

1. PRODUCT NAME: Textile Spirits

2. CHEMICAL NAME:

3. SYNONYMS:

4. CAS NUMBER: 64741-84-0

5. COMPOSITION: This product may be composed, in whole or in part, of any of the following refinery streams: Naphtha, petroleum, solvent-refined light [CAS No: 64741-84-0]

This product contains the following chemicals as components of the refinery streams listed above:

Hexane, other isomers: mixture, 40-60%

n-Hexane: 110-54-3, 20-40%

Heptane, all isomers: mixture, 10-20%

Cyclohexane: 110-82-7, <4%

Cyclopentane: 287-92-3, <3%

6. PROPERTIES: PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid.

COLOR: Transparent, colorless.

ODOR: Characteristic hydrocarbon solvent odor.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.69 (Water = 1)

PH: Not Applicable.

VAPOR DENSITY: >1 (air = 1)

BOILING RANGE: 66 to 85 c (151 to 185 F)

MELTING/FREEZING POINT: Not available

VAPOR PRESSURE: 18.4 kPa (138 mmHg) (at 20 c)

VOLATILITY: 678g/l VOC (w/v)

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Very slightly soluble in cold water. (<0.1% w/w)

VISCOSITY (cSt@40 c): 0.5

FLASH POINT: Closed cup: -21 c (-6F). (Tagliabue.)

ADDITIONAL PROPERTIES: Paraffin, Isoparaffin and Cycloparaffin Hydrocarbons Content => 99Wt.% (ASTM D-1319); Aromatic Hydrocarbon Content =< Wt.% (ASTM D-1319); Average Density at 60 F = 5.73 lbs./gal. (Calculated via ASTM D-287); Aniline Cloud Point Temperature = 147 F (64 c) (ASTM D-611); Kauri-Butanol (KB) Value = 29 (ASTM D-1133); Dry Point Temperature = 185 F (85 c) (ASTM D-86, D-850, or D-1078); Evaporation Rate = 8.8 (n-Butyl acetate = 1.0); Heat Value = 18,414 Btu. Per pound

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Not expected to occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Keep away from all ignition sources and strong oxidizing conditions.

MATERIALS INCOMPATIBILITY: Strong acids, alkalies, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine and oxygen.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.

7. HAZARDS: MAJOR ROUTES OF ENTRY: Skin contact. Inhalation.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE:

INHALATION: Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. Breathing this material may cause central nervous system depression with symptoms including nausea, headache, dizziness, fatigue, drowsiness, or unconsciousness. Breathing high concentrations of this material, for example, in an enclosed space or by intentional abuse, can cause irregular heartbeats

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which can cause death.

EYE CONTACT: This product can cause transient mild eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid sprays or mists. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling.

SKIN CONTACT: May cause mild skin irritation with redness and/or an itching or burning feeling. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact. It is likely that some components of this material are able to pass into body through the skin and may cause similar effects as from breathing or swallowing it.

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

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

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS SUMMARY: Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause skin irritation and inflammation. Symptoms include defatting, redness, blistering, lesions, and scaly dermatitis.

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

Repeated and prolonged overexposure to n-hexane has been associated with peripheral nerve tissue damage. Adverse effects include numbness, tingling, pain, and loss of muscle control in the extremities, disorientation, impaired vision and reflexes, decline in motor function and paralysis.

CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Disorders of the following organs or organ systems that may be aggravated by significant exposure to this material or its components include: Skin, Respiratory System, Liver, Kidneys, Peripheral Nervous System, Central Nervous System (CNS)

TARGET ORGANS: May cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lung, liver, mucous membranes, heart, peripheral nervous system, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea

CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL: This product is not known to contain any components at concentrations above 0.1% which are considered carcinogenic by OSHA, IARC or NTP.

OSHA Health Hazard Classification: Irritant

OSHA Physical Hazard Classification: Flammable

HAZARD RATINGS:

Health Hazard: HMIS - *2, NFPA - 1

Fire Hazard: HMIS - 3, NFPA - 3

Reactivity: HMIS - 0, NFPA - 0

*= Chronic Health Hazard

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

PHYSICAL STATE LIQUID: Liquid

COLOR: Transparent, colorless.

ODOR: Characteristic hydrocarbon solvent odor.

DANGER

Extremely Flammable Liquid and Vapor, Vapor May Cause Flash Fire.

Vapor may travel considerable distance to source if ignition and flash back. Harmful or fatal if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage. Breathing high concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats which may be fatal. May be harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Can cause eye, skin or respiratory tract irritation. Overexposure can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression and/or other target organ effects. Harmful to aquatic organisms.

8. FIRE FIGHTING NFPA FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: NFPA Class-IB flammable liquid
INFORMATION: FLASH POINT: Closed cup: -21 c (-6 F). (Tagliabue.)



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LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT: No data

UPPER FLAMMABLE LIMIT: No data

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: not available

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, and/or unburned hydrocarbons.

