



# Special Naphtholite 66/3

## Material Safety Data Sheet

CITGO Petroleum Corporation  
1701 Golf Road, Suite 1-1101  
Rolling Meadows, IL 60008-4295

MSDS No. 19021  
Revision Date 11/12/2004

**IMPORTANT:** Read this MSDS before handling or disposing of this product and pass this information on to employees, customers and users of this product.

Hazard Rankings		
	HMIS	NFPA
Health Hazard	* 1	1
Fire Hazard	3	3
Reactivity	0	0

\* = Chronic Health Hazard

Emergency Overview	
<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid.
<b>Color</b>	Transparent, colorless.
<b>Odor</b>	Characteristic hydrocarbon solvent odor.
<b>WARNING:</b>	
Flammable liquid; vapor may cause flash fire.	
Harmful or fatal if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage.	
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.	

Protective Equipment
Minimum Recommended See Section 8 for Details
  

### SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

<b>Trade Name</b>	Special Naphtholite 66/3	<b>Technical Contact</b>	(800) 967-7601 (8am - 4pm CT M-F)
<b>Product Number</b>	19021	<b>Medical Emergency</b>	(832) 486-4700
<b>CAS Number</b>	64742-89-8, 64742-48-9 or 8032-32-4	<b>CHEMTREC Emergency (United States Only)</b>	(800) 424-9300
<b>Product Family</b>	Petroleum hydrocarbon solvent		
<b>Synonyms</b>	Former Name: AMSCO® Solv 1101; Naphtholite; VM&P Naphtha; Varnish Makers' and Painters' Naphtha; Solvent (C8 - C9); Petroleum hydrocarbon solvent (C8 - C9); CITGO® Material No.: 19021; Former Name: Solvent 2021		

### SECTION 2. COMPOSITION

This product may be composed, in whole or in part, of any of the following refinery streams:

- VM&P Naphtha [CAS No.: 8032-32-4]
- Light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum) [CAS No.: 64742-89-8]
- Heavy hydrotreated naphtha (petroleum) [CAS No.: 64742-48-9]

This product contains the following chemical components:

Component Name(s)	CAS Registry No.	Concentration (%)
Nonane, all isomers	Mixture	50 - 70
Octanes, all isomers	Mixture	30 - 50

## Special Naphtholite 66/3

### SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Also see Emergency Overview and Hazard Ratings on the top of Page 1 of this MSDS.

**Major Route(s) 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 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** This material can cause skin irritation. The degree of irritation will depend on the amount of material that is applied to the skin and the speed and thoroughness that it is removed. Symptoms include redness, itching, and burning of the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can produce moderate irritation (dermatitis).

**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, staggering 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 vomiting. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death.

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

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with irreversible brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as "Solvent or Painter's Syndrome"). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

**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, Central Nervous System (CNS)

**Target Organs** May cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, liver, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS)

**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 Hazard Classification is indicated by an "X" in the box adjacent to the hazard title. If no "X" is present, the product does not exhibit the hazard as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).**

OSHA Health Hazard Classification		OSHA Physical Hazard Classification							
Irritant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sensitizer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Combustible	<input type="checkbox"/>	Explosive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pyrophoric	<input type="checkbox"/>
Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Highly Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flammable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Oxidizer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water-reactive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corrosive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carcinogenic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Compressed Gas	<input type="checkbox"/>	Organic Peroxide	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unstable	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Special Naphtholite 66/3

### SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

---

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue or providing first aid. For more specific information, refer to Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 of this MSDS.

<b>Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Eye Contact</b>	Check for and remove contact lenses. If irritation or redness develops, 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. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention immediately.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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. Seek medical attention immediately.
<b>Notes to Physician</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

### SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

<b>NFPA Flammability Classification</b>	NFPA Class-IB flammable liquid.		
<b>Flash Point</b>	Closed cup: 18°C (65°F). (Tagliabue.)		
<b>Lower Flammable Limit</b>	AP 0.9 %	<b>Upper Flammable Limit</b>	AP 6.7 %
<b>Autoignition Temperature</b>	232°C (450°F)		
<b>Hazardous Combustion Products</b>	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, and/or unburned hydrocarbons.		
<b>Special Properties</b>	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. Vapors 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 container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.		

