

1. Product and company identification

Product name	: UNICHEM 7125
Supplier	: Baker Petrolite A Baker Hughes Company 12645 W. Airport Blvd. Sugar Land, TX 77478 For Product Information/MSDSs Call: 800-231-3606 (8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. cst, Monday - Friday) 281-276-5400
Material Uses	: Not available.
Code	: BPR87125BJ
Validation date	: 11/14/2011.
Print date	: 11/14/2011.
Version	: 1.01
Responsible name	: Global Regulatory Affairs - Telephone 281-276-5400 or 800-231-3606
In case of emergency	: CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300 (U.S. 24 hour) Baker Petrolite: 800-231-3606 (001)281-276-5400 CANUTEC: 613-996-6666 (Canada 24 hours) CHEMTREC Int'l 01-703-527-3887 (International 24 hour)

2. Hazards identification

Physical state	: Liquid. [Clear.]
Odor	: Aromatic.
Color	: Amber. [Light]
OSHA/HCS status	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Emergency overview	: WARNING! COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER. ASPIRATION HAZARD. At elevated temperatures, vapors can form an ignitable or explosive mixture with air. Can form explosive mixtures at temperatures at or above the flash point. Static discharges can cause ignition or explosion when container is not bonded. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Wash thoroughly after handling. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flashback. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.
Routes of entry	: Dermal contact. Inhalation.
Potential acute health effects	
Inhalation	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to respiratory system.
Ingestion	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage.
Skin	: Irritating to skin.

2. Hazards identification

Eyes : Irritating to eyes.

Potential chronic health effects

Chronic effects : Contains material that may cause target organ damage, based on animal data. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

Carcinogenicity : Contains material which may cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Target organs : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, the nervous system, liver, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Inhalation : respiratory tract irritation, nausea or vomiting, coughing, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness

Ingestion : nausea or vomiting

Skin : irritation, redness, dryness, cracking

Eyes : pain or irritation, watering, redness

Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure : Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

3. Composition/information on ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>%</u>
Petroleum naphtha	68132-00-3	60 - 100
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	5 - 10
Amine derivatives	Trade secret.	1 - 5
Xylene	1330-20-7	1 - 5
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.1 - 1

4. First aid measures

Eye contact : Get medical attention immediately. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids.

Skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

Inhalation : Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion : Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

5 . Fire-fighting measures

Flammability of the product : Combustible liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.

Extinguishing media

Suitable : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Not suitable : Do not use water jet.

Special exposure hazards : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6 . Accidental release measures

Personal precautions : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Methods for cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Dike spill area and do not allow product to reach sewage system or surface or ground water. Notify any reportable spill to authorities. (See section 12 for environmental risks and 13 for disposal information.) Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

If RQ (Reportable Quantity) is exceeded, report to **National Spill Response Office at 1-800-424-8802**.

7 . Handling and storage

Handling : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

7 . Handling and storage

- Storage** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits		TWA (8 hours)			STEL (15 mins)			Ceiling			
Ingredients:	List name	ppm	mg/m ³	Other	ppm	mg/m ³	Other	ppm	mg/m ³	Other	Notations
Ethylbenzene	US ACGIH	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	OSHA PEL	100	435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	OSHA PEL 1989	100	435	-	125	545	-	-	-	-	
Xylene	US ACGIH	100	434	-	150	651	-	-	-	-	
	OSHA PEL	100	435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	OSHA PEL 1989	100	435	-	150	655	-	-	-	-	
Naphthalene	US ACGIH	10	52	-	15	79	-	-	-	-	
	OSHA PEL	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	OSHA PEL 1989	10	50	-	15	75	-	-	-	-	

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Only components of this product with established exposure limits appear in the box above.

If OSHA permissible exposure levels are shown above they are the OSHA 1989 levels or are from subsequent OSHA regulatory actions. Although the 1989 levels have been vacated the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals, Baker Hughes recommends that these lower exposure levels be observed as reasonable worker protection.

