

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

**SDS ID NO.:** 15 and 19  
**Revision Date:** 06/15/2022

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name:** Liquid Soot Remover  
**Synonym:** None  
**Chemical Family:** Complex Hydrocarbon Substance  
**Recommended Use:** Fuel Oil Additive  
**Use Restrictions:** All others.

**Supplier Name and Address:**  
**MEECO Manufacturing Company, Inc**  
**19704 60<sup>th</sup> Ave NE**  
**Arlington, WA 98223**

**SDS information:** 1-206.262.8340

**Emergency Telephone:** 1-206.262.8340

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

#### **OSHA Regulatory Status**

This chemical is considered hazardous according to the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids	Category 3
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Carcinogenicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 2
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 2

#### **Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)**

Static accumulating flammable liquid

### Label elements

#### **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

#### **Danger**

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR  
May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
Causes skin irritation  
Suspected of causing cancer  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness  
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects



**Appearance** Clear or Amber Liquid

**Physical State** Liquid

**Odor** Slight Hydrocarbon

#### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood  
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking  
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.  
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
Wash hands and any possibly exposed skin thoroughly after handling.  
Avoid release to the environment.

#### Precautionary Statements - Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.  
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.  
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.  
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.  
Do NOT induce vomiting.  
In case of fire: Use water spray, fog or regular foam for extinction.  
Collect spillage.

#### Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed  
Keep cool  
Store locked up

#### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container at an approved waste disposal plant

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Liquid Soot Remover is a complex mixture of paraffins, cycloparaffins, olefins and aromatic hydrocarbons having hydrocarbon chain lengths predominantly in the range of nine to sixteen carbons. May contain a trace amount of benzene (<0.01%). Contains a trace amount of sulfur (15-400 ppm).

#### Composition Information:

Name	CAS Number	Weight %
Kerosene, Petroleum	8008-20-6	70 - 95
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.01-0.5

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### First Aid Measures

<b>General advice</b>	In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).
<b>Inhalation:</b>	Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, institute rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear, give oxygen and continue to monitor. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.
<b>Skin Contact:</b>	Immediately wash exposed skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Any injection injury from high pressure equipment should be evaluated immediately by a physician as potentially serious (See NOTES TO PHYSICIAN).  Place contaminated clothing in closed container until cleaned or discarded. If clothing is to be laundered, inform the person performing the operation of contaminant's hazardous properties. Destroy contaminated, non-chemical resistant footwear.
<b>Eye Contact:</b>	Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Gently remove contacts while flushing. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	Do not induce vomiting because of danger of aspirating liquid into lungs, causing serious damage and chemical pneumonitis. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips, or if patient is lying down, turn body and head to side to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

### Most important signs and symptoms, both short-term and delayed with overexposure

<b>Adverse Effects:</b>	Acute: Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Delayed: Dry skin and possible irritation with repeated or prolonged exposure.
-------------------------	---

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

<b>NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:</b>	SKIN: Leaks or accidents involving high-pressure equipment may inject a stream of material through the skin and initially produce an injury that may not appear serious. Only a small puncture wound may appear on the skin surface but, without proper treatment and depending on the nature, original pressure, volume, and location of the injected material, can compromise blood supply to an affected body part. Prompt surgical debridement of the wound may be necessary to prevent irreversible loss of function and/or the affected body part. High pressure injection injuries may be SERIOUS SURGICAL EMERGENCIES.  INGESTION: This material represents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended.
----------------------------	---

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### **Suitable extinguishing media**

For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO<sub>2</sub>, dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam (AFFF/ATC) can be used. Firefighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media**

Do not use straight water streams to avoid spreading fire.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical**

This product has been determined to be a flammable liquid per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and should be handled accordingly. May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode. Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, sparks, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling. Flashback can occur along vapor trail. For additional fire related information, see NFPA 30 or the North American Emergency Response Guide 128.

**Hazardous combustion products**

Smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion.

**Explosion data**

**Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact** No.

**Sensitivity to Static Discharge** Yes.

**Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters**

Firefighters should wear full protective clothing and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece, as appropriate. Avoid using straight water streams. Water spray and foam (AFFF/ATC) must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible. Avoid excessive water spray application. Keep surrounding area cool with water spray from a distance and prevent further ignition of combustible material. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.

