Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Tracktek® 118 Racing Fuel

Product Number(s): 0001021637, 0001021635, 0001021634, 0001034351, 0001021633, 0001093173
Synonyms: Leaded Racing Fuel
Product CAS No.: Mixture

Company Identification:
Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP
Specialty Chemicals
10001 Six Pines Drive
The WoodlandsTX 77380

Product Information:
MSDS Requests: (800) 852 - 5530
Technical Information: (832) 813 - 4862
Responsible Party: Product Safety Group
Email:msds@cpchem.com

Chevron Phillips Chemicals International N.V.
Brusselsesteenweg 355
B-3090 Overijse
Belgium

24-Hour Emergency Telephone Numbers: HEALTH:Chevron Phillips Emergency Information Center 866.442.9628 (North America) and 1.832.813.4984 (International)
TRANSPORTATION: North America: CHEMTREC 800.424.9300 or 703.527.3887
ASIA: +1.703.527.3887
EUROPE: BIG .32.14.584545 (phone) or .32.14.583516 (telefax)
SOUTH AMERICA SOS-Cotec Inside Brazil: 0800.111.767
Outside Brazil: 55.19.3467.1600

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
Red liquid with a gasoline hydrocarbon odor.
NFPA RATINGS: **Health:** 2 **Flammability:** 3 **Reactivity:** 0

EU Classification:
Risk Phrases:
R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R67: Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R11: Highly flammable.

R65: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R20: Harmful by inhalation.
R61: May cause harm to the unborn child.
R36: Irritating to eyes.
Safety Phrases:
S62: If swallowed do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S2: Keep out of the reach of children.
S16: Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S25: Avoid contact with eyes.
S53: Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S51: Use only in well-ventilated areas.
S9: Keep container in a well-ventilated place.

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IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS:
Eye: Contact with the eyes causes irritation. Symptoms may include pain, tearing, reddening, swelling and impaired vision. Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.
Skin: Contact with the skin is not expected to cause prolonged or significant irritation. Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin.
Ingestion: This material can directly enter the lungs, if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death.
Inhalation: Breathing of high vapor concentrations may cause dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness. The vapor or fumes from this material may cause respiratory irritation. Breathing this material at elevated concentrations causes central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma or death.

DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:
Reproduction and Birth Defects: This material may cause birth defects based on animal data.

See Section 11 for additional information. Risk depends on duration and level of exposure.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT	EINECS / ELINCS	SYM	R-Phrases
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (Isooctane)	540-84-1	75 - 90 % weight	208-759-1	F, Xn, N	R67, R65, R50/53, R38, R11
Isopentane	78-78-4	3 - 5 % weight	201-142-8	F+ Xn N	R12, R67, R66, R65, R51/53
Toluene	108-88-3	3.5 - 6.5 % weight	203-625-9	F Xn	R67, R11, R48/20, R38, R63, R65
Isobutane	75-28-5	2.5 - 3.5 % weight	200-857-2	F+	R12
Tetraethyl Lead	78-00-2	< 0.6 % weight	201-075-4	NA	NA

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Limit	TWA	STEL	Ceiling / Peak	Notation
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (Isooctane)	ACGIH	300 ppm	NA	NA	NA

2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (Isooctane)	CPCHEM	300 ppm	NA	NA	NA
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (Isooctane)	German MAK	500 ppm	NA	NA	NA
Isobutane	German MAK	2400 mg/m3	NA	4	NA
Isopentane	ACGIH	600 ppm	NA	NA	NA
Isopentane	German MAK	3000 mg/m3	NA	NA	Skin (Peak II)
Isopentane	OSHA PEL	1000 ppm	NA	NA	NA
Tetraethyl Lead	ACGIH	.1 mg/m3	NA	NA	Skin as Pb
Tetraethyl Lead	German MAK	.05 mg/m3	NA	4	Skin as Pb
Tetraethyl Lead	OSHA PEL	.075 mg/m3	NA	NA	NA
Toluene	ACGIH	20 ppm	NA	NA	Skin (BEI) A4
Toluene	German MAK	50 ppm	NA	4	Skin, C
Toluene	OSHA PEL	200 ppm	NA	300 ppm	NA

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: Flush eyes with running water immediately while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if worn, after initial flushing, and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.
Skin: To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop.
Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give the person a glass of water or milk to drink and get immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue.