SPECIAL PROPERTIES: Flammable Liquid! This material releases vapors at or below ambient temperatures. When mixed with air in certain proportions and exposed to an ignition source, its vapor can cause a flash fire. Use only with adequate ventilation. Vapor are heavier than air and may travel long distances along the ground to an ignition source and flash back. A vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers. If containers is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of fire a fire.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, water fog, or inert gas (nitrogen). LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, autoignition or explosion. DO NOT use a solid stream of water directly on the fire as the water may spread the fire to a larger area.

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS: Fire fighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if Liquid enter sewers or waterways.

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

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

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses equipment with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Chemical goggles should be worn during transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying of this material. Suitable eye wash water should be readily available.

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

BODY PROTECTION: Avoid skin contact. Wear long-sleeved fire-retardant (e.g., Normex®) while working with flammable and combustible liquids. Additional chemical-resistant protective gear may be required if splashing or spraying conditions exist. This may include an apron, boots and additional facial protection. If product comes in contact with clothing, immediately remove soaked clothing and shower. Promptly remove and discarded contaminated leather goods.

RESPIRATORY: Odor is not an adequate warning for potentially hazardous air concentrations. For unknown vapor concentrations, use a positive-pressure, pressure-demand, self-contained breathing ap-



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paratus (SCBA), especially when entering a confined space or area where the oxygen concentration may be reduced because an accumulation of gas vapors. For known vapor concentrations above the occupational exposure guidelines (see below), use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator, if adequate protection is provided. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134).

GENERAL COMMENTS: Warning! Use of this material in spaces without adequate ventilation may result in generation of hazardous levels of combustion products and/or inadequate oxygen levels for breathing. Odor is an inadequate warning for Hazardous conditions.

10. FIRST AID PROCEDURES: INHALATION: Immediately move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately.

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

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists.

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

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

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

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

11. EXPOSURE LIMITS: Naphtha: ACGIH TLV (United States). – TWA: 400ppm 8 hours.
OSHA PEL (United States). – TWA: 400ppm 8 hours.
Hexane, other isomers: ACGIH (United States). – TWA: 500ppm 8hours.
STEL – 1000ppm 15 minutes.
n-Hexane: ACGIH (United States). Skin – TWA: 50ppm 8hours.
OSHA (United States). – TWA: 500ppm 8hours.
Heptane, all isomers: ACGIH (United States). – TWA: 400ppm 8hours, STEL: 500ppm
15 minutes.
OSHA (United States). – TWA: 500ppm 8hours.
Cyclohexane: ACGIH (United States). – TWA: 100ppm 8hours.
OSHA (United States). – TWA: 300ppm 8hours
Cyclopentane: ACGIH (United States). – TWA: 600ppm 8hours.

12. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: n-Hexane: This material contains n-hexane. Long-term or repeated exposure to n-hexane can cause permanent peripheral nerve damage. Initial symptoms are numbness of the fingers and toes. Also, motor weakness can occur in the digits, but may also involve muscles of the arms, thighs and forearms. The onset

of these symptoms may be delayed for several months to a year after the beginning of exposure. Co-exposure to methylethyl ketone or methyl isobutyl ketone increases the neurotoxic properties of n-hexane. In laboratory studies, prolonged exposure to elevated concentrations of n-hexane was associated with decreased sperm count and degenerative changes in the testicles of rats.

Heptane, all isomers: n-Heptane was not mutagenic in the Salmonella/microsome (Ames) assay and not considered to be carcinogenic.

Cyclohexane: Cyclohexane can cause eye, skin and mucous membrane irritation, CNS depressant and narcosis at elevated concentrations. In experimental animals exposed to lethal concentrations by inhalation or oral route, generalized vascular damage and degenerative changes in the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys and brain were identified.

Cyclohexane has been the focus of substantial testing in laboratory animals. Cyclohexane was not found to be genotoxic in several tests including unscheduled DNA synthesis, bacterial and mammalian cell mutation assays, and in vivo chromosomal aberration. An increase in chromosomal aberrations in bone marrow cells of rats exposed to cyclohexane was reported in the 1980's. However, a careful re-evaluation of slides from this study by the laboratory which conducted the study indicates the study indicates these findings were in error, and that no significant chromosomal effects were observed in animals exposed to cyclohexane. Findings indicate long-term exposure to cyclohexane does not promote dermal tumorigenesis.

13. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: **ECOTOXICITY:** Ecotoxicity data are not available for this product. Aquatic toxicity values are expected to be in the range of 1-10 mg/l based upon data from components and similar products. This mixture contains components that are potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems.

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE: This product will normally float on water. Components will evaporate rapidly. This material may be harmful to aquatic organisms and may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. The log Kow value for this product is expected to be in the range of 3.3 to 6.

14. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS: Maximize material recovery for reuse or recycling. Recovered non-usable material may be regulated by US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitibility (D001) and/or its toxic (D018) characteristics. Conditions of use may cause this material to become a "hazardous waste", as defined by federal or state regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a RCRA "hazardous waste" at the time disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR 260 through 40 CFR 271). State and/or local regulations may be more restrictive. Contact your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

15. CARCINOGENIC PROPERTIES & NOTIFICATIONS: **CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:** This material may contain the following components which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Benzene: <0.1%, Toluene: <0.1%

NEW JERSEY RIGHT-TO-KNOW LABEL: For New Jersey R-T-K labeling requirements, refer to components listed in Section 2.