**NFPA:**

Health 1

Flammability 2

Instability 0

Special Hazards -

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Personal Precautions:</b>	Keep public away. Isolate and evacuate area. Shut off source if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources. All contaminated surfaces will be slippery.
<b>Protective Equipment:</b>	Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8.
<b>Emergency Procedures:</b>	Advise authorities and National Response Center (800-424-8802) if the product has entered a water course or sewer. Notify local health and pollution control agencies, if appropriate.
<b>Environmental precautions:</b>	Avoid release to the environment. Avoid subsoil penetration.
<b>Methods and materials for containment:</b>	Contain liquid with sand or soil.
<b>Methods and materials for cleaning up:</b>	Use suitable absorbent materials such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids. Recover and return free product to proper containers. When recovering free liquids ensure all equipment is grounded and bonded. Use only non-sparking tools.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Safe Handling Precautions:**

NEVER SIPHON THIS PRODUCT BY MOUTH. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Static accumulating flammable liquid. Bonding and grounding may be insufficient to eliminate the hazard from static electricity. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. No smoking. Avoid repeated and prolonged skin contact. Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may remain. Refer to applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements.

Hydrocarbons are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates or loading and transfer operations. If this charge reaches a sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite the vapors of flammable liquids. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating under elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment may result in ignition of vapors or mists without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Nozzle spouts must be kept in contact with the containers or tank during the entire filling operation.

Portable containers should never be filled while in or on a motor vehicle or marine craft. Containers should be placed on the ground. Static electric discharge can ignite fuel vapors when filling non-grounded containers or vehicles on trailers. The nozzle spout must be kept in contact with the container before and during the entire filling operation. Use only approved containers.

A buildup of static electricity can occur upon re-entry into a vehicle during fueling especially in cold or dry climate conditions. The charge is generated by the action of dissimilar fabrics (i.e., clothing and upholstery) rubbing across each other as a person enters/exits the vehicle. A flash fire can result from this discharge if sufficient flammable vapors are present. Therefore, do not get back in your vehicle while refueling.

Cellular phones and other electronic devices may have the potential to emit electrical charges (sparks). Sparks in potentially explosive atmospheres (including fueling areas such as gas stations) could cause an explosion if sufficient flammable vapors are present. Therefore, turn off cellular phones and other electronic devices when working in potentially explosive atmospheres or keep devices inside your vehicle during refueling.

High-pressure injection of any material through the skin is a serious medical emergency even though the small entrance wound at the injection site may not initially appear serious. These injection injuries can occur from high-pressure equipment such as paint spray or grease or guns, fuel injectors, or pinhole leaks in hoses or hydraulic lines and should all be considered serious. High pressure injection injuries may be SERIOUS SURGICAL EMERGENCIES (See First Aid Section 4).

**Storage Conditions:**

Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool, well-ventilated area.

**Incompatible materials**

Strong oxidizing agents.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PELS:	OSHA - Vacated PELs	NIOSH IDLH
Kerosene, Petroleum 8008-20-6	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	-	-	-
Naphthalene 91-20-3	10 ppm TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 10 ppm TWA: 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 ppm TWA 3 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 15 ppm STEL 75 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	250 ppm

3

<b>Notes:</b>	The manufacturer has voluntarily elected to provide exposure limits contained in OSHA's 1989 air contaminants standard in its SDSs, even though certain of those exposure limits were vacated in 1992.
<b>Engineering measures:</b>	Local or general exhaust required in an enclosed area or with inadequate ventilation. Use mechanical ventilation equipment that is explosion-proof.
<b><u>Personal protective equipment</u></b>	
<b>Eye protection:</b>	Use goggles or face-shield if the potential for splashing exists.
<b>Skin and body protection:</b>	Wear neoprene, nitrile or PVA gloves to prevent skin contact. Glove suitability is based on workplace conditions and usage. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times.
<b>Respiratory protection:</b>	Use an approved organic vapor chemical cartridge or supplied air respirators when material produces vapors that exceed permissible exposure limits or excessive vapors are generated. Observe respirator assigned protection factors (APFs) criteria cited in federal OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.
<b>Hygiene measures:</b>	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical State</b>	Liquid
<b>Appearance</b>	Clear or Amber Liquid
<b>Color</b>	Clear or Amber
<b>Odor</b>	Slight Hydrocarbon
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	No available data.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values (Method)</u>
<b>Melting Point / Freezing Point</b>	No available data.
<b>Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range</b>	182-288 °C / 360-550 °F
<b>Flash Point</b>	49-88 °C / 120-190 °F
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	No available data.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Flammability Limit in Air (%)</b>	
Upper Flammability Limit:	5.0
Lower Flammability Limit:	0.7
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	1-10 mm Hg @ 20°C
<b>Vapor Density</b>	4-5
<b>Specific Gravity / Relative Density</b>	C.A. 0.8
<b>Water Solubility</b>	No available data.
<b>Solubility in other solvents</b>	Negligible
<b>Partition Coefficient</b>	No available data.
<b>Decomposition temperature:</b>	No available data.
<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Autoignition Temperature</b>	254 °C / 489 °F
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	1.3-2.1 @ 50°C
<b>Dynamic Viscosity</b>	No available data.
<b>Explosive Properties</b>	No available data.
<b>Softening Point</b>	No available data.
<b>VOC Content (%)</b>	10%
<b>Density</b>	6.76 lbs/gal
<b>Bulk Density</b>	Not applicable.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b><u>Reactivity</u></b>	The product is non-reactive under normal conditions.
<b><u>Chemical stability</u></b>	The material is stable at 70°F, 760 mmHg pressure.
<b><u>Possibility of hazardous reactions</u></b>	None under normal processing.
<b><u>Hazardous polymerization</u></b>	Will not occur.
<b><u>Conditions to avoid</u></b>	Excessive heat, sources of ignition, open flame.
<b><u>Incompatible materials</u></b>	Strong oxidizing agents.
<b><u>Hazardous decomposition products</u></b>	None known under normal conditions of use.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### **Potential short-term adverse effects from overexposures**

