SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision 03/20/2019

MidContinental Chemical Company, Inc.

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: MCC 0092

Company Name: MidContinental Chemical Company, Inc.
1802 East 123rd Terrace
Olathe, Kansas 66061-5876 USA

Phone Number:
(913) 390-5556

Web Site Address: www.mcchemical.com

Emergency Contact: CHEMTREC

24 Hour Emergency Number:
(800) 424-9300

Recommended use: Cetane Improver for Diesel/Biodiesel

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the Substance or Mixture:

Flammable liquids: Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation: Category 2A
Carcinogenicity: Category 2
Toxic to reproduction: Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3
Aspiration Hazard: Category 1

Label Elements:

Signal Word: Danger

Pictogram:

GHS Hazard Phrases:

Flammable liquid and vapor. Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation. Suspected of causing cancer,
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause respiratory irritation.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

GHS Precaution Phrases

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/…] equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

GHS Response Phrases:

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Specific treatment (see section 4).

IF ON SKIN: Remove / take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash with soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: get medical advice / attention.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice / attention.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice / attention.

Take off contaminated clothing.

Collect spillage.

GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases: Keep tightly closed. Store in cool / well-ventilated place. Store locked up. Dispose of contents / container (in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulation).

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION / INGREDIENTS

CAS Number	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	Concentration
1330-20-7	Xylene	40-50%
64742-94-5	Petroleum naphtha	5-10%
108-88-3	Toluene	0.1-0.5%
100-41-4	++Ethyl benzene	5-10%
91-20-3	++Naphthalene	0.5-1%

++The listed components are subcomponents of the hazardous ingredients listed above.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

In Case Of Inhalation: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

In Case Of Skin Contact: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If skin irritation occurs, get medical attention.

In Case Of Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

In Case Of Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. Aspiration of material due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. If vomiting occurs naturally, the casualty should lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Most Important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed: Symptoms may be delayed. See section 11.

Treatment: Treat symptomatically.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: >25 °C (>77 °F)

Explosive Limits: Not determined.

Autoignition Point: Not determined.

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or foam. Water can be used to cool and protect exposed material.

Fire Fighting Instructions: As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand MSHA / NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Avoid breathing smoke and vapor. Wear full protective fire gear including self-containing breathing apparatus operated in the positive pressure mode with full face piece, coat, pants, gloves and boots.

Flammable Properties and Vapors may cause a flash fire or ignite explosively. Prevent buildup of vapors or gases

Hazards: to explosive concentrations. Vapors may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Water may cause splattering. Container may rupture on heating. See section 10 for additional information.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Keep upwind. Keep unauthorized personnel away. See Section 8 of the SDS for Personal Protective Equipment.

Environmental Precautions: Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled: **Initial Containment:** Eliminate all sources of ignition - heat, sparks, flame, electricity, and impact. Contain spilled material with dikes or absorbents. Do not allow material to enter soil, surface water, or sewer system. Stop the source of the leak, if it is safe to do so. Take up small spills with absorbent pads. Large spills may be taken up with pump or vacuum.

Avoid release to the environment. Do not contaminate water sources or sewer. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions To Be Taken In Handling: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Obtain special instructions before use. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, spars, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Use only in will-ventilated areas. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid environmental contamination.

Maximum Handling Temperature: 60°C/140°F

Precautions to Be Taken In Storing: Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. Store in a well-ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials. See section 10 for incompatible materials. Do not store near potential sources of ignition.

Other Precautions: **Container Warnings:** Empty containers contain residue (solid, liquid, and / or vapor) and can be dangerous. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor. May cause flash fire or explosion.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines:

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Chemical name	type	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Xylene	TWA	100 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (02 2012)
Xylene	STEL	150 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (02 2012)
Xylene	PEL	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Ethyl benzene	TWA	20 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (02 2012)

