



Mystik® JT-6® Aerosol Grease

Material Safety Data Sheet

CITGO Petroleum Corporation
P.O. Box 4689
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MSDS No. 665007002
Revision Date 6/10/2010

IMPORTANT: This MSDS is prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200. Read this MSDS before transporting, handling, storing or disposing of this product and forward this information to employees, customers and users of this product.

Hazard Rankings

	HMIS	NFPA
Health Hazard	* 2	2
Fire Hazard	4	4
Reactivity	0	0

* = Chronic Health Hazard

Emergency Overview

Physical State Gas. (Compressed gas and liquid.)
Color Light amber to amber **Odor** Petroleum.

DANGER!
EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE.
GAS AND VAPOR CAN CAUSE FLASH FIRE.
CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE.

Contains Propane and Butane.
Vapor Harmful. Can Affect Brain or Nervous System Causing Dizziness, Headache or Nausea.
Can Cause Eye, Skin, Nose and Throat Irritation.
Harmful if Swallowed.
Do not puncture or incinerate (burn) container.
Exposure to heat or prolonged exposure to sun can cause container to burst.
Do not expose to heat or store at temperatures above 120° F.
Vapors can ignite with explosive force.
Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.
Injection under the skin can cause severe injury.
Most damage occurs in the first few hours.
Use only as directed.

Protective Equipment

Minimum Recommended
See Section 8 for Details



SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name	Mystik® JT-6® Aerosol Grease	Technical Contact	(800) 248-4684
Product Number	665007002	Medical Emergency	(832) 486-4700
CAS Number	Mixture.	CHEMTREC Emergency (United States Only)	(800) 424-9300
Product Family	Aerosol Grease		
Synonyms	Aerosol Grease; Lubricating grease; CITGO® Material Code: 665007002		

SECTION 2. COMPOSITION

Component Name(s)	CAS Registry No.	Concentration (%)
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Highly-refined petroleum lubricant oils	Various	20 - 50
Heptane Isomers	Mixture	35
Acetone	67-64-1	15
Propane	74-98-6	5 - 20
Butane, all isomers	106-97-8	5 - 20
Calcium, 12-hydroxy Stearate	3159-62-4	<3
Proprietary Ingredients	Proprietary Mixture	<2
Antimony and antimony compounds	Proprietary	<1

SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Also see Emergency Overview and Hazard Ratings on the top of Page 1 of this MSDS.

Major Route(s) of Entry Skin contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.

Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure

Inhalation

Breathing high concentrations of gas or vapor can result in respiratory tract irritation, euphoria, excitation, headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, fatigue, muscular weakness, staggering gait, or central nervous system (CNS) depression. CNS effects include dizziness, drowsiness, disorientation, vertigo, memory loss, visual disturbances, difficulty with breathing, convulsions, unconsciousness, paralysis, coma, and/or even death, depending upon the exposure duration. Gas and vapors can reduce the oxygen content in air available to breathe particularly in confined spaces. Approximately 20,000 ppm (or 2 vol.%) gas or vapor concentration in air can result in death in a few minutes. In addition, cardiac arrest can result from short term exposure to elevated concentrations of vapor.

Eye Contact

This product can cause eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid, mists or vapor. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling. In severe cases, permanent eye damage can result.

Skin Contact

This material can cause skin irritation. Injection under the skin, in muscle, or into the blood stream can cause irritation, inflammation, swelling, fever, and systemic effects and mild central nervous system depression. Injection of pressurized hydrocarbons can cause severe, permanent tissue damage. Initial symptoms may be minor. Injection of petroleum hydrocarbons requires immediate medical attention.

Ingestion

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

Due to its light viscosity, there is a danger of aspiration into the lungs during swallowing and subsequent vomiting. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death. Cardiovascular effects include shallow rapid pulse with pallor (loss of color in the face) followed by flushing (redness of the face). Also, progressive CNS depression, respiratory insufficiency and ventricular fibrillation leads to death.

Chronic Health Effects Summary

Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with irreversible brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as "Solvent or Painter's Syndrome").

This material (or a component) may cause harm to the human fetus based on tests with laboratory animals. Prolonged or repeated overexposure to toluene, a component of this product, has been associated with reproductive effects in experimental animals and in long-term chemical abuse situations. Long-term overexposure to toluene has been associated with impaired color vision. Also, long-term overexposure to toluene in occupational environments have been associated with hearing damage.