Note to Physicians: Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which may cause pneumonitis.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.
FIRE CLASSIFICATION:
OSHA Classification (29 CFR 1910.1200): Flammable liquid.
NFPA RATINGS: **Health:** 2 **Flammability:** 3 **Reactivity:** 0
FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:
Flashpoint: -37°C (-34.6°F)
Autoignition: NDA
Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): **Lower:** NDA **Upper:** NDA

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames.

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:
Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.
Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Measures: Eliminate all sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. If this material is released into the work area, evacuate the area immediately. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when cleaning up spills. Refer to Section 8.
Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible sorbent materials or pumping. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.
Reporting: U.S.A. regulations may require reporting spills of this material that could reach any surface waters. Report spills to local authorities and/or the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

READ AND OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS ON PRODUCT LABEL . REFER TO PRODUCT LABEL OR MANUFACTURERS TECHNICAL BULLETINS FOR THE PROPER USE AND HANDLING OF THIS MATERIAL .

Precautionary Measures: This material presents a fire hazard. Liquid quickly evaporates and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Fire hazard is greater as liquid temperature rises above 15°F. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe vapor or fumes.
General Handling Information: Avoid work practices that may release volatile components in the atmosphere. Local air pollution regulations should be consulted to determine if the release of volatile components is regulated or restricted in the area in which this material is used. Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.
Static Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations, which have the potential of generating an accumulation of electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77), Recommended Practice on Static Electricity' (liquids, powders and dusts), and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents' (liquids).
General Storage Information: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, 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. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or disposed of properly. DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks or open flames. USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed when not in use.
Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, 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. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:
Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 3), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations

supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below the recommended exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:
Eye/Face Protection: Wear eye protection such as safety glasses, chemical goggles, or faceshields if engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent eye contact.
Skin Protection: Wear impervious protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Selection of protective clothing may include gloves, apron, boots, and complete facial protection depending on operations conducted. Users should determine acceptable performance characteristics of protective clothing. Consider physical requirements and other substances present when selecting protective clothing. Suggested materials for protective gloves include: Chlorinated Polyethylene (or Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene), or Polyurethane, or Nitrile, or Viton
Respiratory Protection: If exposure is anticipated to be greater than applicable exposure limits, wear a NIOSH approved respirator that provides adequate protection from measured concentrations of this material, such as: Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors, or Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for use in environments with unknown concentrations or emergency situations., or Supplied-Air Respirator

Use a positive pressure, air-supplying respirator if there is potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Limit	TWA	STEL	Ceiling / Peak	Notation
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (Isooctane)	ACGIH	300 ppm	NA	NA	NA
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (Isooctane)	CPCHEM	300 ppm	NA	NA	NA
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (Isooctane)	German MAK	500 ppm	NA	NA	NA
Isobutane	German MAK	2400 mg/m3	NA	4	NA
Isopentane	ACGIH	600 ppm	NA	NA	NA
Isopentane	German MAK	3000 mg/m3	NA	NA	Skin (Peak II)
Isopentane	OSHA PEL	1000 ppm	NA	NA	NA
Tetraethyl Lead	ACGIH	.1 mg/m3	NA	NA	Skin as Pb
Tetraethyl Lead	German MAK	.05 mg/m3	NA	4	Skin as Pb
Tetraethyl Lead	OSHA PEL	.075 mg/m3	NA	NA	NA
Toluene	ACGIH	20 ppm	NA	NA	Skin (BEI) A4
Toluene	German MAK	50 ppm	NA	4	Skin, C
Toluene	OSHA PEL	200 ppm	NA	300 ppm	NA