Ethyl benzene	REL	100 ppm	435 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2010)
Ethyl benzene	STEL	125 ppm	545 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2010)
Ethyl benzene	PEL	100 ppm	435 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Ethyl benzene	STEL	125 ppm	545 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
++ Naphthalene	TWA	10 ppm		US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (02 2012)
++ Naphthalene	STEL	15 ppm	75 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2010)
++ Naphthalene	REL	10 ppm	50 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2010)
++ Naphthalene	PEL	10 ppm	50 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Toluene	TWA	20 ppm		US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (02 2012)
Toluene	STEL	150 ppm	560 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2010)
Toluene	REL	100 ppm	375 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2010)
Toluene	TWA	200 ppm		US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Toluene	Ceiling	300 ppm		US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Toluene	MAX. CONC	500 ppm		US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)

Biological Limit Values:

Chemical Name	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Xylene (Methylhippuric acids: Sampling time: End of shift.)	1.5 g/g (Creatinine in urine)	ACGIH BEI (03 2013)
Ethyl benzene (Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid: Sampling time: End of shift.)	0.15 g/g (Creatinine in urine)	ACGIH BEI (02 2014)
Toluene (o-Cresol, with hydrolysis: Sampling time: End of shift.)	0.3 mg/g (Creatinine in urine)	ACGIH BEI (03 2013)
Toluene (toluene: Sampling time: Prior to last shift of work week.)	0.02 mg/l (Blood)	ACGIH BEI (03 2013)
Toluene (toluene: Sampling time: End of shift.)	0.03 mg/l (Urine)	ACGIH BEI (03 2013)

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Material should be handled in enclosed vessels and equipment, in which case general (mechanical) room ventilation should be sufficient. Local exhaust ventilation should be used at points where dust, mist, vapors or gases can escape into the room air. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment to stay below exposure limits.

General Information:

Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Provide easy access to water supply and eye wash facilities. Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.

Eye Protection:

Wear tight-fitting goggles or face shield.

Skin Protection:

Use nitrile or neoprene gloves. Use good industrial hygiene practices. In case of skin contact, wash hands and arms with soap and water. Consult cloghing/glove manufacturer to determine appropriate type of glove for given situation. Polyvinyl alcohol: Note: polyvinyl alcohol gloves are water soluble and should not be used when there is potential for water contact.

Other:	Wear apron or protective clothing in case of contact. Do not wear rings, watches, or similar apparel that could entrap the material.
Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type):	Use respirator with an organic vapor cartridge if exposure limit is exceeded. A respiratory protection program compliant with all applicable regulations must be followed whenever workplace conditions require the use of a respirator. Use respirator with an organic vapor and dust/mist cartridge if the recommended exposure limit is exceeded. Use self-contained breathing apparatus for entry into confined space, for other poorly ventilated areas and for large spill clean-up sites.
Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.):	Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors or particles below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.
Hygiene measures:	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Obtain special instructions before use. Observe good industrial hydyne practices. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form:	Liquid
Appearance:	Light amber
Odor:	Characteristic
Odor Threshold:	Not determined
Melting Point:	Not determined
Boiling Point:	279-289°F (137-143°C)
Autoignition Point:	Not determined
Flash Point:	25-33 °C (77-91 °F) - Pensky-Martens closed cup - ASTM D 93
Explosive Limits:	Not determined
Upper / Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits:	Not determined
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	0.91
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	Not determined
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	Not determined
Relative Density:	0.881-0.921 g/cm3 at 15.6 °C (60.1 °F)
Evaporation Rate:	no data available
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble in water
pH:	Not determined
Percent Volatile:	Not determined
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol / water:	Not determined
Decomposition Temperature:	Not determined
Viscosity:	Not determined
Bulk Density:	7.59 lbs/gal
Pour Point Temperature:	-114°F (-81°C)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	No data available.
Stability:	Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.
Incompatibility - Materials to Avoid:	Strong acids. Reducing agents. Strong oxidizing agents. Strong alkalis.
Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts:	Thermal decomposition or combustion may generate smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and other products of incomplete combustion.

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Incompatibles.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation: No data available.

Skin Effects: Causes skin irritation.

Eye Effects: Causes serious eye irritation.

Ingestion: No data available.

Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity

Oral: Ingestion can cause central nervous system effects such as headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and generalized weakness. Not classified for acute toxicity based on available data.