Inhalation to components of this gas may increase the heart's susceptibility to irregular

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beating and its sensitivity to the effects of Epinephrine (Adrenaline)-like drugs.

See Toxicological Information (Section 11)

Conditions Aggravated by Exposure Disorders of the following organs or organ systems that may be aggravated by significant exposure to this material or its components include: Skin, Respiratory System, Liver, Kidneys, Central Nervous System (CNS), Cardiovascular System, Blood-forming system

Target Organs Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, liver, mucous membranes, heart, upper respiratory tract, skin, , central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea

Carcinogenic Potential **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS** Classified A4 (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by ACGIH [Acetone].

OSHA Hazard Classification is indicated by an "X" in the box adjacent to the hazard title. If no "X" is present, the product does not exhibit the hazard as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

OSHA Health Hazard Classification				OSHA Physical Hazard Classification			
Irritant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sensitizer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Combustible	<input type="checkbox"/>	Explosive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Highly Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flammable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Oxidizer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corrosive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carcinogenic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Compressed Gas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Organic Peroxide	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Pyrophoric	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Water-reactive	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Unstable	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue or providing first aid. For more specific information, refer to Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 of this MSDS.

Inhalation Immediately move exposed individual to fresh air. Monitor for respiratory distress and loosen any tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt, or waistband. If the individual is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately.

Eye Contact Flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of the eye and eyelid tissue. If easily accomplished, check for and remove contact lenses. If contact lenses cannot be removed, seek immediate medical attention. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact If burned by hot material, cool skin by quenching with large amounts of cool water. For contact with product at ambient temperatures, remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Wipe off excess material. Wash exposed skin with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean or discard contaminated leather goods. If material is injected under the skin, seek medical attention immediately.

Ingestion Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

Notes to Physician INHALATION: Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.

This material (or a component) sensitizes the heart to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided.

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INGESTION: If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA Flammability Classification	Extremely flammable! OSHA/NFPA Flammable Gas.	
Flash Point	Not available.	
Lower Flammable Limit	AP 0.9 %	Upper Flammable Limit AP 13 %
Autoignition Temperature	Not available.	
Hazardous Combustion Products	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and oxides of sulfur, antimony, phosphorus and nitrogen.	
Special Properties	This gas and vapor from this product readily forms flammable mixtures with air and will ignite at temperatures well below room temperature. When exposed to an ignition source, it can burn and cause a flash fire. In enclosed spaces, it can ignite with explosive force. Water spray may be ineffective. Closed containers can erupt with explosive force when exposed to extreme heat. Keep containers tightly closed. Keep away from all ignition sources. Gas and vapor are heavier than air and can travel long distances close to the ground to an ignition source and then flash back.	
Extinguishing Media	SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, or inert gas (nitrogen). Carbon dioxide and inert gas can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide or inert gas in confined spaces. LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, autoignition or explosion. DO NOT use a solid stream of water directly on the fire as the water may spread the fire to a larger area.	
Protection of Fire Fighters	Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enter sewers or waterways.	

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean-up. For more specific information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 and Disposal Considerations in Section 13 of this MSDS.

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. COMPRESSED GAS AND LIQUID. Release may result in an immediate fire hazard. Evacuate all non-essential personnel to an area upwind. Remove all potential ignition sources. Ventilate enclosed areas to prevent formation of flammable or oxygen-deficient atmospheres. Vapors are heavier than air and can travel across the ground to an ignition source and flash back. Water spray may be used to reduce vapors. Do not enter a vapor cloud even when wearing proper respiratory equipment and fire-resistant protective clothing.

Secure the area and control access. Allow volatile component to evaporate or burn off. Do not allow free liquids to enter drains or sewers where there is danger of the vapors being

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ignited by a remote ignition source. Remove low volatile component with inert absorbent and non-sparking tools. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal requirements. Releases may need to be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

A release or container rupture can result in an immediate fire hazard. Keep containers tightly closed. Do not handle or store near heat, sparks, flame or other potential ignition sources. Do not handle or store with oxidizing materials. Avoid breathing, gas, vapor or aerosol mist. Use only with adequate ventilation to maintain airborne contaminant levels below applicable workplace exposure limits. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food or tobacco products. Do not take internally.

