

# Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200), Health Canada HPR (SOR/2015-17), and Mexico NOM-018-STPS-2015

## SECTION 1: Identification

**Product Identifier:** QUICKSILVER® Quickcare Fuel System Treatment  
**Other means of identification:** 92-8M0058700; 92-8M0058680; 92-8M0048200; 92-8M0047920; 92-8M0079743; 92-8M0055622; 92-8M0116461  
**Code:** 829348  
**Issue date:** 06-Dec-2023  
**Relevant identified uses:** Fuel additive  
**Uses advised against:** All others  
**24 Hour Emergency Phone Number:** CHEMTREC Global +1 703 527 3887  
CHEMTREC United States 1-800-424-9300  
CHEMTREC Mexico 01-800-681-9531  
**Manufacturer/Supplier:** Mercury Marine  
P.O. Box 1939  
Fond du Lac, WI 54935  
United States of America  
**SDS Information:** Phone: +1 (920) 929-5040  
URL: www.mercurymarine.com  
**Technical Information:** +1 (920) 929-5040

## SECTION 2: Hazard identification

### Classified Hazards

H226 -- Flammable liquids -- Category 3  
H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1  
H315 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 2  
H319 -- Eye damage/irritation -- Category 2A  
H332 -- Acute toxicity, Inhalation -- Category 4  
H336 -- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) -- Category 3 (Central Nervous System (CNS))  
H340 -- Germ cell mutagenicity -- Category 1B  
H350 -- Carcinogenicity -- Category 1B  
H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2

### Label Elements



### DANGER

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor  
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
H315 - Causes skin irritation  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation  
H332 - Harmful if inhaled  
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
H340 - May cause genetic defects  
H350 - May cause cancer  
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Precautionary Statements

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use; P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood; P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking; P233 - Keep container tightly closed; P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment; P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilation and lighting) equipment; P242 - Use only non-sparking tools; P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge; P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray; P264 - Wash skin thoroughly after handling; P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area; P273 - Avoid release to the environment; P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection; P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician; P331 - Do NOT induce

vomiting; P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower; P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention; P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing; P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing; P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention; P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell; P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention; P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse; P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use CO<sub>2</sub>, dry chemical, or foam to extinguish; P391 - Collect spillage; P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool; P405 - Store locked up; P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant

#### Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

PHNOC: Electrostatic charge may be generated during pumping and other operations

HHNOC: None known

#### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

13.52 percent of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity (inhalation).

### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance	CASRN	Concentration <sup>1</sup>
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic	64742-95-6	50-75
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	95-63-6	10-25
Paraffins, petroleum, normal C5-20	64771-72-8	2.5-10
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	2.5-10
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	1330-20-7	2.5-10
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy	64742-48-9	1.0-2.5
2,6-Di-tert-butylphenol	128-39-2	1.0-2.5
2-tert-Butylphenol	88-18-6	0.1-1.0
Cumene	98-82-8	0.1-1.0
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1-<1

<sup>1</sup> All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

**Eye Contact:** For direct contact, remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the affected eye(s) with clean water for at least 20 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Inhalation:** If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms of exposure develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Ingestion:** Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:** While significant vapor concentrations are not likely, high concentrations can cause minor respiratory irritation, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Ingestion can cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhea, and vomiting. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

**Notes to Physician:** Federal regulations (29 CFR 1910.1028) specify medical surveillance programs for certain exposures to benzene above the action level or PEL (specified in Section (i)(1)(i) of the Standard). In addition, employees exposed in an emergency situation shall, as described in Section (i)(4)(i), provide a urine sample at the end of the shift for measurement of urine phenol.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### NFPA 704: National Fire Protection Association

Health: 2                      Flammability: 2                      Instability: 0



0 = minimal hazard  
1 = slight hazard  
2 = moderate hazard  
3 = severe hazard  
4 = extreme hazard

**Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

**Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:** Flammable. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe) Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters:** For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

**Environmental Precautions:** Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:** Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with

inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

**SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use non-sparking tools. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

Flammable. May vaporize easily at ambient temperatures. The vapor is heavier than air and may create an explosive mixture of vapor and air. Beware of accumulation in confined spaces and low lying areas. Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

**SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

**Occupational exposure limits**  
 The following constituents are the only constituents of the product which have a PEL, TLV or other recommended exposure limit. At this time, the other constituents have no known exposure limits.