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

US DOT STATUS: A U.S. Department of Transportation regulated material.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s. (Naphtha Solvent), 3, UN1268 PG II

HAZARD CLASS: 3

PACKING GROUP(S): II

UN/NA NUMBER: UN 1268

REPORTABLE QUANTITY: RQ 12,500 lbs. (AP 2200 gallons) [Based upon maximum Hexane concentration of 40% and an RQ of 5000 lbs.]

PLACARDS: Flammable Liquid – 3



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MARPOL III STATUS: Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per CFR 171.8.

17. **HANDLING & STORAGE:** **HANDLING:** A spill or leak can cause an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Do not contact with oxidizable materials. Do not breathe vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation and personal protection. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food and tobacco products. Do not take internally.
- When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons away from the area. Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Drain and purge equipment, as necessary, to remove material residues. Follow proper entry procedures, including compliance with 29CFR 1910.146 prior to entering confined spaces such as tanks or pits. Use gloves constructed of impervious material and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Provide ventilation to maintain exposure potential below applicable exposure limits. Use appropriate respiratory protection when concentrations exceed any established occupational exposure level. Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
- A static electrical charge can accumulate when this material is flowing through piped, nozzles or filters and when it is agitated. A static spark discharge can ignite accumulated vapors particularly during dry weather conditions. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process. Do not dill any portable container in or on a vehicle. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging or other handling operations. Product container is not designed for elevated pressure. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze solder, drill, or grind on containers. Do not expose product containers to flames, sparks, heat or other potential ignition sources. Empty containers may contain product residues that can ignite with explosive force. Observe label precautions. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this product.
- STORAGE:** Store and transport in accordance with all applicable laws. Keep containers tightly closed and store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place, plainly labeled, and out of closed vehicles. Keep away from all ignition sources. Ground all equipment containing this material. Containers should be able to withstand pressures expected from warming and cooling in storage. This flammable liquid should be stored in a separate safety cabinet or room. A refrigerated room is preferable for materials with a flash point temperature lower than 70 F (21 c). All electrical equipment in areas where this material is stored or handled should be installed in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and the National Electrical Code.
18. **ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:** **Flammable Liquid!** Release causes an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from immediate area and establish a "regulated zone" with site control and security. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Eliminate all ignition sources. All equipment used when handling this material must be grounded. Stop the leak if it can be done without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Remove spillage immediately from hard, smooth walking areas. Prevent spilled material from entering waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to appropriate waste containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.
- For large spills, secure the area and control access, Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other drainage systems, and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of a liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Water mist or spray may be used to reduce or disperse vapors; but, it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. This material will float on water and its run-off may create an explosion or fire hazard. Verify that responders are properly HAZWOPER-trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire-resistant protective clothing during cleanup operations. In an urban area, cleanup spill as soon as possible; in natural environments, cleanup on advice from specialists. Pick up free liquid for recycle and/or disposal if it can be accomplished safely with explosion-proof equipment. Collect any excess mate-



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rial with absorbent pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Comply with all applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations.

19. REGULATORY TSCA INVENTORY: This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act INFORMATION: (TSCA) inventory.

SARA 302/304 EMERGENCY PLANNING AND NOTIFICATION: The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable Quantities (RQs) for "Extremely Hazardous Substances" listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355. No components were identified.

SARA 311/312 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION: The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals by "Hazard Category" as defined in 40 CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under the following hazard categories: fire, Acute (Immediate) Health Hazard, Chronic (Delayed) Health Hazard

SARA 313 TOXIC CHEMICAL NOTIFICATION AND RELEASE REPORTING: This product contains the following components in concentrations above de minimis levels that are listed as toxic chemicals in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA: n-Hexane [CAS No: 110-54-3] Concentration: 20-40%, Cyclohexane [CAS No: 110-82-7] Concentration: <4%

CERCLA: the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substance" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term "hazardous substance" does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. Chemical substances present in this product or refinery stream that may be subject to this statute are: n-Hexane [CAS No: 110-54-3] RQ = 5000 lbs. (2268 kg) Concentration: 20-40%, Cyclohexane [CAS No: 110-82-7] RQ = 1000lbs. (453.6 kg) Concentration: <4%, Benzene [CAS No: 71-43-2] RQ = 10 lbs. (4.536 kg) Concentration: <0.1%

CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA): this material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

ADDITIONAL REGULATORY REMARKS: Federal Hazardous Substances Act, related statutes, and Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations, as defined by 16 CFR 1500.14 (b) (3) and 1500.83 (a) (13): This product contains "Petroleum Distillates" which may require special labeling if distributed in a manner intended or packaged in a form suitable for use in the household or by children. Precautionary label dialogue should display the following: DANGER: Contains Petroleum Distillates! Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Call Physician Immediately. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!