When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons away from the area. Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling the product.

Empty containers may contain material residues which can ignite with explosive force. Do not cut or weld on empty containers. Do not pressurize or expose empty containers to open flame, sparks, or heat. Observe all label warnings and precautions even after container is empty.

Storage

CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE. Keep containers tightly closed. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat, flame and all other potential ignition sources. Store large quantities in locations designed and protected for storage of NFPA Class I Flammable Liquids.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

Provide ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or mists below the applicable workplace exposure limits indicated below. All electrical equipment should comply with the National Electrical Code. An emergency eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work-station.

Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used. A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified professional pursuant to OSHA regulations. The following pictograms represent the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. For certain operations, additional PPE may be required.



Eye Protection

Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Chemical goggles should be worn during transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying of this material. A suitable emergency eye wash water and safety shower should be located near the work station.

Hand Protection

Avoid skin contact. Use heavy duty gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as Viton® or heavy nitrile rubber. Wash hands with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities or leaving work. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, solvents or harsh abrasives as skin cleaners.

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- Body Protection** Avoid skin contact. Wear long-sleeved fire-retardant garments (e.g., Nomex®) while working with flammable and combustible liquids. Additional chemical-resistant protective gear may be required if splashing or spraying conditions exist. This may include an apron, boots and additional facial protection. If product comes in contact with clothing, immediately remove soaked clothing and shower. Promptly remove and discard contaminated leather goods.
- Respiratory Protection** Odor is not an adequate warning for potentially hazardous air concentrations. For unknown vapor or gas concentrations, use a positive-pressure, pressure-demand, supplied air respirator. Respirators should be selected and used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134).
- General Comments** Warning! Use of this material in spaces without adequate ventilation may result in generation of hazardous levels of combustion products and/or inadequate oxygen levels for breathing. Odor is an inadequate warning for hazardous conditions.

Occupational Exposure Guidelines

Substance	Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels
Heptane	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 400 ppm 8 hour(s). STEL: 500 ppm 15 minute(s). OSHA PEL Z2 (United States). TWA: 500 ppm 8 hour(s).
Highly-refined petroleum lubricant oils	ACGIH (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). STEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minute(s). OSHA (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s).
Acetone	OSHA (United States, 1997). TWA: 500 ppm STEL: 750 ppm ACGIH (United States). TWA: 1000 ppm STEL: 750 ppm NIOSH TWA: 250 mg/m ³ STEL: 1782 mg/m ³ RQMT TWA: 1780 ppm STEL: 2380 ppm
Butane, all isomers	ACGIH (United States). TWA: 800 ppm 8 hour(s).
Propane	ACGIH (United States). TWA: 2500 ppm 8 hour(s). OSHA (United States). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s). Simple asphyxiant.
Stearates	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 10 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s).
Antimony and antimony compounds	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 0.5 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 0.5 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s).
Mineral Oil	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s). STEL: 10 mg/m ³ 15 minute(s). OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 5 mg/m ³ 8 hour(s).

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SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (TYPICAL)

Physical State	Gas. (Compressed gas and liquid.)	Color	Light amber to amber	Odor	Petroleum.
Specific Gravity	<1 (Water = 1)	pH	Not applicable.	Vapor Density	>1 (Air = 1)
Boiling Range	Not available.			Melting/Freezing Point	Not available.
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable.			Volatility	This material is usually stored as a liquid. If open to the atmosphere it will evaporate quickly to form a vapor cloud.
Solubility in Water	Very slightly soluble in cold water			Viscosity (cSt @ 40°C)	Not available.
Flash Point	Not available.				
Additional Properties	No additional information.				

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable.	Hazardous Polymerization	Not expected to occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from extreme heat and open flame.		
Materials Incompatibility	Strong oxidizers.		
Hazardous Decomposition Products	No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.		

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For other health-related information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1 and the Hazards Identification in Section 3 of this MSDS.

Toxicity Data

Highly-refined petroleum lubricant oils

ORAL (LD50): Acute: >5000 mg/kg [Rat].
DERMAL (LD50): Acute: >2000 mg/kg [Rabbit].