Substance	ACGIH	OSHA	Mexico	Phillips 66
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic	---	---	---	TWA-8hr: 450 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL: 1100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Skin (as THC)
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	TWA-8hr: 10 ppm	---	---	---
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm	TWA-8hr: 50 ppm TWA-8hr: 240 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Skin	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm (VLE-PPT)	---
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm	TWA-8hr: 100 ppm TWA-8hr: 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA-8hr: 100 ppm (VLE-PPT) STEL: 150 ppm (PPT-CT)	---
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy	---	---	---	TWA-8hr: 450 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL: 1100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Skin (as THC)
Cumene	TWA-8hr: 5 ppm	TWA-8hr: 50 ppm TWA-8hr: 245 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Carcinogen	TWA-8hr: 50 ppm (VLE-PPT)	---

		Skin		
Ethylbenzene	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm	TWA-8hr: 100 ppm TWA-8hr: 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Carcinogen	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm (VLE-PPT)	TWA-8hr: 20 ppm Skin

State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information. --- = None.

Biological occupational exposure limits		
Substance	ACGIH	Mexican NOM-047-SSA1-2011
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Butoxyacetic acid with hydrolysis in urine: 200 mg/g creatinine (end of shift)	Butoxyacetic acid with hydrolysis in urine: 200 mg/g creatinine (end of work shift)
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	Methylhippuric acids in urine: 0.3 g/g creatinine (end of shift)	Methylhippuric acids in urine: 1.5 g/g creatinine (end of work shift)
Ethylbenzene	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine: 0.15 g/g creatinine (end of shift)	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid in urine: 0.7 g/g creatinine (end of shift at end of work week) Ethylbenzene in exhaled air: (not critical)

State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

**Engineering controls:** If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

**Eye/Face Protection:** The use of eye protection (such as splash goggles) that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended when there is potential liquid contact to the eye. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

**Skin/Hand Protection:** The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Depending on exposure and use conditions, additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin contact including use of items such as chemical resistant boots, aprons, arm covers, hoods, coveralls, or encapsulated suits. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile rubber.

**Respiratory Protection:** Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges/canisters with R or P95 filters may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

If benzene concentrations equal or exceed applicable exposure limits, OSHA requirements for personal protective equipment, exposure monitoring, and training may apply (29CFR1910.1028 - Benzene).

**Other Protective Equipment:** Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.**

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

**Note:** Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

<b>Color:</b>	No data
<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid
<b>Odor:</b>	Slight hydrocarbon
<b>Odor threshold:</b>	No data
<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Melting / freezing point:</b>	No data
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range:</b>	321.8 - 590 °F / 161 - 310 °C
<b>Flash point:</b>	109.4 °F / 43 °C

Method:	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	No data
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	No data
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	No data
Vapor pressure:	No data
Vapor density:	No data
Relative density:	0.872 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Solubility:	No data
Partition coefficient n-octanol /water (log Kow):	No data
Autoignition temperature:	No data
Decomposition temperature:	No data
Viscosity:	<20.5 cSt @ 40°C
Molecular weight:	No data

**Other information**

Particle characteristics	No data
Pour point:	No data
Bulk density:	7.265 lbs/gal

**SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

**Reactivity:** Not chemically reactive.

**Chemical stability:** Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

**Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Avoid high temperatures and all sources of ignition. Prevent vapor accumulation.

**Incompatible Materials:** Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Thermal decomposition can release toxic vapors or gases. Thermal decomposition may produce carbon oxides and nitrogen oxides. Thermal decomposition may produce toxic fumes containing carbon monoxide and volatile organics.

**SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

**Information on Toxicological Effects**

**Substance / Mixture**

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled	13.5 percent of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity	3.2 mg/L (mist, estimated)
Dermal	Unlikely to be harmful		> 2 g/kg (estimated)
Oral	Unlikely to be harmful		> 5 g/kg (estimated)

**Likely Routes of Exposure:** Inhalation, eye contact, skin contact

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

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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

**Skin Sensitization:** No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for skin

sensitization (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

**Respiratory Sensitization:** No information available.

**Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure:** May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

**Specific target organ toxicity - Repeated exposure:** No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for target organ toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

**Carcinogenicity:** May cause cancer.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** May cause genetic defects .

