SAFETY DATA SHEET

SBP 60/95

Complying with REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

Section 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/ UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Product name:	SBP 60/95
Chemical name:	NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT
Synonyms :	
Trade Name:	**SBP 60/95**
Chemical formula:	HEXANES, Combination of mainly CnH2n+2 and CnH2n structures, comprised mainly within a C6 and C7 carbon number.
Product type:	**Aliphatic and Alicyclic Hydrocarbons**
CAS number:	N\A
EC number:	**927-510-4**

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised

Intended Use: Solvent in industrial processes, professional applications and uses by consumers.

Identified Uses:

Manufacture of Substance
Distribution of Substance
Formulation and (Re)packing of Substances and Mixtures
Use in Coatings
Use in Cleaning Agents
Use in Lubricants
Use in Metal Working Fluids and Rolling Oils
Use as a Blowing Agent
Use in Mining Operations
Use as Release Agents or Binders
Use as a Fuel
Use in Laboratories
Use in Rubber Manufacture and Processing
Use in Polymer Processing
Use in Agrochemicals
Other Consumer Uses

Uses advised against: This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified Uses above.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company/undertaking identification
Supplier/Manufacturer: GADIV PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES Ltd.
P.O.B 32 HAIFA

Tel: +972-4-8788020
Fax: +972-4-8788018
E-mail: Gadiv@bazan.co.il

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number (including hours of operation): +972-4-8788820

Section 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification in accordance to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP/GHS)

Flammable liquids, Category 2
Aspiration toxicity, Category 1
Skin irritation, Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3
Aquatic chronic toxicity, Category 2

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC (DSD) or 1999/45/EC

F; R11 Highly flammable
Xn; R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed
R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness
Xi; R38 Irritating to skin

N; R51/53 Dangerous for the environment; Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

2.2 Label elements

Labeling in accordance with Regulation 1272/2008 (CLP)

Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

Precautionary Statements:

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261: Avoid breathing fume/mist/vapours/spray.
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.
P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.
P501: Dispose of contents/container to flammable material waste barrels.

Labeling in accordance Directive 67/548/EEC (DSD) or 1999/45/EC

F - Flammable
Xn – Harmful
N - Dangerous for the environment

Risk phrases

R11: Highly flammable
R65: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed
R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness
R38: Irritating to skin
R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

2.3 Other hazard

Does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB.
Vapours can build explosive mixtures with air.
This material can accumulate electrical static discharge, and undergo electrical ignition.

Section 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substance

Description of the substance: A complex and variable combination of aliphatic hydrocarbons (UVCB) having a carbon number predominantly of C7-8 and boiling in the range of approximately 83˚C to 105˚C. Hydrocarbon constituents are primarily linear, branched paraffinic and cyclic saturated hydrocarbons.

Component	Identifiers	%	EU Classification	GHS Classification
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM),	**CAS number:** 64742-49-0	100	F; R11 Xn; R65	Flam. Liquid 2; H225

HYDROTREATED LIGHT			Xn; R67 Xi; R38 N; R51/53	Skin Irritation 2; H315 STOT SE 3; H336 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in section 8.
See section 16 for the full text of the H-statements and R-phrases declared above.

Section 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, 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.

Skin contact: Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Eyes contact: Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

Ingestion: Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing. Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS(depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Skin irritation signs and

symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately. This light hydrocarbon material, or a component, may be associated with cardiac sensitisation following very high exposures (well above occupational exposure limits) or with concurrent exposure to high stress levels or heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine. Administration of such substances should be avoided.

Section 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

55.1 Extinguishing media

Appropriate extinguishing media: Use foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide (CO_2) to extinguish flames.

Inappropriate extinguishing media: Straight stream of water.

5.2 Unusual fire hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Extremely flammable. Hazardous material.

Hazardous combustion products: Smoke, Fume, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon.

5.3 Fire Fighting Instructions

Evacuate area. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply.

Fire-fighters 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.

Remark: Move containers from fire area if possible to do so without risk.

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Notification Procedure

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

6.2 Protective Measures

Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required, due to toxicity or flammability of the material

6.3 Spill Management

Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. A vapour-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapour. 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 vapour, but may not prevent ignition in enclosed spaces. Recover by pumping or with a suitable absorbent

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn other shipping. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10^0C 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 10^0C, 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 .

