Section 1: CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: OGA 72040
Manufacturer MSDS Number: 29706
Manufacturer Name: Chevron Oronite Company LLC
Manufacturer Address 1: 4800 Fournace Place
Bellaire, TX 77401
United States of America

Transportation Emergency Response:
Asia: Chevron Emergency Information Centre +(1) 510-231-0623
Australia: Oronite Australia 1 800 009 010
China: (+86) 138 113 09746
Europe: Oronite SA - Gonfreville Plant (33) 2 35 25 55 00
North America: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887
South America: Chevron Oronite Brasil Ltda (24 hours) 55 11 4478-1200

Health Emergency:
USA: International collect calls accepted. (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623

Product Information:
MSDS Requests: (877) 512-7200
Technical Information: (877) 512-7200

Revision Date: 12/14/2010
Revision Number: 0

REVISION STATEMENT: This is a new Material Safety Data Sheet.

Notes from Section 1:
Oronite D-Tect®, OLOA®, OGA®, OFA®, ODA®, PARATONE®, and TFA® are registered trademarks of the Chevron Oronite Company LLC.

Section 2: COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Ingredient Percent</th>
<th>EC Number</th>
<th>RTECS Number</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic</td>
<td>64742-95-6</td>
<td>AMOUNT: 45%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene</td>
<td>95-63-6</td>
<td>AMOUNT: 14%</td>
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<tr>
<td>01154100-5323P</td>
<td>Trade Secret</td>
<td>AMOUNT: 6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>01154100-5324P</td>
<td>Trade Secret</td>
<td>AMOUNT: 2%</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>AMOUNT: 1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview:
- COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
- MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION IF INHALED
- MAY CAUSE DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND REDUCED ALERTNESS
- MAY CAUSE AN ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION
- CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION
- TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS. MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT
Physical State: Liquid
Color: Amber
Odor: Hydrocarbon odor

**Product:**

**Acute Health Effects:** IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS:

**Acute Eye Effects:** Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.

**Acute Skin Effects:** Contact with the skin causes irritation. Skin contact may cause drying or defatting of the skin. Contact with the skin may cause an allergic skin reaction. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin.

**Acute Ingestion Effects:** May be irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Symptoms may include pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

**Acute Inhalation Effects:** Symptoms of respiratory irritation may include coughing and difficulty breathing. Excessive or prolonged breathing of this material may cause 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.

**Sensitization:** Skin Sensitization: The skin sensitization hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:**

**Reproductive Toxicity:** In a rat 3-generation inhalation study using dose levels of 0, 100, 500, and 1500 ppm for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week, no signs of general systemic or reproductive toxicity were observed at 100 ppm. At 500 ppm, slight parental toxicity (decreased body weight gain) and postnatal toxicity (decreased pup body weight) were observed, but reproductive parameters were not affected. Severe parental toxicity (mortality, decreased body weight gain, clinical signs of toxicity) and postnatal toxicity (decreased pup body weight) were observed at 1500 ppm, but reproductive parameters were not affected.

**Other Toxicity:** ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION: COMPONENT: Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha (CAS 64742-95-6, also described as High-Flash Aromatic Naphtha, Type I, as defined by ASTM D-3734). GENETIC TOXICITY: No evidence of genetic toxicity was observed in the following tests: Salmonella typhimurium reverse mutation assay (Ames test), in vitro Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell HGPRT mutation assay, in vitro Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell chromosomal aberration assay, in vitro Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell sister chromatid exchange assay, and in vivo rat bone marrow chromosome aberration assay. SUBCHRONIC TOXICITY: In a 13-week rat inhalation study using dose levels of 0, 100, 500, and 1500 ppm for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week, no target organ toxicity including neurotoxicity was observed at any dose level. Slight general systemic toxicity (decreased body weight gain) was observed at 1500 ppm.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: In a mouse inhalation study using dose levels of 0, 100, 500, and 1500 ppm for 6 hours/day on gestation days 6-15, no signs of maternal toxicity or developmental toxicity were observed at 100 ppm. At 500 ppm, maternal toxicity (decreased body weight gain) and developmental toxicity (decreased fetal body weight) were observed. Severe maternal toxicity
(44% mortality, decreased body weight gain, clinical signs of toxicity) and developmental toxicity (decreased number of live fetuses per litter, increased post-implantation losses per dam, decreased fetal body weights, delayed ossification, cleft palate) were observed at 1500 ppm. In a rat inhalation study using dose levels of 600, 1000, and 2000 mg/m³ for 24 hours/day on gestation days 7-15, signs of maternal toxicity (decreased body weight gain) were observed at all dose levels. At 600 mg/m³, no signs of fetal or developmental toxicity were observed. Signs of fetal toxicity (decreased male fetal body weight) and developmental toxicity (delayed ossification) were observed at 1000 and 2000 mg/m³.

