

SAFETY DATA SHEET

AROMATIC 200 ULN FLUID

Section 1. Identification

Product name : AROMATIC 200 ULN FLUID

Product description : Aromatic Hydrocarbon

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses : Solvent

Uses advised against : This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the identified uses above.

Supplier : CIOL - EXXONMOBIL CHEMICAL CANADA
Division of Canada Imperial Oil Limited, an Affiliate of Exxon Mobil Corporation
P.O. Box 2480, Station M

CALGARY, ALBERTA T2P 3M9 Canada

24-Hour emergency telephone number : 1-800-424-9300 / +1 703-741-5970 / +1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

Product Technical Information : 1-800-663-4109

SDS Internet Address : www.sds.exxonmobil.com

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary statements

Response : P301 + P331, P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Storage : P405 - Store locked up.

Disposal : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Contains : solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic

Hazards not otherwise classified : None known.

Note : This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Substance
Chemical name : solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic

Ingredient name	Synonyms	%	Identifiers
solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.	Kerosine - unspecified; Solvent naphtha, petroleum, heavy aromatic; (Polyethyl)benzenes; Solvent naphtha, petroleum, heavy arom. - ultra low naphthalene; Heavy aromatic solvent naphtha; Solvent naphtha; Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic; Heavy solvent naphtha; Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom; AROMATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE; Solvent Naphtha (petroleum)	100	CAS: 64742-94-5
2-methylnaphthalene	Naphthalene, 2-methyl-; .beta.-Methylnaphthalene; naphthylene, 2-methyl-; 2-methyl naphthalene [PAH, POM]; beta-Methylnaphthalene; 2-methylnaphthalene; Mono and dimethylnaphthalene; β -Methyl naphthalene	<40	CAS: 91-57-6
1-methylnaphthalene	Naphthalene, 1-methyl-; .alpha.-Methylnaphthalene; alpha-Methylnaphthalene; alpha-Methylnaftalen; α -Methylnaphthalene; Mono and dimethylnaphthalene; METHYL NAPHTHALENE; 1-methylnaphthalene	<25	CAS: 90-12-0

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Section 4. First aid measures

- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Local necrosis as evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours after injection.
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

- Hazardous combustion products** : Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Assure an extended cooling down period to prevent re-ignition. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. US regulations require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the applicable reportable quantity or oil spills which could reach any waterway including intermittent dry creeks. The National Response Center can be reached at (800)424-8802.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Confine the spill immediately with booms. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants. Warn other shipping. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Static Accumulator** : This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.
- Loading/Unloading Temperature** : Ambient
- Transport Temperature** : Ambient
- Transport Pressure** : Ambient
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.
- Storage Temperature** : Ambient
- Storage Pressure** : Ambient
- Suitable Containers/Packing** : Tank Trucks, Railcars, Barges, Drums
- Suitable Materials and Coatings** : Carbon Steel, Stainless Steel, Polyester, Teflon, Copper Bronze, Inorganic Zinc Coatings, Viton, Epoxy Amine Coatings, Epoxy Phenolics, Epoxy Polyamides
- Unsuitable Materials and Coatings** : Ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM), Polystyrene, polypropylene, Polyacrylonitrile, Natural Rubber, Vinyl Coatings, butyl rubber

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	ExxonMobil (COMPANY) RCP_TWA: 8 ppm (Total Hydrocarbons). Form: Vapor.. RCP - TWA: 50 mg/m ³ (Total Hydrocarbons). Form: Vapor.
solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom. 2-methylnaphthalene	None. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 0.5 ppm. ExxonMobil (COMPANY) Absorbed through skin. STEL 15 minutes: 28 mg/m ³ .
1-methylnaphthalene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 0.5 ppm. ExxonMobil (COMPANY) Absorbed through skin. STEL 15 minutes: 28 mg/m ³ .

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Biological exposure indices

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Exposure indices</u>
2-methylnaphthalene	<p>ACGIH BEI (United States, 1/2025) [polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons] BEI: 2.5 µg/l, 1-hydroxypyrene [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek. BEI: Nonquantitative: Biological monitoring should be considered for this compound based on the review; however, a specific BEI® could not be determined due to insufficient data., 3-hydroxybenzo(a)pyrene [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek.</p>
1-methylnaphthalene	<p>ACGIH BEI (United States, 1/2025) [polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons] BEI: 2.5 µg/l, 1-hydroxypyrene [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek. BEI: Nonquantitative: Biological monitoring should be considered for this compound based on the review; however, a specific BEI® could not be determined due to insufficient data., 3-hydroxybenzo(a)pyrene [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek.</p>

Appropriate engineering controls

- : Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

Environmental exposure controls

- : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

- : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

- : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin protection

Hand protection

- : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. < 1 hour (breakthrough time): Nitrile, minimum 0.38 mm thickness or comparable protective barrier material

Body protection

- : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other skin protection

- : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

- : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Recommended: organic vapor filter (Type A)

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid. [Clear]
Color	: Pale yellow
Odor	: Aromatic
Odor threshold	: Not available.
pH	: Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point	: Not available.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	: 240 to 283°C (464 to 541.4°F) [ASTM D86]
Flash point	: Closed cup: 110°C (230°F) [ASTM D-93]
Evaporation rate	: <0.01 (butyl acetate = 1) [In-house method ,]
Flammability	: Ignitable
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	: Lower: 0.6% Upper: 6%
Vapor pressure	: 0.03 mm Hg [20 °C] [Calculated]
Relative vapor density	: 5.6 [Air = 1] [In-house method ,]
Relative density	: 0.98 [Calculated]
Density	: 0.98 g/cm ³ [15.6°C (60.1°F)] [ASTM D4052]
Solubility in water	: Negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: >4 [Estimated]
Auto-ignition temperature	: 510°C (950°F)
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: 2.3 cSt [40 °C] [Calculated] 3.6 cSt [20 °C] [Calculated]
Molecular weight	: 162
<u>Particle characteristics</u>	
Median particle size	: Not applicable.
Pour point	: -33°C [ASTM D5950]
Hygroscopic	: No
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion	: 0.0008 per Deg C