Mineral oil mists derived from highly refined oils are reported to have low acute and sub-acute toxicities in animals. Effects from single and short-term repeated exposures to high concentrations of mineral oil mists well above applicable workplace exposure levels include lung inflammatory reaction, lipoid granuloma formation and lipoid pneumonia. In acute and sub-acute studies involving exposures to lower concentrations of mineral oil mists at or near current work place exposure levels produced no significant toxicological effects. In long term studies (up to two years) no carcinogenic effects have been reported in any animal species tested.

Acetone

ORAL (LD50): Acute: 3 mg/kg [Rat]. 5800 mg/kg [Rat].

Butane, all isomers

Studies in laboratory animals indicate exposure to extremely high levels of butanes (1-10 or

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higher vol.% in air) may cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) which may be serious or fatal.

Propane:

Studies in laboratory animals indicate exposure to extremely high levels of propane (1 to 10 vol.% in air) may cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) which may be serious or fatal.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Analysis for ecological effects has not been conducted on this product. However, if spilled, this product and any contaminated soil or water may be harmful to human, animal, and aquatic life. Also, the coating action associated with petroleum and petroleum products can be harmful or fatal to aquatic life and waterfowl.

Environmental Fate

This mixture is potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems. It will normally float on water with its lighter components evaporating rapidly. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, a hydrocarbon layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this covering layer can limit natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. If not removed, oxygen will be depleted over time resulting in an anaerobic environment and a loss of aquatic life. Also, the coating action of petroleum products can be harmful or fatal to aquatic life and waterfowl.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition.

Conditions of use may cause this material to become a "hazardous waste", as defined by federal or state regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a RCRA "hazardous waste" at the time of disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR 260 through 40 CFR 271). State and/or local regulations may be more restrictive. Contact your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description below may not represent requirements for all modes of transportation, shipping methods or locations outside of the United States.

US DOT Status A U.S. Department of Transportation regulated material.

Proper Shipping Name Aerosols (Heptane, Propane)

Hazard Class 2.1

Packing Group I

UN/NA Number

UN 1950

Reportable Quantity Not applicable

Placard(s)



Emergency Response Guide No.

126

MARPOL III Status

Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.8.

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SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory	This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.
SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning and Notification	The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable Quantities (RQs) for "Extremely Hazardous Substances" listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355. No components were identified.
SARA 311/312 Hazard Identification	The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals by "Hazard Category" as defined in 40 CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under the following hazard categories: Fire, Sudden Release of Pressure, Acute (Immediate) Health Hazard, Chronic (Delayed) Health Hazard
SARA 313 Toxic Chemical Notification and Release Reporting	This product contains the following components in concentrations above <i>de minimis</i> levels that are listed as toxic chemicals in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA: No components were identified.
CERCLA	The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term "hazardous substance" does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. Chemical substances present in this product or refinery stream that may be subject to this statute are: Acetone [CAS No.: 67-64-1] RQ = 5000 lbs. (2268 kg) Concentration: 15% Antimony and antimony compounds [CAS No.: 67-64-1] RQ = None assigned. Concentration: < 0.2%
Clean Water Act (CWA)	This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.
California Proposition 65	This material may contain the following components which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5): Toluene: < 0.1% Benzene < 0.01%
New Jersey Right-to-Know Label	For New Jersey R-T-K labeling requirements, refer to components listed in Section 2.
Additional Remarks	Federal Hazardous Substances Act, related statutes, and Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations, as defined by 16 CFR 1500.14(b)(3) and 1500.83(a)(13): This product contains Toluene which may require special labeling if distributed in a manner intended or packaged in a form suitable for use in the household or by children. Precautionary label dialogue should display the following: DANGER: Contains Toluene! Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Call Physician Immediately. Vapor Harmful! KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Refer to the top of Page 1 for the HMIS and NFPA Hazard Ratings for this product.

REVISION INFORMATION

Version Number 3
Revision Date 6/10/2010

ABBREVIATIONS

AP: Approximately EQ: Equal >: Greater Than <: Less Than
NA: Not Applicable ND: No Data NE: Not Established

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NPCA: National Paint and Coating Manufacturers Association

EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency

HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

NTP: National Toxicology Program

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

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***** END OF MSDS *****