**Xylene:**

**Carcinogenicity:**

GENETIC TOXICITY/CARCINOGENICITY: Xylene was not genotoxic in several mutagenicity testing assays including the Ames test. In a cancer study sponsored by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), technical grade xylene gave no evidence of carcinogenicity in rats or mice dosed daily for two years. HEARING: Mixed xylenes have been shown to cause measurable hearing loss in rats exposed to 800 ppm in the air for 14 hours per day for six weeks. Exposure to 1450 ppm xylene for 8 hours caused hearing loss while exposure to 1700 ppm for 4 hours did not. Although no information is available for lower concentrations, other chemicals that cause hearing loss in rats at relatively high concentrations do not cause hearing loss in rats at low concentrations. Worker exposure to xylene at the permissible exposure limit (100 ppm, time-weighted average) is not expected to cause hearing loss.

**Other Toxicity:**

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Xylene has been reported to cause developmental toxicity in rats and mice exposed by inhalation during pregnancy. The effects noted consisted of delayed development and minor skeletal variations. In addition, when pregnant mice were exposed by ingestion to a level that killed nearly one-third of the test group, lethality (resorptions) and malformations (primarily cleft palate) occurred. Since xylene can cross the placenta, it may be appropriate to prevent exposure during pregnancy.

**DOT Hazard Class:**

3

**Product:**

**Inhalation Toxicity:**

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: The acute inhalation toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

**Irritation:**

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS:

Eye Irritation: The eye irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Irritation: The skin irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

**Section 4: First Aid Measures**

**Eye Contact:**

No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove contact lenses, if worn, and flush eyes with water.

**Skin Contact:**

Wash skin with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. To remove the material from skin, apply a waterless hand cleaner, mineral oil, or petroleum jelly. Then wash with soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

**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 or if any other symptoms develop.

Ingestion: If swallowed, get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Fire: See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.
Flash Point: 50 deg C (122 deg F) Minimum
Flash Point Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup
Auto Ignition Temperature: No data available
Upper Flammable Limit: (% By volume in air): No data available
Lower Flammable Limit: (% By volume in air): No data available
Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames.
Hazardous Combustion Byproducts: 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. Combustion may form oxides of: Nitrogen.
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.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known (None expected)

NFPA Health: 1
NFPA Fire: 2
NFPA Reactivity: 0

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personnel Precautions: 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.
Spill Cleanup Measures: 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 absorbent 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.
Spill Release Reporting: Report spills to local authorities and/or the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required.
Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling:
Precautionary Measures: Liquid evaporates and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive force. 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 29 deg C (85 deg F).
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling.

General Handling Information: 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 and accumulating an 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', and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents'.

Storage:
General Storage Information: DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks, flames, or hot surfaces. 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.

Conditions To Avoid:
Do not heat above flash point.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

Skin Protection:
Wear protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Selection of protective clothing may include gloves, apron, boots, and complete facial protection depending on operations conducted. Suggested materials for protective gloves include: Nitrile Rubber, Polyurethane, Viton.

Face Protection:
No special eye protection is normally required. Where splashing is possible, wear safety glasses with side shields as a good safety practice.

Respiratory Protection:
Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended occupational exposure limits for jurisdiction of use. If airborne concentrations are above the acceptable limits, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from this material, such as: Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors.
Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Exposure limit:

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.

Exposure Guidelines - Ingredient Based:

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:

ACGIH TLV-TWA: 25 ppm (weight)

Xylene:

ACGIH TLV-TWA: 100 ppm (weight)
Notation: A4

ACGIH TLV-STEL: 150 ppm (weight)
Notation: A4

OSHA PEL-TWA: 2-1: 435 mg/m3

Notes from Section 8: Consult local authorities for appropriate values.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Odor: Hydrocarbon odor
Physical State: Liquid
Color: Amber
pH: Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure: No data available
Vapor Density: (Air = 1): No data available
Boiling Temperature: No data available
Freezing Temperature: No data available
Melting Temperature: No data available
Solubility: Insoluble in water.
Specific Gravity: 0.9211 @ 15.6 deg C (60 deg F)
Density: 0.9201 kg/l @ 15 deg C (59 deg F)
Evaporation Rate: No data available
Viscosity: 9.256 cSt @ 40 deg C (104 deg F)
Partition Coefficient: Coefficient of Therm. Expansion/deg F: No data available
Flash Point: 50 deg C (122 deg F) Minimum
Flash Point Method: Pensky-Martens Closed Cup
Auto Ignition Temperature: No data available
Upper Flammable Limit: (% By volume in air): No data available
Lower Flammable Limit: (% By volume in air): No data available
Note from Section 9: Attention: The data above are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

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: Do not heat above flash point.
Incompatible Materials: May react with strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known (None expected)
Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product:

Skin Toxicity: Acute Dermal Toxicity: The acute dermal toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.
Ingestion Toxicity: Acute Oral Toxicity: The acute oral toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.
Inhalation Toxicity: Acute Inhalation Toxicity: The acute inhalation toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Irritation: IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS:
Eye Irritation: The eye irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.
Skin Irritation: The skin irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Sensitization: Skin Sensitization: The skin sensitization hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:

Reproductive effects: In a rat 3-generation inhalation study using dose levels of 0, 100, 500, and 1500 ppm for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week, no signs of general systemic or reproductive toxicity were observed at 100 ppm. At 500 ppm, slight parental toxicity (decreased body weight gain) and postnatal toxicity (decreased pup body weight) were observed, but reproductive parameters were not affected. Severe parental toxicity (mortality, decreased body weight gain, clinical signs of toxicity) and postnatal toxicity (decreased pup body weight) were observed at 1500 ppm, but reproductive parameters were not affected.

Other Toxicity: ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:
COMPONENT: Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha (CAS 64742-95-6, also described as High-Flash Aromatic Naphtha, Type I, as defined by ASTM D-3734). GENETIC TOXICITY: No evidence of genetic toxicity was observed in the following tests:
Salmonella typhimurium reverse mutation assay (Ames test), in vitro Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell HGPRT mutation assay, in vitro Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell chromosomal aberration assay, in vitro Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell sister chromatid exchange assay, and in vivo rat bone marrow chromosome aberration assay. SUBCHRONIC TOXICITY: In a 13-week rat inhalation study using dose levels of 0, 100, 500, and 1500 ppm for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week, no target organ toxicity including neurotoxicity was observed at any dose level. Slight general systemic toxicity (decreased body weight gain) was observed at 1500 ppm.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: In a mouse inhalation study using dose levels of 0, 100, 500, and 1500 ppm for 6 hours/day on gestation days 6-15, no signs of maternal toxicity or developmental toxicity were observed at 100 ppm. At 500 ppm, maternal toxicity (decreased body weight gain) and developmental toxicity (decreased fetal body weight) were observed. Severe maternal toxicity (44% mortality, decreased body weight gain, clinical signs of toxicity) and developmental toxicity (decreased number of live fetuses per litter, increased post-implantation losses per dam, decreased fetal body weights, delayed ossification, cleft palate) were observed at 1500 ppm. In a rat inhalation study using dose levels of 600, 1000, and 2000 mg/m3 for 24 hours/day on gestation days 7-15, signs of maternal toxicity (decreased body weight gain) were observed at all dose levels. At 600 mg/m3, no signs of fetal or developmental toxicity were observed. Signs of fetal toxicity (decreased male fetal body weight) and developmental toxicity (delayed ossification) were observed at 1000 and 2000 mg/m3.

**Xylene:**

**Acute Toxicity:**

This product contains xylene.

ACUTE TOXICITY: The primary effects of exposure to xylene in animals and humans are on the central nervous system. In addition, in some individuals, xylene exposure can sensitize cardiac tissue to epinephrine which may precipitate fatal ventricular fibrillation.

**Carcinogenicity:**

GENETIC TOXICITY/CARCINOGENICITY: Xylene was not genotoxic in several mutagenicity testing assays including the Ames test. In a cancer study sponsored by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), technical grade xylene gave no evidence of carcinogenicity in rats or mice dosed daily for two years.