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Excessive heat.
Incompatible materials	: Strong oxidizers

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50 >2000 mg/kg Rat - Oral - LD50 >5000 mg/kg Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor >4788 mg/m ³ [4 hours]
1-methylnaphthalene	Rat - Oral - LD50 1840 mg/kg

Conclusion/Summary

- Inhalation** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test (s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403
- Dermal** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test (s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402
- Oral** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test (s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : May dry the skin leading to discomfort and dermatitis. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404
- Eyes** : May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
- Respiratory** : Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. No end point data for material. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapors, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
- Respiratory** : Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. No end point data for material.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary

- : Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 473 474 475 476 479

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary

- : Not expected to cause cancer. No end point data for material.

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

- : Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414 416

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Conclusion/Summary

- : Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. No end point data for material.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Target organs
solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	Not applicable.	-

Section 11. Toxicological information

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 408 413 452

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy aromatic	Category 1

Conclusion/Summary : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material. Data available.

Other information

Product : Vapor/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death. Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Section 12. Ecological information

The information given is based on data for the material, components of the material, or for similar materials, through the application of bridging principals.

Toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

Acute toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life.
Chronic toxicity : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability : Material -- Expected to be readily biodegradable.
Hydrolysis : Material -- Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant.
Photolysis : Material -- Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant.
Atmospheric Oxidation : Material -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

Bioaccumulative potential

Not determined.

Mobility in soil

Mobility : Material -- Expected to partition to water. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids. Moderately volatile.

Other ecological information

VOC (EPA Method 24) : 8.178 lbs/gal
Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

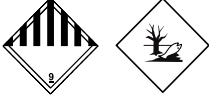
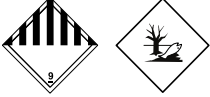
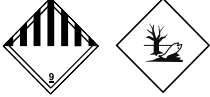
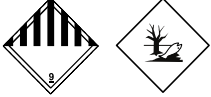
Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
 Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance

Section 13. Disposal considerations

with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, 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.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN3082	UN3082	UN3082	UN3082
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene)	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene)
Transport hazard class(es)	9	9	9	9
Label(s) / Marks				
Packing group	III	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.

Additional information

DOT Classification

: Non-bulk packages of this product are not regulated as hazardous materials unless transported by inland waterway. This product is not regulated as a hazardous material when transported in sizes of ≤ 5 L or ≤ 5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of §§ 173.24 and 173.24a.

Limited quantity Yes.

Packaging instruction Exceptions: 155. Non-bulk: 203. Bulk: 241.

Special provisions 8, 146, 173, 335, 441, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29

TDG Classification

: Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.43-2.45 (Class 9), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark). Non-bulk packages of this product are not regulated as dangerous goods when transported by road or rail.

IMDG

: This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤ 5 L or ≤ 5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.

Emergency schedules F-A, S-F

Special provisions 274, 335, 969

IATA

: This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤ 5 L or ≤ 5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 5.0.2.4.1, 5.0.2.6.1.1 and 5.0.2.8.

Quantity limitation Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 450 L. Packaging instructions: 964. Cargo Aircraft Only: 450 L. Packaging instructions: 964. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 30 kg. Packaging instructions: Y964.

Special provisions A97, A158, A197, A215

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not applicable.

Section 15. Regulatory information

- U.S. Federal regulations**
- : TSCA 8(a) PAIR: naphthalene
 - TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined
 - TSCA 8(d) H and S data reporting: naphthalene
 - Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: 2-methylnaphthalene; 1-methylnaphthalene; fluorene; naphthalene
 - Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: naphthalene

TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification

Not applicable.

Clean Air Act Section 112 : Listed

(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) : Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals) : Not listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

SARA 313

This material contains no chemicals subject to the supplier notification requirements of the SARA 313 Toxic Release Program.

State regulations

Massachusetts : The following components are listed: 1-METHYLNAPHTHALENE

New York : None of the components are listed.

New Jersey : The following components are listed: 2-METHYL NAPHTHALENE; 1-METHYL NAPHTHALENE

Pennsylvania : The following components are listed: NAPHTHALENE, 1-METHYL-

Illinois : None of the components are listed.

California Prop. 65

 **WARNING:** Cancer - www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Inventory list

Australia inventory (AICC) : All components are listed or exempted.

Canada inventory (DSL-NDSL) : All components are listed or exempted.

China inventory (IECSC) : All components are listed or exempted.

Japan inventory (CSCL) : All components are listed or exempted.

Japan inventory (Industrial Safety and Health Act) : All components are listed or exempted.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) : All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines inventory (PICCS) : All components are listed or exempted.

Section 15. Regulatory information

- Korea inventory (KECI)** : All components are listed or exempted.
- Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)** : All components are listed or exempted.
- United States inventory (TSCA 8b)** : All components are active or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	/	3
Flammability		1
Physical hazards		0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	Calculation method

History

Date of issue/Date of revision : 16 January 2026

Date of previous issue : 16 January 2026

Version : 4

Key to abbreviations :

- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- N/A = Not available
- SGG = Segregation Group
- UN = United Nations

References : Not available.

☑ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Product code : 1161389_13516655

Notice to reader

Section 16. Other information

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