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor: Red liquid with a gasoline hydrocarbon odor.
Autoignition: NDA
Boiling Point: 29 - 121°C (249.8°F)
Evaporation Rate: NDA
Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): **Lower:** NDA **Upper:** NDA
Flashpoint: -37°C (-34.6°F)
Molecular Formula: MIxture
Molecular Weight: NDA
Melting Point: NDA
Octanol / Water Partition Coefficient: log-Kow: NDA

pH: NA
Pour Point: NDA
Solubility (in water): Negligible
Specific Gravity: 0.68 - 0.69 @ 16 ºC (60.8°F)
Vapor Pressure: 5.3 - 6.7 psia @ 38 ºC (100.4°F)
Vapor Density (AIR=1): 3 - 4
Viscosity: NDA
Percent Volatile: 100 % volume

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid: See section 7.
Incompatibility With Other Materials: May react with oxygen and strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon Oxides. Simple Hydrocarbons.
Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS:

Acute Oral Toxicity: Toluene: LD50 / rat / 5,500 g/kg
Acute Dermal Toxicity: Toluene: LD50 / rabbit / 12.4 g/kg
Acute Inhalation Toxicity: 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (Isooctane): LC50 / rat / > 3078.4 ppm / 4 hour(s)

Eye Irritation: Toluene: This material is irritating to the eyes.
Skin Irritation: Toluene: This material is not expected to be irritating to the skin.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:
This product contains ISOBUTANE:
Sensitized heart to epinephrine in dogs. The relevance to human is unknown.
Genetic Toxicity: Ames test – negative
Human Data: 2 weeks / inhalation/ human / Doses: 500ppm / 1,2 or 8h/d, 5d/w followed by exposure to two mixtures of isobutene and propane 1,2 or 8h/d, 2 d (No untoward subjective responses or abnormal physiological responses occurred during or after exposure)

This product contains TOLUENE:
Repeated Dose Toxicity: 15 wks / inhalation / rat / Doses: 0, 100, 625, 1250, 2500 or 3000 ppm/ 6.5 h/d, 5 d/wk / NOAEL = 625 ppm (changes in liver and kidney weights, decreased leukocyte count); 14 wks / inhalation / mice/ Doses: 0, 100, 625, 1250, 2500 or 3000 ppm/ 6.5 h/d, 5 d/wk / LOAEL = 100 ppm (increased organ weights, decreased body weights)
Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: 2-generation/95 days/ inhalation/ rats / Doses: 0, 100, 500, or 2000ppm/ NOAEL = 2000ppm (max dose) -no effect on fertility, repro or lactation parameters; NOAEL for developmental effects = 400-750 ppm (skeletal malformations)
Genetic Toxicity: Ames test - negative; Sister Chromatid Exchange assay - negative; Mouse lymphoma assay - negative; Cytogenetic assay in vivo/in vitro - negative; Micronucleus test - negative
Carcinogenicity: 2 yrs / inhalation / rat & mouse / Doses: 0, 600, or 1200ppm / 6.5 h/day, 5 d/week / no evidence of carcinogenicity

This product contains ISOPENTANE:
Repeated Dose Toxicity: 13 weeks / inhalation / rat / Doses: 0, 1000 or 4500ppm 50/50 wt % isobutene / isopentane / 6h/d,