HEARING: Mixed xylenes have been shown to cause measurable hearing loss in rats exposed to 800 ppm in the air for 14 hours per day for six weeks. Exposure to 1450 ppm xylene for 8 hours caused hearing loss while exposure to 1700 ppm for 4 hours did not. Although no information is available for lower concentrations, other chemicals that cause hearing loss in rats at relatively high concentrations do not cause hearing loss in rats at low concentrations. Worker exposure to xylene at the permissible exposure limit (100 ppm, time-weighted average) is not expected to cause hearing loss.

**Other Toxicity:**

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Xylene has been reported to cause developmental toxicity in rats and mice exposed by inhalation during pregnancy. The effects noted consisted of delayed development and minor skeletal variations. In addition, when pregnant mice were exposed by ingestion to a level that killed nearly one-third of the test group, lethality (resorptions) and malformations (primarily cleft palate) occurred. Since xylene can cross the placenta, it may be appropriate to prevent exposure during pregnancy.
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<th><strong>Ecotoxicity:</strong></th>
<th>This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.</th>
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<td><strong>Environmental Fate:</strong></td>
<td>Ready Biodegradability: This material is not expected to be readily biodegradable. The biodegradability of this material is based on an evaluation of data for the components or a similar material.</td>
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**1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:**

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**Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic:**

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**Xylene:**

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**01154100-5323P:**

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</table>
Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal: 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

Transportation: The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

DOT Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (PETROLEUM LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA), RQ (XYLENE), MARINE POLLUTANT (POLYETHER AMINE, PETROLEUM LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA)

DOT UN Number: UN1993
DOT Hazard Class: 3
DOT Packing Group: III

IMDG Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (PETROLEUM LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA), (50 deg C), MARINE POLLUTANT (POLYETHER AMINE, PETROLEUM LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA)

IMDG UN Number: UN1993
IMDG Hazard Class: 3
IMDG Packing Group: III

IATA: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (PETROLEUM LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA)
IATA UN Number: UN1993
IATA Hazard Class: 3
IATA Packing Group: III

IMDG Shipping Description: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (PETROLEUM LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA), (50 deg C), MARINE POLLUTANT (POLYETHER AMINE, PETROLEUM LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA)

ICAO Shipping Description: UN1993, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (PETROLEUM LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA), 3, III

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory - Product Based:

TSCA 8(b): Inventory Status: One or more components does not comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: TSCA (United States).

Section 312 Hazard Category: EPCRA 311/312 CATEGORIES:

Acute: Yes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chronic:</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactive:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressure:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OSHA 29 CFR 1200:**
Note that the chemical identity of some or all of the above components is considered confidential business information and is being withheld as permitted by 29 CFR 1910.1200.

**State:**
Note that the chemical identity of some or all of the above components is considered confidential business information and is being withheld as permitted by various State Right-To-Know Laws.

**Regulatory Paragraph:**
REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:
- 01-1=IARC Group 1
- 01-2A=IARC Group 2A
- 01-2B=IARC Group 2B
- 02=NTP Carcinogen
- 03=EPCRA 313
- 04=CA Proposition 65
- 05=MA RTK
- 06=NJ RTK
- 07=PA RTK

**European Community Chemical Inventory Status:**
All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: EINECS (European Union).

**Canada WHMIS:**
WHMIS CLASSIFICATION:
- Class B, Division 3: Combustible Liquids
- Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Toxic Material - Skin or Eye Irritation
- Skin Sensitization

All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: DSL (Canada).

**Japan Chemical Inventory Status:**
One or more components does not comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: ENCS (Japan).

**Australia Chemical Inventory Status:**
One or more components does not comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AICS (Australia).

**Regulatory - Ingredient Based:**

**1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:**

**Regulatory Paragraph:**
The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.
- 05, 06, 07

**Xylene:**

**Regulatory Paragraph:**
The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.
- 05, 06, 07
Section 16: Additional Information

Label Text: LABEL RECOMMENDATION:
Oronite Label Code: W24F.

Revision Date: 12/14/2010
Revision Number: 0

REVISION STATEMENT: This is a new Material Safety Data Sheet.

HMIS: |  
---|---
Health | 2
Flammability | 2
Reactivity | 0
PPE |  

NFPA:

IMDG Shipping Description: (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) or the National Paint and Coating Association (for HMIS ratings).

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:
TLV - Threshold Limit Value
STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit
ACGIH - American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists
API - American Petroleum Institute
CVX - Chevron
DOT - Department of Transportation (USA)
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
TWA - Time Weighted Average
PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number
IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
MSDS - Material Safety Data Sheet
NFPA - National Fire Protection Association (USA)
NTP - National Toxicology Program (USA)
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

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