**Reproductive Toxicity:** No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for reproductive toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

### Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

#### **Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic**

Additional Information (Carcinogenicity): Two year inhalation studies of vaporized unleaded gasoline produced an increased incidence of kidney tumors in male rats and liver tumors in female mice. Repeated skin application of various petroleum naphthas in mice for two years resulted in an increased incidence of skin tumors but only in the presence of severe skin irritation. Follow-up mechanistic studies suggest that the occurrence of these tumors may be the consequence of promotional processes and not relevant to human risk assessment. Epidemiology data collected from a study of more than 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers showed no increased risk of leukemia, multiple myeloma, or kidney cancer from gasoline exposure. Unleaded gasoline has been identified as a possible carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

Additional Information (Reproductive toxicity): No evidence of developmental toxicity was found in pregnant laboratory animals (rats and mice) exposed to high vapor concentrations of unleaded gasoline and petroleum naphthas via inhalation. A two-generation reproductive toxicity study of vapor recovery gasoline did not adversely affect reproductive function or offspring survival and development.

Additional Information (STOT RE): Two year inhalation studies of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline, and 90 days studies of various petroleum naphthas, did not produce significant target organ toxicity in laboratory animals. Nephropathy in male rats, characterized by the accumulation of alpha-2-u- globulin in epithelial cells of the proximal tubules was observed, however follow-up studies suggest that these changes are unique to the male rat.

#### **Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)**

Additional Information (Reproductive toxicity): Both mixed xylenes and the individual isomers produced limited evidence of developmental toxicity in laboratory animals. Inhalation and oral administration of xylene resulted in decreased fetal weight, increased incidences of delayed ossification, skeletal variations and resorptions, but no evidence of teratogenicity.

Additional Information (STOT RE): Rats exposed to xylenes at 800, 1000 or 1200 ppm 14 hours daily for 6 weeks demonstrated high frequency hearing loss. Another study in rats exposed to 1800 ppm 8 hours daily for 5 days demonstrated middle frequency hearing loss.

#### **Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy**

Additional Information (Carcinogenicity): Two year inhalation studies of vaporized unleaded gasoline produced an increased incidence of kidney tumors in male rats and liver tumors in female mice. Repeated skin application of various petroleum naphthas in mice for two years resulted in an increased incidence of skin tumors but only in the presence of severe skin irritation. Follow-up mechanistic studies suggest that the occurrence of these tumors may be the consequence of promotional processes and not relevant to human risk assessment. Epidemiology data collected from a study of more than 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers showed no increased risk of leukemia, multiple myeloma, or kidney cancer from gasoline exposure. Unleaded gasoline has been identified as a possible carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

Additional Information (Reproductive toxicity): No evidence of developmental toxicity was found in pregnant laboratory animals (rats and mice) exposed to high vapor concentrations of unleaded gasoline and petroleum naphthas via inhalation. A two-generation reproductive toxicity study of vapor recovery gasoline did not adversely affect reproductive function or offspring survival and development.

Additional Information (STOT RE): Two year inhalation studies of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline, and 90 days studies of various petroleum naphthas, did not produce significant target organ toxicity in laboratory animals. Nephropathy in male rats, characterized by the accumulation of alpha-2-u- globulin in epithelial cells of the proximal tubules was observed, however follow-up studies suggest that these changes are unique to the male rat.

#### **Ethylbenzene**

Additional Information (Carcinogenicity): Rats and mice exposed to 0, 75, 250, or 750 ppm ethyl benzene in a two year inhalation study demonstrated limited evidence of kidney, liver, and lung cancer. Ethyl benzene has been listed as a possible

human carcinogen by IARC.

