

# BRAZOS RIVER FUELING



FREEPORT, TX



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

<b>1.1 Product Name(s)</b>	No. 2 Diesel Fuel, Low Sulfur Diesel, Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel, Marine Diesel Fuel
<b>CAS-No.</b>	Mixture
<b>1.2 Recommended Use and Restrictions on use</b>	Diesel Engine Fuel, Heating Oil
<b>1.3 Supplier Details</b>	Brazos River Fueling 618 E. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St. Freeport, TX. 77541 (979)-233-4751
<b>1.4 Emergency Contact</b>	ChemTrec 1-800-424-9300 ccn 668277

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

<b>2.1 GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)</b>	Flammable liquid: Category 3. Acute inhalation toxicant: Category 4. Skin irritation: Category 2. Carcinogen: Category 2. Specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure): Category 2. Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.
<b>2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements:</b>	
<b>Pictogram</b>	
<b>Signal Word</b>	DANGER
<b>Hazard Statement(s)</b>	H226: Flammable liquid and vapor. H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315: Causes skin irritation. H332: Harmful if inhaled. H351: Suspected of causing cancer. H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Bone marrow, Liver, Thymus
<b>Precautionary Statement(s)</b>	P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102: Keep out of reach of children. P103: Read label before use. 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

	<p>flames/hot surfaces. -- No smoking. P233: Keep container tightly closed. P240: Ground / bond container and receiving equipment. P241: Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment. P242: Use only non-sparking tools. P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P260: Do not breathe mist / vapors. P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273: Avoid release to the environment. P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P331: Do NOT induce vomiting. P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish. P391: Collect spillage.P403 + P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405: Store locked up.P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.</p>
<b>2.3 Other hazards not covered by the GHS</b>	None.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<b>3.1 Chemical Identity</b>	
Synonyms	No. 2 Diesel Fuel, Low Sulfur Diesel, Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel, Marine Diesel Fuel
CAS-no.	Mixture
Additives	Composition may contain up to 0.5% performance additives and / or dyes.

<b>3.2 Hazardous Components</b>			
Component	CAS#	Classification	Concentration
<b>DIESEL OIL C9-20</b>	68334-30-5	H226, H304, H332, H351, H315, H373, H401, H411	80-99%
<b>ETHYL BENZENE</b>	100-41-4	H225, H332, H373, H401, H412	0.1-1%
<b>NAPHTHALENE</b>	91-20-3	H302, H351, H400(M factor 1), H410(M factor 1)	0.1-1%

\*As per paragraph (i) of 29 CFR 1910.1200, formulation is considered a trade secret and specific chemical identity and exact percentage (concentration) of composition may have been withheld. Specific chemical identity and exact percentage composition will be provided to health professionals, employees, or designated representatives in accordance with applicable provisions of paragraph (i).

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures.

General Advice	
If inhaled	Remove from further exposure. For those aiding, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
In case of skin / eye contact	Skin Contact - Remove contaminated clothing. Dry wipe exposed skin and cleanse with waterless hand cleaner and follow by washing thoroughly with soap and water. For those aiding, avoid further skin contact to yourself or others. Wear impervious gloves. Launder contaminated clothing separately before reuse. Discard contaminated articles that cannot be laundered. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury. Eye Contact - Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.
If ingested	Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.
<b>4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.</b>	If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.
<b>4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.</b>	Contains hydrocarbon solvent/petroleum hydrocarbons; skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis.

## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

<b>5.1 Extinguishing media (suitable and unsuitable)</b>	Appropriate Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) to extinguish flames. Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight Streams of Water
<b>5.2 Specific Hazards (e.g., hazardous combustion etc.)</b>	Vapors are flammable and heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition

	sources causing a flashback fire danger. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8. Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, Sulfur oxides
<b>5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters.</b>	Firefighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.</b>	<p>Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.</p> <p>For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H<sub>2</sub>S, or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.</p>
<b>6.2 Environmental procedures.</b>	Large Spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
<b>6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up.</b>	Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do it without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed

material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.  
Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.  
Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn other shipping. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10 degrees C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. If the Flash Point does not exceed the Ambient Air Temperature by at least 10C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.  
Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid all personal contact. Do not siphon by mouth. Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses. For use as a motor fuel only. It is dangerous and/or unlawful to put fuel into unapproved containers. Do not fill container while it is in or on a vehicle. Static electricity may ignite vapors and cause fire. Place container on ground when filling and keep nozzle in contact with container. Do not use electronic devices (including but not limited to cellular phones, computers, calculators, pagers or other electronic devices, etc.) in or around any fueling operation or storage area unless the devices are certified intrinsically safe by an approved national testing agency and to the safety standards required by national and/or local laws and regulations. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance.  
Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semi conductive, static accumulator if

	its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi conductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.
<b>7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.</b>	The type of container used to store the material may affect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Storage containers should be grounded and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge. Keep away from incompatible materials.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