## Special Naphtholite 66/3

### 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

Firefighters 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 if liquid enter sewers or waterways.

## SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

**Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean-up. For more specific information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 and Disposal Considerations in Section 13 of this MSDS.**

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 material with absorbant pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Comply with all laws and regulations.

## SECTION 7. HANDLING AND 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. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Provide ventilation to

## Special Naphtholite 66/3

maintain exposure potential below applicable exposure limits. 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 pipes, 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 fill 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.

## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

---

### Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or 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.



### Eye Protection

Safety glasses equipped 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.

## Special Naphtholite 66/3

<b>Body Protection</b>	Avoid skin contact. Wear long-sleeved fire-retardant garments (e.g., Nomex®) 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.
<b>Respiratory Protection</b>	Odor is not an adequate warning for potentially hazardous air concentrations. For unknown vapor concentrations, use a positive-pressure, pressure-demand, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), especially when entering a confined space or area where the oxygen concentration may be reduced because of 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).
<b>General Comments</b>	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.

### Occupational Exposure Guidelines

Substance	Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels
VM&P Naphtha	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States).</b> TWA: 300 ppm
	<b>NIOSH (United States).</b> TWA: 350 ppm
Nonane, all isomers	<b>ACGIH (United States).</b> TWA: 200 ppm
Octanes, all isomers	<b>ACGIH (United States).</b> TWA: 300 ppm
	<b>OSHA (United States).</b> TWA: 500 ppm

## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (TYPICAL)

<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid.	<b>Color</b>	Transparent, colorless.	<b>Odor</b>	Characteristic hydrocarbon solvent odor.
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	0.76 (Water = 1)	<b>pH</b>	Not Applicable.	<b>Vapor Density</b>	4.1 (Air = 1)
<b>Boiling Range</b>	127 to 144°C (260 to 291°F)			<b>Melting/Freezing Point</b>	Not available.
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	0.7 kPa (5 mm Hg) (at 20°C) 2.8 Torr @ 68° F by Isoteniscope			<b>Volatility</b>	759 g/l VOC (w/v)
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Very slightly soluble in cold water. (<0.1 % w/w)			<b>Viscosity (cSt @ 40°C)</b>	<5
<b>Flash Point</b>	Closed cup: 18°C (65°F). (Tagliabue.)				
<b>Additional Properties</b>	Paraffin, Isoparaffin and Cycloparaffin Hydrocarbons Content = >99 Wt.% (ASTM D-1319); Aromatic Hydrocarbon Content = <1 Wt. % (ASTM D-1319); Average Density at 60°F = 6.32 lbs./gal. (Calculated); Aniline Cloud Point Temperature = 143 °F (62°C) (ASTM D-611); Kauri-Butanol (KB) Value = 35 (ASTM D-1133); Dry Point Temperature = 291°F (144°C) (ASTM D-86); Evaporation Rate = 1.0 (n-Butyl acetate = 1.0); Heat Value = 20,158 Btu. per pound				

## Special Naphtholite 66/3

### SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

---

<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable.	<b>Hazardous Polymerization</b>	Not expected to occur.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and strong oxidizing materials		
<b>Materials Incompatibility</b>	Strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine and oxygen.		
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.		

### SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

For other health-related information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1 and the Hazards Identification in Section 3 of this MSDS.

<b>Toxicity Data</b>	Studies on laboratory animals have associated similar materials with eye and respiratory tract irritation. Studies on laboratory animals have shown similar materials to cause skin irritation after repeated or prolonged contact. Repeated direct application of Stoddard Solvent to the skin can produce defatting dermatitis and kidney damage in laboratory animals. Rats developed kidney damage and elevated blood urea nitrogen levels when exposed to a concentration of 1.9 mg/L for 65 days. The kidney damage occurred only in male rats and appeared to involve both the tubules and glomeruli. The significance of these animal study results to human health is unclear.
----------------------	---

### SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

<b>Ecotoxicity</b>	This mixture contains components that are potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems.
<b>Environmental Fate</b>	This mixture will normally float on water with its lighter components evaporating rapidly. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, a hydrocarbon layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this covering layer might limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, if not removed, oxygen depletion in the waterway might be enough to cause a fish kill or create an anaerobic environment. This coating action can also be harmful or fatal to plankton, algae, aquatic life, and water birds.

### SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

---


Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition.

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 of 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 the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

## Special Naphtholite 66/3

### SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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

<b>US DOT Status</b>	This material is regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation.		
<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s. (Naphtha Solvent), 3, UN1268 PG II		
<b>Hazard Class</b>	3	<b>Packing Group(s)</b>	II
		<b>UN/NA Number</b>	UN1268
<b>Reportable Quantity</b>	RQ 20,000 lbs. (3100 gallons) [Based upon maximum Xylene concentration of 0.5% and an RQ of 100 lbs.]		
<b>Placard(s)</b>		<b>Emergency Response Guide No.</b>	128
		<b>HAZMAT STCC No.</b>	4910256
		<b>MARPOL III Status</b>	Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.8.

### SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

<b>TSCA Inventory</b>	This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.
<b>SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning and Notification</b>	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.
<b>SARA 311/312 Hazard Identification</b>	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
<b>SARA 313 Toxic Chemical Notification and Release Reporting</b>	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: No components were identified.
<b>CERCLA</b>	The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" 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: 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane [CAS No.: 540-84-1] RQ = 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg) Concentration: 1 - 5% Xylene, all isomers [CAS No.: 1330-20-7] RQ = 100 lbs. (45.36 kg) Concentration: <0.5% Ethylbenzene [CAS No.: 100-41-4] RQ = 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg) Concentration: <0.1% Benzene [CAS No.: 71-43-2] RQ = 10 lbs. (4.536 kg) Concentration: <0.005%

## Special Naphtholite 66/3

<b>Clean Water Act (CWA)</b>	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.
<b>California Proposition 65</b>	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): Ethylbenzene: <0.1% Toluene: <0.01% Benzene: <0.005%
<b>New Jersey Right-to-Know Label</b>	For New Jersey R-T-K labeling requirements, refer to components listed in Section 2.
<b>Additional Regulatory Remarks</b>	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: <b>DANGER: Contains Petroleum Distillates! Harmful or fatal if swallowed! Call Physician Immediately. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!</b>

## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

---

Refer to the top of Page 1 for the HMIS and NFPA Hazard Ratings for this product.

### REVISION INFORMATION

<b>Version Number</b>	4.2
<b>Revision Date</b>	11/12/2004
<b>Print Date</b>	Printed on 11/12/2004.

### ABBREVIATIONS

AP: Approximately	EQ: Equal	>: Greater Than	<: Less Than	NA: Not Applicable	ND: No Data	NE: Not Established
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists				AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association		
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer				NTP: National Toxicology Program		
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health				OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration		
NPCA: National Paint and Coating Manufacturers Association				HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System		
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association				EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency		

### DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

---

**THE INFORMATION IN THIS MSDS WAS OBTAINED FROM SOURCES WHICH WE BELIEVE ARE RELIABLE. HOWEVER, THE INFORMATION IS PROVIDED WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED REGARDING ITS CORRECTNESS. SOME INFORMATION PRESENTED AND CONCLUSIONS DRAWN HEREIN ARE FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN DIRECT TEST DATA ON THE SUBSTANCE ITSELF. THIS MSDS WAS PREPARED AND IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THIS PRODUCT. IF THE PRODUCT IS USED AS A COMPONENT IN ANOTHER PRODUCT, THIS MSDS INFORMATION MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE. USERS SHOULD MAKE THEIR OWN INVESTIGATIONS TO DETERMINE THE SUITABILITY OF THE INFORMATION OR PRODUCTS FOR THEIR PARTICULAR PURPOSE.**

**THE CONDITIONS OR METHODS OF HANDLING, STORAGE, USE, AND DISPOSAL OF THE PRODUCT ARE BEYOND OUR CONTROL AND MAY BE BEYOND OUR KNOWLEDGE. FOR THIS AND OTHER REASONS, WE DO NOT ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM LIABILITY FOR LOSS, DAMAGE OR EXPENSE ARISING OUT OF OR IN ANY WAY CONNECTED WITH HANDLING, STORAGE, USE OR DISPOSAL OF THE**

## Special Naphtholite 66/3

PRODUCT.

---

\*\*\*\*\* END OF MSDS \*\*\*\*\*