5d/w / NOAEL = 2250ppm
Genetic Toxicity: Ames test - negative

This product contains ORGANIC LEAD.
Organic lead (as Pb) is toxic by ingestion, inhalation, and skin contact. Signs and symptoms of chronic or subacute poisoning may initially include insomnia and restlessness; progressing into nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, dizziness, abnormal blood pressure and temperature increased respiratory rate, and skin pallor. In addition, continued exposure or acute poisoning may result in weakness, loss of weight, visual and auditory hallucinations, violent or maniacal type attacks, increased excitability, coarse tremors convulsions and death.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY:
This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. Gasoline studies have been conducted in the laboratory under a variety of test conditions with a range of fish and invertebrate species. An even more extensive database is available on the aquatic toxicity of individual aromatic constituents. The majority of published studies do not identify the type of gasoline evaluated, or even provide distinguishing characteristics such as aromatic content or presence of lead alkyls. As a result, comparison of results among studies using open and closed vessels, different ages and species of test animals and different gasoline types, is difficult.

The bulk of the available literature on gasoline relates to the environmental impact of monoaromatic (BTEX) and diaromatic (naphthalene, methylnaphthalenes) constituents. In general, non-oxygenated gasoline exhibits some short-term toxicity to freshwater and marine organisms, especially under closed vessel or flow-through exposure conditions in the laboratory. The components which are the most prominent in the water soluble fraction and cause aquatic toxicity, are also highly volatile and can be readily biodegraded by microorganisms.
Toluene - 96 hour(s) / LC50 / fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) / 18-36 mg/l
Toluene - 96 hour(s) / LC50 / rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) / 5.8 mg/l
Toluene - 96 hour(s) / LC50 / pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) / 6.4 - 8.1 mg/l

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE:
This material is expected to be readily biodegradable. Following spillage, the more volatile components of gasoline will be rapidly lost, with concurrent dissolution of these and other constituents into the water. Factors such as local environmental conditions (temperature, wind, mixing or wave action, soil type, etc), photo-oxidation, biodegradation and adsorption onto suspended sediments, can contribute to the weathering of spilled gasoline.

Toluene is volatile and when released into water will be volatilized to the atmosphere where it is degraded with a half-life of 10 to 104 hours. Toluene is readily biodegradable in tests using sewage or sludge inocula. The biodegradation half-life for toluene in surface waters and soils is expected to range from 4 to 22 days. Toluene that does not evaporate following release to soil is expected to be highly mobile and may leach to groundwater. In groundwater, toluene has been reported to be degraded in 7 to 28 days.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by US EPA under RCRA (40 CFR 261) or other State and local regulations. Measurement of certain physical properties and analysis for regulated components may be necessary to make a correct determination. If this material is classified as a hazardous waste, federal law requires disposal at a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping descriptions shown here are for bulk shipments only, and may not apply to shipments in non-bulk packages (see regulatory definition). Consult the appropriate domestic or international mode- specific and quantity- specific Dangerous Goods Regulations for additional shipping description requirements (e.g., technical name or names, etc.) Therefore, the information shown here, may not always agree with the bill of lading shipping description for the material. Flashpoints for the material may vary slightly between the MSDS and the bill of lading.

Shipping Descriptions per regulatory authority.

US DOT

UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II, RQ (Isooctane, Toluene)

ICAO / IATA

UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II

IMO / IMDG

UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II, (-37°C), RQ (Isooctane, Toluene)

RID / ADR

UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 311/312 CATEGORIES:

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

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

01= CA Prop 65	17 = FDA 178	33 = -
02 = LA RTK	18 = FDA 179	34 = -
03 = MA RTK	19 = FDA 180	35 = -
04 =MN Hazardous Substance	20 = FDA 181	36 = -
05 =NJ RTK	21 = FDA 182	37 = SARA Section 302
06 = PA RTK	22 = FDA 184	38 = SARA Section 313
07 = -	23 = FDA 186	39 = TSCA 12 (b)
08 = -	24 = FDA 189	40 = TSCA Section 4
09 = CWA Section 311	25 = IARC Group 1	41 = TSCA Section 5(a)
10 =DOT Marine Pollutant	26 = IARC Group 2A	42 = TSCA Section 8(a) CAIR
11 = FDA 172	27 = IARC Group 2B	43 = TSCA Section 8(a) PAIR
12 = FDA 173	28 = IARC Group 3	44 = TSCA Section 8(d)
13 = FDA 174	29 = IARC Group 4	45 = WHIMS - IDL
14 = FDA 175	30 = NTP Carcinogen	46 = Germany D TAL
15 = FDA 176	31 = OSHA Carcinogen	47 = Germany WKG
16 = FDA 177	32 = OSHA Highly Hazardous	48 = DEA List 1
		49 = DEA List 2

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.