Component	CAS-No.	Value	Control Parameters	Basis
DIESEL OIL C9-20	68334-30-5	100 mg/m3	TWA	ACGIH
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	435 mg/m3	TWA	OSHA Z1
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	20 ppm	TWA	ACGIH
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	50 mg/m3	TWA	OSHA Z1
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	10 ppm	TWA	ACGIH

<b>8.2 Appropriate Engineering Controls</b>	The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider: Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment to stay below exposure limits.
---	--

### 8.3 Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/face protection	If contact with material is likely, chemical goggles are recommended.
Skin/Body Protection	Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include: Chemical/oil resistant clothing is recommended.
Respiratory Protection	If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include: Half-face filter respirator
Control of environment exposure	Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the

	environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions.
--	---

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance (physical state, color, etc.)	Liquid, Clear (May be Dyed)
Odor	Petroleum/Solvent
Odor Threshold	No Data
pH	No Data
Melting point/freezing point	No Data
Initial boiling point and boiling range	145°C (293°F) - 370°C (698°F)
Flash point	140°F
Evaporation rate	No Data
Flammability (solid, gas)	N/A
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	LEL 0.6, UEL 7.0
Vapor pressure	0.067 kPa (0.5 mm Hg) at 20 °C
Vapor density	> 2 at 101 kPa
Relative density	810 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (6.76 lbs/gal, 0.81 kg/dm <sup>3</sup> ) - 876 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (7.31 lbs/gal, 0.88 kg/dm <sup>3</sup> )
Solubility(ies)	Negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	> 3.5
Autoignition temperature	>200°C (392°F)
Decomposition temperature	No Data
<b>9.2 Other safety information</b>	None

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>10.1 Chemical Stability</b>	Material is stable under normal conditions.
<b>10.2 Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
<b>10.3 Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
<b>10.4 Incompatible materials</b>	Halogens, Strong Acids, Strong Bases, Strong oxidizers
<b>10.5 Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

*\*Concise but complete and comprehensible description of the various toxicological (health) effects and the available data used to identify those effects*

<b>Hazard Class</b>	<b>Conclusion / Remarks</b>
<b>Inhalation</b>	
Acute Toxicity: (Rat) 4 hour(s) LC50 4100 mg/m3 (Vapor and aerosol)	Moderately toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403
Irritation: No end point data for material.	Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapors, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs.
<b>Ingestion</b>	
Acute Toxicity (Rat): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401
<b>Skin</b>	
Acute Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 434
Skin Corrosion/Irritation (Rabbit): Data available.	Irritating to the skin. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404
<b>Eye</b>	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation (Rabbit): Data available.	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
<b>Sensitization</b>	
Respiratory Sensitization: No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin Sensitization: Data available.	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
<b>Aspiration:</b> Data available.	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material.
<b>Germ Cell Mutagenicity:</b> Data available.	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 475
<b>Carcinogenicity:</b> Data available.	Caused cancer in laboratory animals, but the relevance to humans is uncertain. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 451
<b>Reproductive Toxicity:</b> Data available.	Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414
<b>Lactation:</b> No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.
<b>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)</b>	
Single Exposure: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure.
Repeated Exposure: Data available.	Concentrated, prolonged or deliberate exposure may cause organ damage. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 410 413

#### TOXICITY FOR SUBSTANCES

<b>NAME</b>	<b>ACUTE TOXICITY</b>
ETHYL BENZENE	Inhalation Lethality: 4 hour(s) LC50 17.8 mg/l (Vapor) (Rat); Oral Lethality: LD50 3.5 g/kg (Rat)
NAPHTHALENE	Inhalation Lethality: 4 hour(s) LC50 > 0.4 mg/l (Max attainable vapor conc.) (Rat); Oral Lethality: LD50 533 mg/kg (Mouse)

#### OTHER INFORMATION

##### For the product itself:

Target Organs Repeated Exposure: Bone marrow, Liver, Thymus

Vapor concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects.



---

Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Diesel fuel: Caused cancer in animal tests. Caused mutations in vitro. Repeated dermal exposures to high concentrations in test animals resulted in reduced litter size and litter weight, and increased fetal resorptions at maternally toxic doses. Dermal exposure to high concentrations resulted in severe skin irritation with weight loss and some mortality. Inhalation exposure to high concentrations resulted in respiratory tract irritation, lung changes/infiltration/accumulation, and reduction in lung function.

Diesel exhaust fumes: Carcinogenic in animal tests. Inhalation exposures to exhaust for 2 years in test animals resulted in lung tumors and lymphoma. Extract of particulate produced skin tumors in test animals. Caused mutations in vitro.