Recommended monitoring procedures : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.

Engineering measures : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Personal protection

Respiratory : If a risk assessment indicates it is necessary, use a properly fitted, air purifying or supplied air respirator complying with an approved standard. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Hands : Chemical-resistant gloves.

Eyes : Wear chemical safety goggles. When transferring material wear face-shield in addition to chemical safety goggles.

Skin : Wear long sleeves and other protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid. [Clear.]
Flash point	: Closed cup: 46.12°C (115°F) [TCC]
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Flammable limits	: Not available.
Color	: Amber. [Light]
Odor	: Aromatic.
pH	: Not available.
Boiling/condensation point	: Not available.
Initial Boiling Point	: Not available.
Melting/freezing point	: Not available.
Relative density	: 0.92
Density	: 7.65 (lbs/gal)
Vapor density	: Not available.
Odor threshold	: Not available.
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
VOC	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Not available.
Solubility (Water)	: Dispersible
Vapor pressure	: Not available.
Pour Point	: Not available.
Partition coefficient (LogKow)	: Not available.

10 . Stability and Reactivity

Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Hazardous polymerization	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
Materials to avoid	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, acids and alkalis.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
Conditions of reactivity	: Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat.

11 . Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Petroleum naphtha	LD50 Oral	Rat	6000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	8500 mg/m ³	4 hours
Ethylbenzene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	15400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17800 uL/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	55000 mg/m ³	2 hours

11 . Toxicological information

Xylene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>1700 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Male rat	3523 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
Naphthalene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>20 g/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2500 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	490 mg/kg	-

Carcinogenicity

Classification

Product/ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	NTP	OSHA
Ethylbenzene	A3	2B	-	-	-	-
Xylene	A4	3	-	-	-	-
Naphthalene	A4	2B	-	-	Possible	-

Chronic toxicity Remarks

1) Petroleum naphtha

Steam cracked distillate (petroleum heavy aromatic distillate or HAD) caused only skin irritation, cracking, peeling and scarring in a 4 week dermal repeated application toxicity study in rats. No other biologically significant changes were noted. Results of a 5-day inhalation toxicity study in rats showed that inhalation of 800 ppm of HAD vapor in air for six hours a day caused decreased body weights and death of one female rat but no observable gross pathological effects in surviving animals.

2) Ethylbenzene

Ethylbenzene is a component of this product. Prolonged exposure may result in CNS, upper respiratory tract, blood, and liver disorders (ILO, 1983). Chronic exposures higher than 100 ppm produced fatigue, headache, drowsiness, and mild eye and respiratory irritation (Hathaway et al, 1991). Benzene and some alkylbenzene compounds can suppress the bone marrow, but no original studies were found showing this effect with ethylbenzene (Reprotext).

Slight liver and kidney changes occurred in rats exposed to 600 ppm for up to 16 weeks (Elovaara et al, 1985; Heinonen et al, 1983). The level of exposure, not the duration, affected the metabolism of ethylbenzene in rats (Engstrom et al, 1985). (Reprotext)

Ethylbenzene was weakly positive for inducing sister chromatid exchanges in human white blood cells in culture (Norppa & Vainio, 1983) and produced mutations in mouse lymphocytes. (RTECS)

Ethylbenzene caused retarded skeletal development, extra ribs, tail misplacement, and decreased weight gain in fetal rats exposed to a high dose of 2,400 mg/m³ which was also toxic to the mothers (Tatrai et al, 1982). However, much lower doses of less than 100 ppm produced skeletal abnormalities, affected female fertility, were fetotoxic, and caused smaller litter sizes in rats. (RTECS) It has been detected in human umbilical cord (fetal) blood (Clayton & Clayton, 1982), and would thus be available to the fetus. (Reprotext)

Ethylbenzene is classified by the International Agency for Research (IARC) as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans). This classification was based on sufficient evidence in animals, but inadequate evidence for cancer in exposed humans.

