SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification:
- Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
- Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2
- Skin Irritation - Category 3
- Eye Irritation - Category 2A
- Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B
- Flammable Liquids Category 4
- Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3
- Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3

Pictograms:

Signal Word:
Danger

Hazardous Statements - Physical:
Combustible Liquid

Hazardous Statements - Health:
- May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- Causes mild skin irritation
- Causes serious eye irritation
- May cause genetic defects
- Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

Hazardous Statements - Environmental:
Harmful to aquatic life
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Precautionary Statements - General:
If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Keep out of reach of children.
Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention:
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Wash with soap and water thoroughly after handling.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Avoid release to the environment.
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Precautionary Statements - Response:
Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
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.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
In case of fire: Use dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide to extinguish

Precautionary Statements - Storage:
Store locked up.
Store in a well-ventilated place.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal:
Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Hazard not otherwise classified (HNOC):
None

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>% By Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0064742-53-6</td>
<td>HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTENIC DISTILLATE</td>
<td>58% - 79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0064742-95-6</td>
<td>AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE &gt;C9</td>
<td>6% - 13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0027247-96-7</td>
<td>ETHYLHEXYL NITRATE</td>
<td>4% - 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0034590-94-8</td>
<td>DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER</td>
<td>2% - 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000095-63-6</td>
<td>1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE</td>
<td>2% - 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000108-67-8</td>
<td>MESITYLENE</td>
<td>1.0% - 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0064742-94-5</td>
<td>AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE &gt;C9</td>
<td>1.0% - 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000526-73-8</td>
<td>1,2,3-TRIMETHYLBENZENEA</td>
<td>0.1% - 1.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>0001330-20-7</td>
<td>XYLENE</td>
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<tr>
<td>0000098-82-8</td>
<td>CUMENE</td>
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<td>0000103-65-1</td>
<td>BENZENE, PROPYL</td>
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<td>0000091-20-3</td>
<td>NAPHTHALENE</td>
<td>0.0% - 0.4%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation:
Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell or are concerned.

Skin Contact:
Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Eye Contact:
Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion:
Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell or if concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
If more than several mouthfuls have been swallowed, give two glasses of water (16 Oz.). Get medical attention.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute and Delayed:
No data available

Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed:
No data available

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:
Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Water or foam may cause frothing. If leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to cool the containers and to provide protection for personnel attempting to stop the leak.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:
Do not use water in a jet.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:
Hazardous combustion products may include: Toxic levels of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, irritating aldehydes and ketones.
Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a point of ignition and flash back.

Fire-fighting Procedures:
Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.
Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel.

Special Protective Actions:
Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.
WARNING: Product can burn in a fire.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure:
Immediately turn off or isolate any source of ignition. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately. Contain spill. Local authorities should be advised immediately if required or if significant spillsages cannot be contained.
Ventilate area.

Recommended equipment:
Positive pressure, full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Personal Precautions:
Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.
Environmental Precautions:

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up:

Wipe up or add suitable absorbent, non-combustible, inert material such as sand, sawdust, etc. to spill area and shovel into appropriate container for disposal.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General:

Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapors or mists.
Use good personal hygiene practices.
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Ventilation Requirements:

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements:

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous.
Minimum feasible handling temperature should be maintained. Periods of exposure to high temperature should be minimized. Water contamination should be avoided.
Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection:

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin protection:

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.
Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours.
Supplied air respiratory protection should be used for cleaning large spills or upon entry into tanks, vessels, or other confined spaces.

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>OSHA TWA (ppm)</th>
<th>OSHA TWA (mg/m³)</th>
<th>OSHA STEL (ppm)</th>
<th>OSHA STEL (mg/m³)</th>
<th>OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)</th>
<th>OSHA Carcinogen</th>
<th>OSHA Skin designation</th>
<th>NIOSH TWA (ppm)</th>
<th>NIOSH TWA (mg/m³)</th>
<th>NIOSH STEL (ppm)</th>
<th>NIOSH STEL (mg/m³)</th>
<th>NIOSH Carcinogen</th>
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<tr>
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### SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### Physical Properties

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<td><strong>% VOC</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Specific Gravity</strong></td>
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#### Chemical Name | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | ACGIH TWA (mg/m³) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m³) | ACGIH Carcinogen | ACGIH Notations | ACGIH TLV Basis |
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<td>CUMENE</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>150</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, impair - Impairment, URT - Upper respiratory tract.
Lower Explosion Level  N.A.
Upper Explosion Level  N.A.
Vapor Pressure  N.A.
Vapor Density  N.A.
Pour Point  <-85 °C
Melting Point  N.A.
Low Boiling Point  264.9 °F
High Boiling Point  591.3 °F
Auto Ignition Temp  N.A.
Decomposition Pt  N.A.
Evaporation Rate  N.A.
Coefficient Water/Oil  N.A.
Gravity, API  27.5

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:
Stable
Conditions to Avoid:
Avoid heat, flame, and contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Polymerization:
Will not occur.

