# Safety Data Sheet

Prepared according to GHS

## 1. Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>E10 Gasoline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product Code</td>
<td>5020/9802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommended Use</td>
<td>Fuel for spark ignition engines designed to run on unleaded fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>American Refining Group, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>77 North Kendall Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bradford, PA 16701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.amref.com">www.amref.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:msds@amref.com">msds@amref.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Emergency Telephone Number(s) | Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300 (24 HRS) |
|                              | ARG: 814-368-1297 (24 HRS)      |

## 2. Hazards Identification

### GHS Classification
- Flammable Liquid Category 1
- Eye Damage/Irritation Category 2B
- Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
- Aspiration Category 1
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated or Prolonged Exposure 2
- Carcinogenicity 2

### Signal Word
**DANGER!**

### Hazard Statements
- Causes eye irritation
- Causes skin irritation
- Extremely flammable liquid and vapor
- May cause damage to liver, kidneys, thyroid and central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation
- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- Suspected of causing cancer

### Other Hazard Information
- Static accumulating liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment
- Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor may cause flash fire.
- Liquid conductivity is <100 pS/m (picosiemen/meter) at 77°F

### GHS Pictogram

### Precautionary Statements
- Obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
2. Hazards Identification

Wear protective gloves/clothing/eye protection and face protection.
If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Wear Protective gloves, chemical splash goggles, and face protection depending on process.
If on skin: wash with plenty of soap and water.
If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
If skin irritation occurs: get medical advice/attention.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
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.
Do not breathe vapors.
Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
In case of fire: Use foam to extinguish.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Store locked up.
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68955-35-1</td>
<td>Naphtha, petroleum Hydrotreated Distillate</td>
<td></td>
<td>60-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64742-70-4</td>
<td>Naphtha, petroleum, isomerization Isomerate</td>
<td></td>
<td>10-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-17-5</td>
<td>Ethyl Alcohol</td>
<td></td>
<td>9-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hazardous Constituent(s) Contained in Complex Substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>108-88-3</td>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>10-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108-38-3</td>
<td>m-Xylene</td>
<td>5-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109-66-0</td>
<td>i-Pentane</td>
<td>7-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109-66-0</td>
<td>n-Pentane</td>
<td>8-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95-47-6</td>
<td>o-Xylene</td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107-83-5</td>
<td>2-Methylpentane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E10 Gasoline  
5020/9802  

Revision Date: 12/16/2015  
American Refining Group, Inc.  
Revision #:1  
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95-63-6  1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene  2-3
106-42-3  p-Xylene  2-3
110-54-3  n-Hexane  6-7
96-14-0  3-Methylpentane  3-4
71-43-2  Benzene  1-2
106-97-8  n-Butane  2-3
589-34-4  3-Methylhexane  2-3
100-41-4  Ethylbenzene  1-2
620-14-4  1-Methyl-3-ethylbenzene  1-2
591-76-4  2-Methylhexane  1-2
142-82-5  n-Heptane  2-3
108-87-2  Methylcyclohexane  0.4
91-20-3  Naphthalene  0.1

4. First Aid Measures

**Eyes**  
Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

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

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

**Ingestion**  
DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If conscious, rinse out mouth with water. Seek medical attention immediately.

**Symptoms (Acute and delayed)**  
Exposure to high concentrations of vapors may cause irritation to the eyes, nose and throat, nausea, dizziness.

**Note to Physicians**  
No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

**Suitable Extinguishing Media**  
Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (FOG) or foam

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**  
Avoid solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

**Specific Hazards Arising from Chemical**  
Elevated temperatures can lead to the formation of irritating vapors. Decomposing products may include the following materials: Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, Sulfur oxides, Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products.

Extremely Flammable. Vapors are flammable and heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.
5. Fire Fighting Measures

This product is a static accumulating liquid. Static accumulating liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor may cause flash fire. Static electricity accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. Restrict flow velocity to avoid build-up of static charge. Refer to NFPA 77, API 2003, and CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 for further guidance.

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

6. Accidental Release Measures

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

Environmental Precautions
Prevent product from entering drains. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

Methods for Containment
Stop leak if without risk.

Methods for Cleanup
A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Cover liquid spill with sand, earth or other noncombustible absorbent material. Cover powder spill with plastic sheet or tarp to minimize spreading. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled container

7. Handling and Storage

Handling Procedures
Eating, drinking, and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use non-sparking tools.

Shipping and Storing Procedures
Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep in the original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers that retain product residue may be hazardous.