The National Toxicology Program (NTP) concluded there is clear evidence to support the carcinogenicity of ethylbenzene in male rats and some evidence in female rats and male and female mice. These observations were based on 2 year inhalation studies in which the test animals were exposed to 0-750 ppm ethylbenzene. The carcinogenic activity was observed primarily in the groups exposed to 250 and 750 ppm. The OSHA and ACGIH 8 hour TWA exposure for ethylbenzene is 100 ppm (NTP TR-466).

In two studies of workers potentially exposed to ethylbenzene, no cancer incidence or mortality was observed (IARC Monograph 77).

3) Amine derivatives

Not available.

11 . Toxicological information

4) Xylene

Xylene (mixed isomers) is a component of this product. Effects of chronic exposure to xylene are similar to those of acute exposure, but may be more severe. Chronic inhalation reportedly was associated with headache, tremors, apprehension, memory loss, weakness, dizziness, loss of appetite, nausea, ringing in the ears, irritability, thirst, anemia, mucosal bleeding, enlarged liver, and hyperplasia, but not destruction of the bone marrow (Clayton & Clayton, 1994; ILO, 1983). Some earlier reports of effects of chronic exposure to xylene have been questioned, as exposures were not limited to xylene alone.

Effects on the blood have been reported from chronic exposure to as little as 50 mg/m³ (Pap & Varga, 1987). Repeated exposure can damage bone marrow, causing low blood cell count and can damage the liver and kidneys (NJ Department of Health, Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet). Chronic xylene exposure (usually mixed with other solvents) has produced irreversible damage to the CNS (ILO, 1983). CNS effects may be exacerbated by ethanol abuse (Savolainen, 1980). Xylene may damage hearing or enhance sensitivity to noise in chronic occupational exposures (Morata et al, 1994), probably from neurotoxic mechanism. Tolerance to xylene can occur over the work week and disappear over the weekend. (ACGIH, 1992).

Inhalation exposure has produced fetotoxicity and postnatal developmental toxicity in laboratory animals. (API, 1978, Kensington, MD, EPA/OTS Document No. 878210350 and Hass, U., et al, 1995, Neurotoxicology and Teratology 17: 341-349 and 1997, Neurotoxicology 18: 547-552) Xylene has been shown to cause teratogenic effects in mice at doses that are toxic to the mother. (Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health 9:97:105)

Inhalation of hexane has synergistically enhanced the hearing loss caused by inhalation exposure to xylene in laboratory animals. (Nylén, P., 1996, Food and Chemical Toxicology, 34: 1121-1123 and Nylén, P. and Hagman, M., 1994, Pharmacology & Toxicology, 74: 124-129)

Xylene has tested positive as a dermal sensitizer. [Altman, A.T. (1977) Archives of Dermatology 113: 1460 and Palmer, K.T. and Rycroft, R.J. F. (1993) Contact Dermatitis 28: 44]

5) Naphthalene

This product contains naphthalene. A National Toxicology Program (NTP) report concluded there is clear evidence to support carcinogenicity of naphthalene in male and female rats. These observations were based on 2-year inhalation studies in which the test animals were exposed to 10, 30, and 60 ppm naphthalene. In male and female rats, exposure to naphthalene caused significant increases in the incidence of nonneoplastic lesions of the nose (NTP TR-500). The relevance of the rodent findings to humans is questionable.

Naphthalene has caused hemolytic anemia, jaundice, cataracts (Shopp et al, 1984), allergic reactions (Tsytkunov & Yakovleva, 1985), possible neurotoxicity (Riala et al, 1984), and aplastic anemia (Harden & Baetjer, 1978) in humans. Increased lung alveolar adenomas were seen in mice exposed to 30 ppm naphthalene for 6hrs/day for 6 months (ACGIH, 1992).