6.4 Environmental Precautions

Large Spills: Dyke far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

6.5 Reference to other sections

See Section 1 for emergency contact information.
See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.
See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Prevention of user exposure: Avoid contact with skin. Use only with adequate ventilation. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard.

Prevention of fire and explosion: Prevent exposure to ignition sources, for example use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Potentially toxic / irritating fumes / vapour may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Use only with adequate ventilation. 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. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

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.

Precautions while moving the product:

Loading/Unloading Temperature: [Ambient]
Transport Temperature: [Ambient]

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures: Ample fire water supply should be available. A fixed sprinkler / deluge system is recommended. The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect 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. Outside or detached storage preferred. Storage containers should be earthed and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be earthed and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

Storage Temperature: [Ambient]
Storage Pressure: [Ambient]

Suitable Containers / Packing: Tank Trucks; Drums; Railcars; Barges.

Suitable Materials and Coatings (Chemical Compatibility): Carbon Steel; Stainless Steel; Polyethylene; Polypropylene; Teflon; Polyester.

Unsuitable Materials and Coatings: Natural Rubber; Butyl Rubber; Ethylene-proplyene-diene monomer (EPDM); Polystyrene.

7.3 Specific end use(s):

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limit values:

Recommended occupational and consumer exposure limit values (following from the performed CSA):

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL)

Exposure pattern	Route	Workers	General population
Long-term – systemic effects	Oral	N/A	149 mg/kg bw/day
Long-term – systemic effects	Dermal	300 mg/kg bw/day	149 mg/kg bw/day

Long-term – systemic effects	Inhalation	2085 mg/m³	447 mg/m³

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering Controls

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider:

Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment**.**

Personal Protection

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage .

Respiratory protections: 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 Type A filter material.

European Committee for Standardization (CEN) standards EN 136, 140 and 405 provide respirator masks and EN 149 and 143 provide filter recommendations.

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapour warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove

manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves.

The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:

Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet style gloves. Nitrile rubber or Viton are suitable. CEN standards EN 420 and EN 374, provide general requirements and lists of glove types.

Skin and body protection (other than the hands): 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, if contact with material is likely.

Eye protection: If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended.

Specific Hygiene Measures: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Environmental exposure controls:

Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Liquid, colourless
Odour:	N/A
Odour threshold:	N/A
pH:	Not available
Melting point/Freezing point:	below the lower limit of -20 deg C
Boiling range (ASTM D 1078):	60-105 deg C.
Flash point (ASTM D 93):	below 0 deg C
Evaporation rate:	N/A
Flammability (solid, gas):	N/A
Vapor pressure:	6 kPa at 20 deg C (calculated)
Vapor density (air=1):	N/A

Auto-ignition temperature: minimum 200 deg C.
Decomposition temperature: Not available
Oxidizing properties: Not applicable (substance is incapable of reacting exothermically with combustible materials on the basis of its chemical structure.
Explosive hazard: Not applicable
Lower explosion limit: 0.6%
Upper explosion limit: 7.0%
Water Solubility: Not applicable
Partition coefficient Octanol/Water: Not applicable
Relative Density: 0.67 – 0.78 g/cm3.
Typical value: 0.693 (15 Deg C).
Viscosity: 0.5-1.2 mm2/s (at 20 deg C)
Surface tension: 19 - 22 mN/m at 25°C

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Chemical stability

Material is stable under normal conditions of use and storage.

10.2 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.3 Materials to avoid

Strong oxidizers.

10.4 Hazardous Decomposition products

Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

10.5 Hazardous polymerization

Will not occur.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:

Product / ingredient name	Test	Species	Dose
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	LD50, Oral LC50, Inhalation (4h) LD50, Dermal	Rat Rat Rat (male)	LD50 > 5840 mg/kg bw (rat) > 23.3 mg/L air (male/female) >= 4 mL/Kg bw

Skin corrosion/irritation: Classified as a Category 2 skin irritant. Irritating to the skin with prolonged exposure due to degreasing properties of the product.

Serious eye damage/irritation: Not classified..

Respiratory or skin sensitization: Not sensitizing.