**Contains:**

NAPHTHALENE: Exposure to high concentrations of naphthalene may cause destruction of red blood cells, anemia, and cataracts. Naphthalene caused cancer in laboratory animal studies, but the relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

ETHYLBENZENE: Caused cancer in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

**The following ingredients are cited on the lists below:**

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	5
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	2, 5

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = NTP CARC  
2 = NTP SUS

3 = IARC 1  
4 = IARC 2A

5 = IARC 2B  
6 = OSHA CARC

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>12.1 Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available)</b>	Material -- Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
<b>12.2 Persistence and degradability</b>	Biodegradation: Material -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable Atmospheric Oxidation: More volatile component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air
<b>12.3 Mobility in soil</b>	More volatile component -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids. High molecular wt. component -- Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

### ECOLOGICAL DATA

#### Ecotoxicity

Test	Duration	Organism Type	Test Results
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	48 hour(s)	Daphnia magna	EL50 1 - 1000 mg/l: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	96 hour(s)	Fish	LL50 1 - 100 mg/l: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	72 hour(s)	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	EL50 1 - 100 mg/l: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Chronic Toxicity	72 hour(s)	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	NOELR 1 - 10 mg/l: data for similar materials

#### Persistence, Degradability and Bioaccumulation Potential

Media	Test Type	Duration	Test Results
Water	Ready Biodegradability	28 day(s)	Percent Degraded < 60 : similar material

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

<b>13.1 Description of waste residues and information on their safe handling and methods of disposal.</b>	Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products. RCRA Information: Disposal of unused product may be subject to RCRA regulations (40 CFR 261). Disposal of the used product may also be regulated due to ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). Potential RCRA characteristics: IGNITABILITY.
<b>13.2 Disposal considerations of contaminated packaging.</b>	Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through

suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, 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.

## 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

UN Number	NA 1993
UN Proper Shipping Name	NA 1993, DIESEL FUEL, COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, PG III
Transport Hazard Class(es)	COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID
Packing Group, if applicable	III
Marine Pollutant (Yes/No)	No
Special precautions	None

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for this product.

**OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD:** This material is considered hazardous in accordance with OSHA HazCom 2012, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

**Listed or exempt from listing/notification on the following chemical inventories:** AICS, DSL, IECSC, KECI, PICCS, TSCA

**SARA 302:** No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302

**CERCLA:** This material is not subject to any special reporting under the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Contact local authorities to determine if other reporting requirements apply.

**SARA (311/312) REPORTABLE GHS HAZARD CLASSES:** Acute Toxicity (any route of exposure), Aspiration Hazard, Carcinogenicity, Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids), Skin Corrosion or Irritation, Specific Target Organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

### SARA (313) TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Typical Value
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	0.1 - 1%
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	0.1 - 1%

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
DIESEL OIL..C9-20	68334-30-5	1, 18
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	1, 4, 10, 17, 19
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	1, 4, 10, 17, 19

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = ACGIH ALL	6 = TSCA 5a2	11 = CA P65 REPRO	16 = MN RTK
2 = ACGIH A1	7 = TSCA 5e	12 = CA RTK	17 = NJ RTK
3 = ACGIH A2	8 = TSCA 6	13 = IL RTK	18 = PA RTK
4 = OSHA Z	9 = TSCA 12b	14 = LA RTK	19 = RI RTK
5 = TSCA 4	10 = CA P65 CARC	15 = MI 293	

Code key: CARC=Carcinogen; REPRO=Reproductive

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

<b>HMIS Rating</b>	Health Hazard: 1 Flammability: 2 Physical hazards: 0 HMIS rating scale (0 = minimal hazard; 4 = severe hazard)
<b>NFPA Rating</b>	Health Hazard: 1 Fire Hazard: 2 Instability: 0 NFPA rating scale (0 = minimal hazard; 4 = severe hazard)

### Disclaimer

This document is generated for the purpose of distributing health, safety, and environmental data.

Information is correct to the best of our knowledge at the date of the SDS publication.

It is not a specification sheet nor should any displayed data be construed as a specification. Before using, users should make their own independent determination that the product is suitable for the intended use and can be used safely and legally. **SELLER MAKES NO WARRANTY; EXPRESS OR IMPLIED (INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY WARRANTY) OTHER THAN AS SEPARATELY AGREED TO BY THE PARTIES IN A CONTRACT.**

This product(s) may not be used in:

- (i) any U.S. FDA Class I, Health Canada Class I, and/or European Union Class I medical devices, without prior notification to Seller for each specific product and application; or (ii) the manufacture of any of the following, without prior written approval by Seller for each specific product and application: U.S. FDA Class II Medical Devices; Health Canada Class II or Class III Medical Devices; European Union Class II Medical Devices; film, overwrap and/or product packaging that is considered a part or component of one of the aforementioned medical devices; packaging in direct contact with a pharmaceutical active ingredient and/or dosage form that is intended for inhalation, injection, intravenous, nasal, ophthalmic (eye), digestive, or topical (skin) administration; tobacco related products and applications, electronic cigarettes and similar devices, and pressure pipe or fittings that are considered a part or component of a nuclear reactor. Additionally, the product(s) may not be used in: (i) U.S. FDA Class III Medical Devices; Health Canada Class IV Medical Devices; European Class III Medical Devices; (ii) applications involving permanent implantation into the body; (iii) life-sustaining medical applications; and (iv) lead, asbestos or MTBE related applications. All references to U.S. FDA, Health Canada, and European Union regulations include another country's equivalent regulatory classification.