Additional Information (STOT RE): In rats and mice exposed to 0, 75, 250, or 750 ppm ethyl benzene in a two year inhalation study there was mild damage to the kidney (tubular hyperplasia), liver (eosinophilic foci, hypertrophy, necrosis), lung (alveolar epithelium metaplasia), thyroid (hyperplasia), thyroid (hyperplasia) and pituitary (hyperplasia). In animal models (particularly rats), ethyl benzene affects the auditory function mainly in the cochlear mid-frequency range and ototoxicity was observed after combined exposure to noise and ethyl benzene. There is no evidence of either ethyl benzene-induced hearing losses or ototoxicity with combined exposure to ethyl benzene and noise in workers.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information



### GHS Classification:

**H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2**

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Toxicity:** Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

**Persistence and Degradability:** The hydrocarbons in this material are not readily biodegradable but are regarded as inherently biodegradable since their hydrocarbon components can be degraded by microorganisms.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:** Log Kow values measured for the hydrocarbon components of this material range from 3 to greater than 6 and therefore are regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate. In practice, metabolic processes or physical properties may prevent this effect or limit bioavailability.

**Mobility in Soil:** On release to water, hydrocarbons will float on the surface and since they are sparingly soluble, the only significant loss is volatilization to air. In air, these hydrocarbons are photodegraded by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with half lives varying from 6.5 days for benzene to 0.5 days for n-dodecane.

**Other adverse effects:** None anticipated.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations. This material, if discarded as produced, would be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste, and identified as the EPA hazardous waste number shown below. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the SDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container residues and rinseates could be considered to be hazardous wastes.

### EPA Waste Number(s)

- D001 - Ignitability characteristic

## SECTION 14: Transport information

**UN Number:** UN1993

**UN proper shipping name:** Flammable liquid, n.o.s ( Naphtha hydrocarbons )

**Transport hazard class(es):** 3

**Packing Group:** III

**Environmental Hazard(s):** Marine pollutant - Environmentally Hazardous

**Special precautions for user:** Container(s) greater than 5 liters (liquids) or 5 kilograms (solids), shipped by water mode and ALL bulk shipments may require the shipping description to contain the "Marine Pollutant" notation [49 CFR 172.203(I)] and the container(s) to display the [Marine Pollutant Mark] [49 CFR 172.322].

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code:** Not applicable

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

**CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds)**

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

**CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)**

Should this product meet EPCRA 311/312 Tier reporting criteria at 40 CFR 370, refer to Section 2 of this SDS for appropriate classifications.

**CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372**

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR 372:

Substance	Concentration <sup>1</sup>	de minimis
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	10-25	1.0%
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2.5-10	1.0%
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	2.5-10	1.0%
Cumene	0.1-1.0	0.1%
Ethylbenzene	0.1-<1	0.1%


<sup>1</sup> All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

**EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds)**

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 302.4:

Substance	RQ
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	100 lb
Cumene	5000 lb
Ethylbenzene	1000 lb

**California Proposition 65**

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylbenzene (CASRN 100-41-4), Cumene (CASRN 98-82-8) and Benzene (CASRN 71-43-2) which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Benzene (CASRN 71-43-2) which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

**International Inventories**

TSCA (United States): All ingredients are on the inventory or exempt from listing.  
All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements.

**SECTION 16: Other information**

Issue date	Previous Issue Date:	SDS Number	Status:
06-Dec-2023	03-Dec-2021	829348	FINAL

**Reason for Revision:**

- Format change
- Precautionary Statements
- Composition/information on ingredients
- Handling and Storage
- Occupational Exposure Limits

**Mexican NOM-018-STPS-2015:**

The information within is considered correct but is not exhaustive and will be used for guidance only, which is based on the current knowledge of the substance or mixture and is applicable to the appropriate safety precautions for the product.

**Precautionary Statements**

- P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
- P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
- P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking

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P233 - Keep container tightly closed  
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment  
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilation and lighting) equipment  
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools  
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge  
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray  
P264 - Wash skin thoroughly after handling  
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area  
P273 - Avoid release to the environment  
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection  
P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician  
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting  
P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower  
P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention  
P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing  
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing  
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention  
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell  
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention  
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse  
P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use CO<sub>2</sub>, dry chemical, or foam to extinguish  
P391 - Collect spillage  
P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool  
P405 - Store locked up  
P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant

**Guide to Abbreviations:**

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

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