Carcinogenicity: Not classified for carcinogenicity.

Mutagenicity: All genetic toxicity tests, both in vitro and in vivo, were negative.

Reproductive toxicity: N/A.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): STOT Single Exp. 3 (Hazard statement H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Affected organs: Nervous system.

Route of exposure: Inhalation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): N/A

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

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Substance name	Toxicity to fish	Toxicity to crustaceans	Toxicity to algae	Toxicity to other aquatic plants	Other toxicity data (birds, bees, plants etc.)
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	*Oncorhynchus mykiss:* LL50 (96 h) > 13.4 mg/L NOELR (28 d): 1.534 mg/L	*Daphnia magna*: EL50 (48 h) 12 mg/L NOELR (21 d) 1.0 mg/L	*Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata:* EL50 (72 h) 10-30 mg/L		

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

The substance is readily biodegradable

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

The substance is unlikely to be bioaccumulative.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Substance is a UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are not appropriate.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance is considered not to be PBT and vPvB.

12.6 Other adverse effects

No information available

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste disposal

Disposal recommendations are based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal .

Disposal recommendation: 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 .

Regulatory Disposal Information: European Waste Code: 08 XX XX

NOTE: These codes are assigned based upon the most common uses for this material and may not reflect contaminants resulting from actual use. Waste producers need to assess the actual process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code(s).

13.2 Disposal of contaminated packaging

Disposal recommendation: 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.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 Land Transportation (ADR/RID)

UN number: 1268
Proper shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES NOS
Hazard class: 3
Packing group: II
Classification code: F
ADR/RID-Labels: 3, EHS
Hazchem code: 3YE
Description: UN 1206, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES NOS, 3, PG II, (D/E)

14.2 Inland Waterway Transport (ADN(R))

UN number: 1268
Proper shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES NOS
Hazard class: 3
Classification code: F1
Packing group: II
Hazard labels: 3
Description: UN 1206, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES NOS, 3, PG II

14.3 Marine Transport (IMDG)

UN number: 1268
Proper shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES NOS
Chemical name: HEXANES
Hazard class: 3
Packing group: II
EmS number: F-E, S-D
Labels: 3
Environmental Hazard: Marine Pollutant
Description: UN 1206, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES NOS, 3, PG II, (<0^{0}C c.c.)

14.4 Air Transport (ICAO/IATA)

UN number: 1268
Proper shipping name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATES NOS
Chemical name: HEXANES
Hazard class: 3
Packing group: II
Labels: 3
Description: UN 1206, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES NOS, 3, PG II

14.5 Transport in bulk according to MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
UN: 1268
Pollution category: X
Proper shipping name: HEXANES (all isomers)

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EU Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC (including amendments) and take into account the intended product use.
EU Regulation (EC) No.1907/2006 (REACH)
EU Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)
COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 453/2010

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

In accordance with REACH article 14, a Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of R-phrases referred to in sections 2 and 3:

R11 - Highly flammable.
R38 - Irritating to skin.
R65 - Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R67 - Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R51/53 - Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Safety phrases:

S02 - Keep out of the reach of children.
S09 - Keep container in a well-ventilated place.
S16 - Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

S29 - Do not empty into drains.
S33 - Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S61 - Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.
S62 - If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Full text of Hazards Statements referred to in sections 2 and 3:

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:

P102 - Keep out of reach of children. (General statement P102 is only used when sold to the general public.)
P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/... / equipment.
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261 – Avoid breathing fume/gas/mist/vapour/spray.
P264 - Wash hand and face 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.
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use Halon, carbon dioxide or foam for extinction.
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P321 - Specific treatment (see... on this label).
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P391 - Collect spillage.
P405 - Store locked up.
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to flammable material waste barrels.

Training advice: Before using/handling the product one must read carefully present MSDS.

Recommended restriction: N/A

Key Legend Information:

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NTP- National Toxicology program
IARC- International Agency for Research on Cancer
ND- Not Determined
N/A- Not available
R-phrases- Risk phrases
S-phrases- Safety phrases
H-statements – Hazard statements
P-statements – Precautionary statements
UVCB - Substances of Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or Biological materials

Date of issue: November 22, 2017

Version no. 001

be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.