Incompatibilities:
Oxidizing Agents

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Component Exposure Limits

Gasoline
8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

ACGIH TLV
TWA: 300 ppm
STEL: 500 ppm

Petroleum Naphtha
OSHA PEL: TWA: 500 ppm  
NIOSH REL: TWA 350 mg/m³  Ceiling: 1800 mg/m³

Toluene
OSHA PEL Z2 (United States).
AMP: 500 ppm 10 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993
CEIL: 300 ppm Issued/Revised: 6/1993
TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993
ACGIH TLV (United States).
TWA: 20 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 11/2006

Xylene
ACGIH TLV (United States).
STEL: 651 mg/m³ 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996
STEL: 150 ppm 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996
TWA: 434 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996
TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996

Benzene
ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin.
STEL: 8 mg/m³ 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1997
STEL: 2.5 ppm 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1997
TWA: 1.6 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1997
TWA: 0.5 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1997
OSHA PEL (United States).
TWA: 5 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993
TWA: 1 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993

OSHA PEL Z2 (United States).
AMP: 50 ppm 10 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993
CEIL: 25 ppm Issued/Revised: 6/1993
TWA: 10 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993

Pentane
ACGIH TLV (United States).
TWA: 600 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 9/1998
OSHA PEL (United States).
TWA: 2950 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993
TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993
**8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection**

**Butane**

*ACGIH TLV (United States).*
TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 1/2004

*OSHA PEL (United States).*
TWA: State of Washington / Cal/OSHA : 800 ppm 8 hour(s).
STEL: 1000 ppm, (State of Washington) 15 minute(s).

**Ethylbenzene**

*ACGIH TLV (United States).*
STEL: 125 ppm 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 1/2002
TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 1/2002

*OSHA PEL (United States).*
TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993
TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993

**Trimethyl Benzene (all isomers)**

*ACGIH TLV:* TWA: 25 ppm

**n-Hexane**

*ACGIH TLV:* TWA: 50 ppm

*NIOSH REL:* TWA: 50 ppm

**n-Heptane**

*OSHA PEL:* TWA 500 ppm

*NIOSH REL:* TWA 85 ppm

*CEILING:* 440 ppm [15-min]

**Engineering Controls**

This product is a static accumulating liquid. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Material should be handled in enclosed vessels and equipment. Use only in adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

**Eye/Face Protection**

Chemical goggles and face shield.

**Skin Protection**

Chemical resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times. Coveralls, apron, and boots as necessary to minimize contact.

**Respiratory Protection**

Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicated this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels.

**General Hygiene**

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing.
9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Please see the Product Specification Sheet for further information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical State</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Upper/Lower Flammability Limits %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper: 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Hydrocarbon Solvent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure (psi)</td>
<td>9-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor Threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting/Freezing Point (°F)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Boiling Point (°F)</td>
<td>&gt;68 (from similar substances)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°F)</td>
<td>68-437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°F)</td>
<td>-40 (from similar substances)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition Temperature (°F)</td>
<td>482 (from similar substances)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temperature (°F)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity (40°C mm²/s)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information

Reactivity
Polymerization will not occur

Chemical Stability
Stable under normal conditions. If heated, product’s static accumulation will rise and could cause flash fire.

Hazardous Reactions
None, under normal processing.

Conditions to Avoid
High temperatures, flames, sparks

Incompatibility
Halogens, Strong Acids, Alkalis, Strong oxidizers

Hazardous Decomposition
Smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, aldehydes and other products of incomplete combustion.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Exposure

Respiratory Irritation
No data available to indicate product causes respiratory irritation.

Eye Irritation
Causes eye irritation if product is splashed in eyes and is unwashed for 1 hour.

Skin Irritation
Causes moderate skin irritation.

Sensitization
Not expected to cause skin or respiratory sensitization.

Aspiration Hazards
If swallowed can be aspirated into lungs and cause chemical pneumonia, varying degrees of pulmonary injury or death. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.

Chronic Exposure

Target Organ Effects
Repeated and prolonged inhalation causes liver and kidney damage in males and decreased white blood cell count in females.
Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL): 8050 mg/m³
No Observable Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL): 1970 mg/m³

**N-HEXANE:** Prolonged and/or repeated exposures to n-Hexane can cause progressive and potentially irreversible damage to the peripheral nervous system (e.g. fingers, feet, arms, legs, etc.). Simultaneous exposure to Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) or Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK) and n-Hexane can potentiate the risk of adverse effects from n-Hexane on the peripheral nervous system. n-Hexane has been shown to cause testicular damage at high doses in male rats. The relevance of this effect for humans is unknown.

**ETHANOL:** Prolonged or repeated exposure to high concentrations of ethanol vapor or overexposure by ingestion may produce adverse effects to brain, kidney, liver, and reproductive organs, birth defects in offspring, and developmental toxicity in offspring.

**Carcinogenicity**
This product contains cancer causing substances such as benzene and ethylbenzene. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

**Benzene:** Long-term overexposure to benzene has been associated with certain types of leukemia in humans. In addition, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program, and OSHA consider benzene to be a human carcinogen. Chronic exposures to high levels of benzene have been reported to cause adverse blood effects including anemia. Benzene exposure can occur by inhalation and absorption through the skin. Inhalation and forced feeding studies of benzene in laboratory animals have produced a carcinogenic response in a variety of organs, including possibly leukemia, other adverse effects on the blood, chromosomal changes and some effects on the immune system. Exposure to benzene at levels up to 300 ppm did not produce birth defects in animal studies; however, exposure to higher dosage levels resulted in a reduction of body weight of the rat pups (fetotoxicity). Changes in the testes have been observed in mice exposed to benzene at 300 ppm, but reproductive performance was not altered in rats exposed to benzene at the same level. Aspiration of this material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia and can be fatal. Aspiration into the lungs can occur while vomiting after ingestion of this material.