Naphthalene crosses the placenta leading to methemoglobinemia (decreased ability for the blood to carry oxygen), and/or hemolytic anemia, conditions considered especially dangerous to the unborn (Reprotex). Liver and kidney damage has also been seen with exposure to naphthalene (Reprotex).

Peripheral lens opacities occurred in 8 of 21 workers exposed to high levels of naphthalene fumes or vapors for 5 years, but cataracts have not been reported in other occupational studies. (Hathaway et al, 1991).

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) evaluated naphthalene and concluded that there was sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence that it causes cancer in exposed humans. Accordingly, IARC classified naphthalene as a possible human carcinogen (Group 2B).

12 . Ecological information

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 2930 to 4400 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna - Neonate - <=24 hours	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >5200 ug/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Opossum shrimp - Americamysis bahia - <24 hours	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4200 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 6800 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna - <=24 hours	48 hours
	Chronic NOEC 3300 ug/L Marine water	Fish - Atlantic silverside - Menidia menidia	96 hours
Xylene	Acute LC50 8500 ug/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Daggerblade grass shrimp - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 3300 to 4093 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout,donaldson trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss - 0.6 g	96 hours
Naphthalene	Acute EC50 1.96 mg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna - <24 hours	48 hours
	Acute LC50 2350 ug/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Daggerblade grass shrimp - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 213 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Crimson-spotted rainbowfish - Melanotaenia fluviatilis - LARVAE - 1 days	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 600 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna - <=24 hours	48 hours

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Biodegradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

14 . Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Petroleum naphtha, Ethylbenzene)	3	III		-
TDG Classification	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Petroleum naphtha, Ethylbenzene)	3	III		-

14 . Transport information

IMDG Class	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Petroleum naphtha, Ethylbenzene)	3	III		-
IATA-DGR Class	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Petroleum naphtha, Ethylbenzene)	3	III		-

PG* : Packing group

DOT Reportable Quantity Ethylbenzene, 1945 gal of this product.
Xylene, 491 gal of this product.
Naphthalene, 2363 gal of this product.
Benzene, 2898 gal of this product.

Marine pollutant Not applicable.

North-America NAERG : 128

15 . Regulatory information

HCS Classification : Combustible liquid
Irritating material
Carcinogen
Target organ effects

U.S. Federal regulations : **United States inventory (TSCA 8b)**: All components are listed or exempted.
TSCA 12(b) annual export notification: Naphthalene
SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found.
SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found.
SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: Ethylbenzene; xylene
SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification:
UNICHEM 7125: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard
CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Ethylbenzene: 1000 lbs. (454 kg); xylene: 100 lbs. (45.4 kg); Naphthalene: 100 lbs. (45.4 kg); Toluene: 1000 lbs. (454 kg); Benzene: 10 lbs. (4.54 kg)
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: Ethylbenzene; Naphthalene; Toluene; Benzene
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: Ethylbenzene; xylene; Naphthalene; Toluene; Benzene; Potassium hydroxide
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: No products were found.
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: No products were found.
Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) :
Listed

SARA 313

	<u>Product name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Supplier notification	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	5 - 10
	Xylene	1330-20-7	1 - 5
	Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.1 - 1

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) : All components are listed or exempted.

Canada

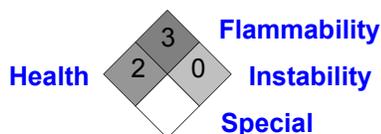
15 . Regulatory information

- WHMIS (Canada)** : Class B-3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).
- Canada (CEPA DSL):** : All components are listed or exempted.

16 . Other information

- Label requirements** : COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER. ASPIRATION HAZARD.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.) :



Date of printing : 11/14/2011.

☑ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

NOTE: The information on this MSDS is based on data which is considered to be accurate. Baker Hughes, however, makes no guarantees or warranty, either expressed or implied of the accuracy or completeness of this information.

The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of this product.

This MSDS was prepared and is to be used for this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this MSDS information may not be applicable.