Dermal: Components of this material may be absorbed through the skin. Not classified for acute toxicity based on available data.

Inhalation: High concentration may cause headaches, dizziness, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, stupor, other central nervous system effects leading to visual impairment, respiratory failure, unconsciousness and death. The LC50 in rat (4hr) for xylene is 6,700 ppm. Repeated overexposure to petroleum naptha can cause nervous system damage. High concentrations may cause headaches, dizziness, weakness, and nausea. ATEmix (4hr): > 20 mg/l. Vapor.

Skin Corrosion/ Irritation: Prolonged or repeated skin contact as from clothing wet with material may cause dermatitis. Symptoms may include redness, edema, drying, and cracking of the skin. Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation: Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory Sensitization: No data available.

Skin Sensitization:

Xylene	Not a skin desensitizer. (Literature)
Petroleum Naphtha	Not a skin desensitizer. .(Literature)
Toluene	Not a skin desensitizer. .(Literature)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure:

Xylene	Respiratory tract irritation.
++Ethyl Benzene	Nose, throat and lung irritant.
Petroleum Naphtha	If material is misted or if vapors are generated from heating, exposure may cause irritation of mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract.
Toluene	Nose, throat and lung irritant. Narcotic effect.

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Other Effects:

++Ethyl Benzene	Central nervous system

Petroleum Naphtha	Narcotic effect.
++Naphthalene	Blood
Toluene	Central nervous system

Chronic Effects

Carcinogenicity:

Product: Not available.

Ethyl Benzene: A National Toxicology Program (NTP) study found an increased incidence of renal tubule neoplasms in male and female rats exposed to ethylbenzene by inhalation for two years. In male and female mice similarly exposed, increases incidence of alveolar/bronchiolar neoplasms, and hepatocellular neoplasms, respectively, were observed.

++Naphthalene: A two-year National Toxicology Program (NTP) study found an increased incidence of nasal tumors in rats exposed to naphthalene by inhalation. In mice similarly exposed, increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas were observed.

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans:

Ethyl benzene	Overall evaluation: 2B. Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
++ Naphthalene	Overall evaluation: 2B. Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens:

++ Naphthalene	Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050):

No carcinogenic components identified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

Xylene	This material has not exhibited mutagenic or genotoxic potential in laboratory tests.
Toluene	Results of tests in workers exposed to higher concentrations of toluene have shown that this material can cause irreversible changes in the genetic material (DNA) of a cell. The human health consequences of these changes is not fully understood.
++ Naphthalene	Naphthalene has caused mutagenic effects in in vitro studies with metabolic activation, however, in vivo studies do not show evidence of germ cell mutagenicity.

++Ethyl benzene In vitro and in vivo genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Reproductive Toxicity:

Xylene	Xylene is fetotoxic in rats and rabbits in the absence of maternal toxicity.
Toluene	Prolonged and repeated exposure of pregnant animals to toluene by inhalation has been reported to cause adverse fetal developmental effects.
++Ethyl benzene	Not Classified based on available data.
	Based on available data this product is not expected to be classified a reproductive hazard.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure:

Xylene	Xylene has been found to cause cardiac, liver and kidney effects, anemia and eye damage in laboratory animals. Prolonged and repeated inhalation of hydrocarbon solvents such as xylene can cause chronic neurological disturbances. Chronic exposure to xylene has been shown to cause hearing loss in experimental animals. Unknown: Target Organs(s): Central nervous system, Hearing Target Organ(s): hearing, Kidney, Liver.
Petroleum naphtha	Repeated overexposure to petroleum naphtha can cause nervous system damage.
++ Naphthalene	Repeated overexposure to naphthalene may cause cataracts. Repeated overexposure to naphthalene may cause destruction of

	red blood cells with anemia, fever, jaundice and kidney and liver damage.
Toluene	Repeated overexposure to toluene may cause loss of appetite, liver enlargement, and kidney and lung damage. Repeated inhalation of hydrocarbon solvents such as toluene can cause chronic neurological disturbances. Chronic exposure to toluene has been shown to cause hearing loss in animal experiments. The effect may be potential by acetyl salicylic acid and n-hexane to produce irreversible auditory damage. Prolonged and repeated exposure to toluene may cause color vision loss in humans. Inhalation: Target Organ(s): Kidney, Liver, Central nervous system, and hearing.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Fish :

