
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 4,073.8 Fish Calculated.

Diethylbenzene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 4.58 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 320 - 854 Fish 42 d Measured

Naphthalene

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.3 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 36 - 168 Fish Measured

Sodium bisulfite

Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Mobility in soil

Di-2-ethylhexyl sodium sulfosuccinate

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly C10)

For the major component(s):
Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Heavy aromatic naphtha
No relevant data found.

Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)
Partition coefficient (Koc): 1451

2-Ethylhexyl disodium sulfosuccinate
No relevant data found.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Partition coefficient (Koc): 720 Estimated.

2-Ethylhexanol
Partition coefficient (Koc): 800 Estimated.

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Partition coefficient (Koc): 741.65 Estimated.

2-Butanedioic acid (Z)-, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
Partition coefficient (Koc): 153400

Diethylbenzene
Partition coefficient (Koc): 7400 Estimated.

Naphthalene
Partition coefficient (Koc): 378 - 664 Measured

Sodium bisulfite
No relevant data found.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN SDS SECTION 1: Identified Uses. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. Waste water treatment system.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name	Flammable liquids, n.o.s.(Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light arom., 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III
Reportable Quantity	Naphthalene

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light arom., 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Diethylbenzene, 2-Butenedioic acid (Z)-, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Flammable liquid, n.o.s.(Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light arom., 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)
UN number	UN 1993
Class	3
Packing group	III

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312
Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Carcinogenicity
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
Aspiration hazard
Skin corrosion or irritation
Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313
This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

Components	CASRN
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6
Naphthalene	91-20-3

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:
The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components	CASRN
Aromatic hydrocarbons (mainly C10)	64742-95-6
Heavy aromatic naphtha	64742-94-5
Medium aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-88-7
2-Ethylhexanol	104-76-7

California Prop. 65
WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Naphthalene, Ethylbenzene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)
All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Product Literature
Additional information on this and other products may be obtained by visiting our web page. Additional information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact. Ask for a product brochure.

Hazard Rating System
NFPA

Health	Flammability	Instability
3	2	0

Revision
Identification Number: 166608 / A001 / Issue Date: 06/01/2023 / Version: 20.0
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline

OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
STEL	Short term exposure limit
TWA	Time weighted average
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

Full text of other abbreviations
AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Information Source and References
This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-

specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.
US