Incompatible Materials:
Reacts violently with strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:
Evolves toxic levels of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, irritating aldehydes and ketones when heated to combustion.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely route of exposure:
Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption (In most cases)

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:
Prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin irritation.
Causes mild skin irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:
Irritating, but will not permanently injure eye tissue.
Causes serious eye irritation

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:
No Data Available

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:
May cause genetic defects

Carcinogenicity:
The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% DMSO extract as measured by IP 346, hence the classification of a carcinogen need not apply.

Reproductive Toxicity:
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:
No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Aspiration Hazard:
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Acute Toxicity:

No Data Available

000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE

LC50: Insufficient data
LD50 (oral, mouse): 533 mg/kg (male); 710 mg/kg (female) (1)
LD50 (oral, rat): 1780 mg/kg (2)

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

LC50 (Rodent - rat, Inhalation) : >590 mg/m3 (4 hour exposure) Toxic effects : Details of toxic effects not reported other than lethal dose value.

0000108-67-8 MESITYLENE

LC50 (rat): 24 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (2)

000095-63-6 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (rat): 18 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (1)
LD50 (oral, rat): 5 g/kg (1)

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1) LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)
LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.8% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2)
LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1) LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

000098-82-8 CUMENE

LC50 (inhalation, mouse): 10 mg/L: (2000 ppm); 7-hr exposure (1.3)
LC50 (inhalation, rat): 39 mg/L (8000 ppm); 4-hr exposure (1.36)
LD50 (oral, rat): Reported as 1.4 g/kg and 2.26 g/kg (1.34)
LD50 (skin, rabbit): 10627 mg/kg (4)

0034590-94-8 DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

LD50 (oral, rat): 5.22 g/kg (reported as 5.50 mL/kg) (male rat): 5.18 g/kg (reported as 5.45 mL/kg) (female rat) (3)
LD50 (oral, dog): 7.13 g/kg (reported as 7.5 mL/kg) (3) NOTE: In the study with rats, death was due to narcosis (central nervous sys

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Tests in some laboratory animals demonstrate carcinogenic activity. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: kidneys, liver. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

0064742-94-5 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

0064742-95-6 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.
TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Cumene has been classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

Xylenes in high concentrations have caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Persistence and Degradability:
Contains components that may persist in the environment.

Bio-accumulative Potential:
No Data Available.

Mobility in Soil:
No Data Available.

Other Adverse Effects:
No Data Available.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal:
Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information:
Status: Not Regulated in non-bulk packaging (less than 119 gallons)
DOT UN/NA Number: UN 1268
Proper Shipping Name: Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.
Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: III
Hazardous Substance (RQ): N/A
Other: See 49 CFR for additional requirements for descriptions, allowed modes of transport and packaging. For more information concerning spills during transport, consult latest DOT Emergency Response Guidebook for Hazardous Materials Incidents, DOT P 5800.3.

IMDG Information:
Status: Regulated
DOT UN/NA Number: UN 1268
Proper Shipping Name: Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.
Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: III
Marine Pollutant: No data available.

IATA Information:
Status: Regulated
DOT UN/NA Number: UN 1268
Proper Shipping Name: Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.
Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: III
SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

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<tr>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>% By Weight</th>
<th>Regulation List</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0064742-53-6</td>
<td>HYDROTREATED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE</td>
<td>58% - 79%</td>
<td>SARA312,TSCA,TX_ESL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0064742-95-6</td>
<td>AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE &gt;C9</td>
<td>6% - 13%</td>
<td>SARA312,TSCA,TX_ESL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0027247-96-7</td>
<td>ETHYLHEXYL NITRATE</td>
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<td>SARA312,TSCA,TX_ESL</td>
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<td>0034590-94-8</td>
<td>DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER</td>
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<td>0.1% - 1.0%</td>
<td>CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA,RCRA,TX_ESL,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000103-65-1</td>
<td>BENZENE, PROPYL</td>
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<td>SARA312,TSCA,TX_ESL</td>
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<tr>
<td>0000091-20-3</td>
<td>NAPHTHALENE</td>
<td>0.0% - 0.4%</td>
<td>CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA,RCRA,TX_ESL,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65</td>
</tr>
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SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDING INFORMATION ON PREPARATION AND REVISION OF THE SDS

Glossary:
ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

Additional Information:
Exact percentages of components in Section 3 have also been withheld as a trade secret.
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