2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (Isooctane)	3, 5, 38, 45

Isopentane	3, 4, 5, 6
Toluene	4, 6, 9, 38, 45, 49
Isobutane	3, 4, 5, 6
Tetraethyl Lead	1, 2, 3, 9, 34, 37, 38, 46

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITIES(RQ)/SARA 302 THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITIES(TPQ):

Component	Component RQ	Component TPQ	Product RQ
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (Isooctane)	1000 lbs	None	1111 lbs
Tetraethyl Lead	10 lbs	None	1666 lbs
Toluene	1000 lbs	None	15384 lbs
Tetraethyl Lead	None	100 lbs	16666 lbs

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION:
Class B, Division 2: Flammable Liquids
Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A: Very Toxic Material
Teratogenicity and Embryotoxicity
Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Toxic Material
Skin or Eye Irritation

CHEMICAL INVENTORY LISTINGS:

AUSTRALIA	YES (AUS)
CANADA	YES (DSL)
CHINA	YES (IECSC)
EUROPEAN UNION	YES (EINECS)
JAPAN	NO (ENCS)
KOREA	YES (ECL)
PHILIPPINES	YES (PICCS)
UNITED STATES	YES (TSCA)

EU LABELING:
Symbols:
Xn - Harmful F - Flammable N - Environment
Risk and Safety Phrases:
R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R67: Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R11: Highly flammable.
R65: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R20: Harmful by inhalation.
R61: May cause harm to the unborn child.
R36: Irritating to eyes.
S62: If swallowed do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S2: Keep out of the reach of children.
S16: Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S25: Avoid contact with eyes.
S53: Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S51: Use only in well-ventilated areas.
S9: Keep container in a well-ventilated place.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATINGS: Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0 Special: NA

(0-Least, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-High, 4-Extreme, PPE:- Personal Protection Equipment Index recommendation, *- Chronic Effect Indicator). These values are obtained using the guidelines or published evaluations prepared by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).

REVISION STATEMENT: The following sections have been updated: 14

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV	-	Threshold Limit Value	TWA	-	Time Weighted Average
STEL	-	Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL	-	Permissible Exposure Limit
ACGIH	-	American Conference ofGovernment Industrial Hygienists	OSHA	-	Occupational Safety & Health Administration
NIOSH	-	National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health	NFPA	-	National Fire Protection Agency
WHMIS	-	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System	IARC	-	Intl. Agency for Research on Cancer
EINECS	-	European Inventory ofexisting Commercial Chemical Substances	RCRA	-	Resource Conservation Recovery Act
SARA	-	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.	TSCA	-	Toxic Substance Control Act
EC50	-	Effective Concentration	LC50	-	Lethal Concentration
LD50	-	Lethal Dose	CAS	-	Chemical Abstract Service
NDA	-	No Data Available	NA	-	Not Applicable
<=	-	Less Than or Equal To	>=	-	Greater Than or Equal To
CNS	-	Central Nervous System	MAK	-	Germany Maximum Concentration Values

This data sheet is prepared according to the latest adaptation of the EEC Guideline 67/548.
This data sheet is prepared according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
This data sheet is prepared according to the ANSI MSDS Standard (Z400.1).
This data sheet was prepared by EHS Product Stewardship Group, Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP, 10001 Six Pines Drive, The Woodlands, TX 77380.
This data sheet is prepared according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.