Hydrocarbyl Amine		LC 50 (Fathead Minnow, 4 Days): 31 mg/l
Xylene		LC 50 (Fathead Minnow, 4 Days): 13.4 mg/l LC 50 (Rainbow Trout, 4 Days): 2.6 mg/l LC 50 (Rainbow Trout, 56 d): > 1.3 mg/l NOEC (Rainbow Trout, 56 d): > 1.3 mg/l
	Ethyl Benzene:	LC 50 (Rainbow Trout, 96 h): 4.2 mg/l LC 50 (Not reported, 96 h): 5.1 mg/l NOEC (Not reported, 96 h): 3.3 mg/l
	Petroleum Naphtha:	LC 50 (Rainbow Trout, 4 Days): 2 mg/l
	Toluene:	LC 50 (Coho salmon,silver salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch), 96 h): 5.5 mg/l NOEC (Coho salmon,silver salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch), 40 Days): 1.39 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrates:

Hydrocarbyl Amine:	EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 2 d): > 100 mg/l
Xylene:	EC 50 (Water flea (Ceriodaphnia dubia), 7 d): > 1.17 mg/l EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 2 d): 3.82 mg/l EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 7 d): > 0.96 mg/l NOEC (Water flea (Ceriodaphnia dubia), 7 d): 1.17 mg/l NOEC (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 7 d): 0.96 mg/l EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 21 d): > 1.57 mg/l NOEC (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 21 d): 1.57 mg/l
Ethyl Benzene:	EC 50 (Water flea (Ceriodaphnia dubia), 7 d): 3.6 mg/l EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 2 d): 1.8 mg/l EC 50 (Shrimp (Mysidopsis Bahia), 4 d): 2.6 mg/l NOEC (Water flea (Ceriodaphnia dubia), 7 d): 1 mg/l NOEC (Shrimp (Mysidopsis Bahia), 4 d): 1 mg/l
Petroleum Naphtha:	EC 50 (Water flea (Daphnia magna), 2 d): 3 mg/l
Toluene:	EC 50 (Water Flea (Ceriodaphnia Dubia), 48 h): 3.78 mg/l

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants:

Hydrocarbyl Amine:	EC 50 (Greed algae (Selenastrum capriconutum) , 4 d): > 450 mg/l
Xylene:	LC 50 (Alga, 3 Days): 4.36 mg/l
Ethyl Benzene:	EC 50 (Green algae (Selenastrum capricornutum), 96 h): 3.6 mg/l NOEC (Green algae (Selenastrum capricornutum), 96 h): 3.4 mg/l NOEC (Alga, 96 h): 4.5 mg/l EC 50 (Alga, 96 h): 7.7 mg/l
Petroleum Naphtha:	EC 50 (Green algae (Selenastrum capricornutum), 4 d): 1.1 mg/l
Toluene:	EC 50 (Green algae (Chlorella vulgaris), 3 h): 134 mg/l

Toxicity to Soil Dwelling Organisms

Sediment Toxicity: **No data available.**

Toxicity to Terrestrial Plants: **No data available.**

Toxicity to Above-Ground Organisms: **No data available.**

Toxicity to Micro-Organisms:

Hydrocarbyl Amine: EC 50 (Sludge, 0.1 d): > 1,000 mg/l
Xylene: LD 50 (Bacteria, 0.1 days): > 100mg/l

Persistence and Degradability/ Biodegradation:

Hydrocarbyl Amine: Inherent Sludge, 20.7%, 28 d, Not readily degradable.
Xylene: OECD TG 301 C, 100%, 28 d, Readily biodegradable.
Ethyl Benzene: Miscellaneous, 79 %, 28 d, Readily biodegradable.
Petroleum Naphtha: OECD TG 301 F, 58 %, 28 d, Not readily degradable.
Toluene: Miscellaneous, 80 %, 20 d, Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Bioconcentration Factor

Xylene: Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 23.99 (Measured)
Ethyl Benzene: Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 1 (Measured)

Partition Coefficient n-octanol/ Water log Kow

Xylene: Log Kow: 3.15 (Measured)
Ethyl Benzene: Log Kow: 1.75 (Calculated)
Log Kow: 3.6 (Measured)

Mobility: No data available.