**Ethylbenzene:** The National Toxicology Program (NTP) conducted a 13-week inhalation study with male and female rats and mice at exposure concentrations ranging from 100 to 1000 ppm ethylbenzene. No rats or mice died during the study. Kidney, liver, and lung weights were increased in the exposed rats, while weight increases were observed only in the livers of exposed mice. Treatment-related histopathologic changes were not observed in any tissues of rats and mice. NTP also exposed male and female rats and mice by inhalation to 0, 75, 250, or 750 ppm ethylbenzene for 2 years. There was a statistically significant increase in the number of kidney tumors in male and female rats at 750 ppm. There were also increased incidences of lung tumors in male mice and liver tumors in female mice that were statistically significant at 750 ppm. Except for
the male rat kidney tumors, the incidence of the tumors were within the range observed for non-exposed animals from other studies conducted by NTP. The significance of these findings to humans is unknown. Ethylbenzene is not genotoxic. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has evaluated ethylbenzene and found it to be possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

Toluene: Aspiration of this material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia and can be fatal. Aspiration into the lungs can occur while vomiting after ingestion of this material. Deliberate inhalation of high concentrations of toluene has been linked to damage of the brain, liver and kidney. Inhalation of very high concentrations of toluene, such as in cases of solvent abuse, has resulted in sudden death which may be a result of cardiac arrhythmia or central nervous system depression. Mental and/or growth retardation has been reported in children of women who deliberately inhale toluene during pregnancy (usually at thousands of ppm). Fetal developmental toxicity was observed when pregnant rats were exposed to toluene at levels of 1500 ppm. Maternal toxicity was also observed at this concentration. Prolonged, high level exposure to toluene in laboratory animals has resulted in hearing loss. Exposure studies in rats have resulted in adverse effects on the kidney, liver and central nervous system. Studies in occupationally exposed individuals indicate that toluene exposure has been associated with impaired color vision and decreased performance in some neurobehavioral tests. There are occupational studies which report an association between inhalation exposure to toluene and adverse effects on reproduction including spontaneous abortion. The methodology of these studies and the reliability of the results have been questioned. In a two-generation study in rats, inhalation of toluene at levels up to 2000 ppm did not produce adverse effects on fertility or reproductive performance.

Xylene: Xylene has been reported to cause central nervous system effects at concentrations above the recommended exposure limit. Xylene vapor becomes irritating at relatively high levels. In one study, eye irritation was reported at exposures of 460 ppm and in one person at 230 ppm after 15 minutes. In another study, no one reported eyes, nose and throat irritation at mixed xylene exposures up to 230 ppm for 30 minutes. Dermal LD50 is expected to be greater than 10g/kg in rabbits, based on test results from similar materials.

NAPHTHALENE: Exposure to high concentrations of naphthalene may cause destruction of red blood cells, anemia, and cataracts. Naphthalene caused cancer in laboratory animal studies, but the relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

Mutagenicity  No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than .1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.

Reproductive Toxicity  No data available to indicate either product or components present at greater than .1% that may cause reproductive toxicity.

Teratogenicity  No data available to indicate product or any components contained at greater than .1% may cause birth defects.
Analysis – LD50 / LC50

Inhalation LC50 Rat  >5 mg/L (4 hr)
Oral LD50 Rat  >5000 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 Rabbit  >2000 mg/kg

12. Ecological Information

Component Analysis – 68955-35-1 - Ecotoxicity – Aquatic Life

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration/Test/Species</th>
<th>Concentration/Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96 Hr LL50; WAF Aquatic Vertebrates</td>
<td>Not available mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 hr EL50; WAF Daphnia magna</td>
<td>Not available mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 hr Day EL-50 Fresh water algae</td>
<td>Not available mg/L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persistence & Degradability  Inherently Biodegradable
Bioaccumulation Potential  Not Available
Soil Mobility  Not Available
Other Adverse Effects  Not Available

13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Instructions
The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Treatment, storage, transportation and disposal must be in accordance with applicable Federal, State/Provincial, and Local regulations.

14. Transportation Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Response Guide No.</th>
<th>UN Number</th>
<th>Shipping Name (technical name)</th>
<th>Hazard Class</th>
<th>Packing Group</th>
<th>Placards/Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. DOT Bulk</td>
<td>1203</td>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. DOT Non-Bulk</td>
<td>1203</td>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
14. Transportation Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IATA</th>
<th>1203</th>
<th>Gasoline</th>
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<th>II</th>
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<td>IMDG</td>
<td>1203</td>
<td>Gasoline</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. Regulatory Information

SARA Section 311 & 312 Classifications
- Acute Hazard: Yes
- Chronic Hazard: Yes
- Fire Hazard: Yes
- Reactivity Hazard: No

16. Other Information

US NFPA Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Fire</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>4</td>
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HMIS Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Fire</th>
<th>Physical Hazards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Revision Date: 16 December 2015
Revision Reason: Section 14

The information provided on this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

End of SDS