<b>Inhalation</b>	Inhalation of high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory system. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Causes mild eye irritation.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Causes skin irritation. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.
<b>Ingestion</b>	May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways. May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract.

### **Acute Toxicological data**

Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Kerosene, Petroleum 8008-20-6	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5.28 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Naphthalene 91-20-3	490 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 340 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Rat) 1 h

### **Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**

Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffer's Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated overexposure to some hydrocarbon solvents, naphthas, and gasoline.

MIDDLE DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM: Long-term repeated (lifetime) skin exposure to similar materials has been reported to result in an increase in skin tumors in laboratory rodents. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time.

ISOPARAFFINS: Studies in laboratory animals have shown that long-term exposure to similar materials (isoparaffins) can cause kidney damage and kidney cancer in male laboratory rats. However, in-depth research indicates that these findings are unique to the male rat, and that these effects are not relevant to humans.

NAPHTHALENE: Severe jaundice, neurotoxicity (kernicterus) and fatalities have been reported in young children and infants as a result of hemolytic anemia from overexposure to naphthalene. Persons with glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency are more prone to the hemolytic effects of naphthalene. Adverse effects on the kidney have been reported in persons overexposed to naphthalene but these effects are believed to be a consequence of hemolytic anemia, and not a direct effect. Hemolytic anemia has been observed in laboratory animals exposed to naphthalene. Laboratory rodents exposed to naphthalene vapor for 2 years (lifetime studies) developed non-neoplastic and neoplastic tumors and inflammatory lesions of the nasal and respiratory tract. Cataracts and other adverse effects on the eye have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to high levels of naphthalene. Findings from a large number of bacterial and mammalian cell mutation assays have been negative. A few studies have shown chromosomal effects (elevated levels of Sister Chromatid Exchange or chromosomal aberrations) in vitro. Naphthalene has been classified as Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans (2B) by IARC, based on findings from studies in laboratory animals.

DIESEL EXHAUST: The combustion of diesel fuels produces gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and/or sulfur, and hydrocarbons that can be irritating and hazardous with overexposure. Long-term occupational overexposure to diesel exhaust and diesel exhaust particulate matter has been associated with an increased risk of respiratory disease, including lung cancer, and is characterized as a "known human carcinogen" by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), as "a reasonably anticipated human carcinogen" by the National Toxicology Program, and as "likely to be carcinogenic to humans" by the EPA, based upon animal and occupational exposure studies. However, uncertainty exists with these classifications because of deficiencies in the supporting occupational exposure/epidemiology studies, including reliable exposure estimates. Lifetime animal inhalation studies with pulmonary overloading exposure concentrations of diesel exhaust emissions have produced tumors and other adverse health effects. However, in more recent long-term animal inhalation studies of diesel exhaust emissions, no increase in tumor incidence and in fact a substantial reduction in adverse health effects along with significant reductions in the levels of hazardous material emissions were observed and are associated with fuel composition alterations coupled with new technology diesel engines.