Other Adverse Effects: No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method: Under the CERCLA / RCRA regulations currently in effect, this material is regulated as a hazardous waste or material. Therefore, it must be disposed of in a "permitted" hazardous waste facility in compliance with EPA and/or other applicable local, state and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN Number: UN 1993
Packing Group: III
Hazard Class: 3
UN Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Xylene, Ethyl benzene)
Marine Pollutant: No

IMDG

Maritime Transport IMDG/GGVSea

UN Number: UN 1993
Packing Group: III
Hazard Class: 3
UN Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (Xylene, Ethyl benzene)
Marine Pollutant: No
Limited Quantity: 5.0 L

IATA-DGR and Air Transport ICAO-TI

UN Number: UN 1993
Packing Group: III
Hazard Class: 3
UN Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Xylene, Ethyl benzene)

Marine Pollutant: No
Excepted quantity: E1

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpart D)

Chemical Identity	Reportable quantity
Aminoalkyl substituted alkylphenol	De minimis concentration: 1%

SARA 311/312 Categories:
1. Immediate (Acute) Health Effects: YES
2. Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects: NO
3. Fire Hazard: YES
4. Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: NO
5. Reactivity Hazard: NO

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)/ SARA 304 Emergency Release Notification

Chemical Identity	CAS number	Reportable quantity	Calculated RQ	Percent by Weight
Xylene	1330-20-7	100 lbs.	250 lbs. 114 kgs	40.0%
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	1000 lbs.	12500 lbs 5670 kgs	8.0%
Naphthalene	91-20-3	100 lbs.	17794 lbs 8071 kgs	0.6%
Toluene	108-88-3	1000 lbs.	>50000 lbs. >22680 kgs	0.2%
Benzene	74-43-2	10 lbs	>50000 lbs >22680 kgs	360.0 PPM

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance
None present or none present in regulated quantities

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including ++Ethylbenzene, ++Benzene, Naphthalene, Toluene, and Benzene which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, visit www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Inventory Status

Australia (AICS)
All components are in compliance with chemical notification requirements in Australia.

Canada (DSL/NDSL)
All components are in compliance with the Canadian Environmental Protection Act and are present on the Domestic Substances List.

China (IECSC)
This product contains a substance or polymer that has been notified and is restricted to import by the notifier.

European Union (REACh)
To obtain information on the REACH compliance status of this product, please e-mail REACH@SDSInquiries.com.

Japan (ENCS)
This product contains a substance or polymer that has been notified and is restricted to import by specific legal entities.

Korea (ECL)
All components are in compliance in Korea.

New Zealand (NZIoC)

All components are in compliance with chemical notification requirements in New Zealand.

Philippines (PICCS)
All components are in compliance with the Philippines Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990 (R.A. 6969).

Switzerland (SWISS)
All components are in compliance with the Environmentally Hazardous Substances Ordinance in Switzerland.

Taiwan (TCSCA)
All components of this product are listed on the Taiwan inventory.

United States (TSCA)
All components of this material are on the US TSCA Inventory.

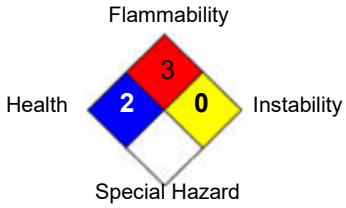
The information that was used to confirm the compliance status of this product may deviate from the chemical information shown in Section 3

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date: 03/20/2019- Hazards/Chemical composition

Previous Revisions: 12/19/2018- Format
03/13/2017 – Flash Point information

Hazard Rating System:



Company Policy or Disclaimer:

The information on this SDS is based on data which is considered to be accurate. MidContinental Chemical Company, 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 products 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 SDS was prepared and is to be used for this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this SDS information may not be applicable.