### **Adverse effects related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics**

<b>Signs &amp; Symptoms</b>	Nausea, vomiting, signs of nervous system depression: headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue.			
<b>Sensitization</b>	Not expected to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer.			
<b>Mutagenic effects</b>	None known.			
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Cancer designations are listed in the table below.			

Name	ACGIH (Class)	IARC (Class)	NTP	OSHA

Kerosene, Petroleum 8008-20-6	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Not Classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Naphthalene 91-20-3	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	Not Listed

<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	None known.
<b>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure</b>	Central nervous system.
<b>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure</b>	Not classified.
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity** This product should be considered toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long lasting adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to Microorganisms	Crustacea
Kerosene, Petroleum 8008-20-6	72-hr EL50 = 5.0-11 mg/l Algae	96-hr LL50 = 18-25 mg/l Fish	-	48-hr EL50 = 1.4-21 mg/l Invertebrates
Naphthalene 91-20-3	-	96-hr LC50 = 0.91-2.82 mg/l Rainbow trout (static) 96-hr LC50 = 1.99 mg/l Fathead minnow (static)	-	48-hr LC50 = 1.6 mg/l Daphnia magna

<b><u>Persistence and degradability</u></b>	Expected to be inherently biodegradable.
<b><u>Bioaccumulation</u></b>	Has the potential to bioaccumulate.
<b><u>Mobility in soil</u></b>	May partition into air, soil and water.
<b><u>Other adverse effects</u></b>	No information available.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Description of Waste Residues**  
This material may be a flammable liquid waste.

**Safe Handling of Wastes**  
Handle in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Use personal protection measures as required. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. No smoking.

**Disposal of Wastes / Methods of Disposal**  
The user is responsible for determining if any discarded material is a hazardous waste (40 CFR 262.11). Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

**Methods of Contaminated Packaging Disposal**  
Empty containers should be completely drained and then discarded or recycled, if possible. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may be present. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**DOT (49 CFR 172.101):**  
**UN Proper shipping name:** Combustible Liquid  
**UN/Identification No:** UN 1223

Transport Hazard Class(es): 3  
Packing group: III

**TDG (Canada):**

UN Proper shipping name: Kerosene  
UN/Identification No: UN 1223  
Transport Hazard Class(es): 3  
Packing group: III

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**US Federal Regulatory Information:**

US TSCA Chemical Inventory Section 8(b): This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

**EPA Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA):**

**SARA Section 302:** This product does not contain any component(s) included on EPA's Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) List.

Name	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs
Kerosene, Petroleum	NA
Naphthalene	NA

**SARA Section 304:**

This product may contain component(s) identified either as an EHS or a CERCLA Hazardous substance which in case of a spill or release may be subject to SARA reporting requirements:

Name	CERCLA/SARA - Hazardous Substances and their Reportable Quantities
Kerosene, Petroleum	NA
Naphthalene	100 lb final RQ 45.4 kg final RQ

**SARA:** The following EPA hazard categories apply to this product:

Acute Health Hazard  
Fire Hazard  
Chronic Health Hazard

**SARA Section 313:** This product may contain component(s), which if in exceedance of the de minimis threshold, may be subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Reporting (Form R).

Name	CERCLA/SARA 313 Emission reporting:
Kerosene, Petroleum	None
Naphthalene	0.1 % de minimis concentration

**State and Community Right-To-Know Regulations:**

The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

Kerosene, Petroleum	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1091
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.

California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1091 TPQ: 10000 lb (Under N.J.A.C. 7:1G, environmental hazardous substances in mixtures such as gasoline or new and used petroleum oil may be reported under these categories)
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed.
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
<b>Naphthalene</b>	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Carcinogen, initial date 4/19/02
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1322 SN 3758
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard Present (particulate)
Massachusetts Right-To-Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed.
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Carcinogen
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1322 TPQ: 500 lb (Reportable at the de minimis quantity of >0.1%)
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	100 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)

**Canada DSL/NDSL Inventory:** This product and/or its components are listed either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are exempt.

**Canadian Regulatory Information:** "This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the (M)SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations."

Name	Canada - WHMIS: Classifications of Substances:	Canada - WHMIS: Ingredient Disclosure:
Kerosene, Petroleum	B3,D2B	1%
Naphthalene	B4,D2A	0.1%



**NOTE:** Not Applicable.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**Prepared By** Toxicology and Product Safety  
**Revision Date:** 06/14/2015

**Revision Note:**

**Disclaimer**

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is intended as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, accidental release, clean-up and disposal and is not considered 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 materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.