COMPANY IDENTITY: CONCHEMCO, LTD.
PRODUCT IDENTITY: TOLUENE

ARO4110
REVISED DATE: 1/7/08
Supersedes MSDS dated: 11/12/06

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

This Material Safety Data Sheet conforms to the requirements of ANSI Z400.1.
THIS MSDS COMPLIES WITH 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD)
IMPORTANT: Read this MSDS before handling & disposing of this product.
Pass this information on to employees, customers, & users of this product.

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY

Product Identity:	Toluene
CAS Number:	108-88-3
Company Identity:	Conchemco, Ltd.
Company Address:	17819 Davenport Rd., Ste. #110
Company City:	Dallas, TX 75252
Company Phone:	972-248-4253
Chemtrec:	800-424-9300
Effective Date:	11/12/06

SECTION 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CONTAINS: 99.9% TOLUENE (108-88-3)[203-625-9]
Number in parentheses is CAS #, number in brackets is European EC #.

SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

INHALATION:
Breathing high concentrations of vapor may cause respiratory irritation, euphoria, excitation, or giddiness, headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, fatigue, muscular weakness, staggering gait, and central nervous system depression. CNS effects include dizziness, drowsiness, disorientation, vertigo, memory loss visual disturbances, difficulty with breathing, convulsions unconsciousness, paralysis, coma, and even death, depending on level of exposure concentration and/or duration. Vapors can reduce the oxygen content in air. Approximately 20,000 ppm (or 2 vol.%) in air is fatal to humans in 5 to 10 minutes. Sudden death from cardiac arrest may result from exposure to 10,000 ppm for only 5 minutes. Oxygen deprivation is possible if working in confined spaces.

EYE CONTACT:
Animal test results and actual human exposures suggest that this product can cause mild to severe eye irritation upon short-term exposure. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling.

SKIN CONTACT:
Animal test results and actual human exposures of this material suggest that this product can cause mild to moderate skin irritation. Short-term contact symptoms include redness, itching, and burning of the skin. This material may also be absorbed through the skin and produce CNS depression effects. If the skin is damaged, absorption increases, Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause moderate dermatitis. Chronic symptoms may include drying, swelling, blistering, cracking, and severe tissue damage.

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 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. Progressive CNS depression, respiratory insufficiency, and ventricular fibrillation may also result in 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.

Available information indicates that Toluene is NOT teratogenic, but it can be toxic to the embryo and fetus and may reduce fertility. In animal tests, high inhaled doses of toluene has caused reduced litter sizes, retarded development of the fetus, and increased incidence of non-lethal abnormalities.

CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:
Personnel with pre-existing nervous system disease, neurological conditions, skin disorders, impaired hearing, liver, or kidney function, or chronic respiratory diseases, and women attempting to conceive should avoid exposure.

Exposure to high concentrations of this material may increase the sensitivity of the heart to epinephrine (adrenaline) and catecholamine-like drugs. Personnel with pre-existing cardiac disorders may be more susceptible to this effect.

TARGET ORGANS:
The substance is toxic to lungs, nervous system. Especially the auditory nerves, brain, blood, kidneys, liver, heart, thymus, mucous membranes, skin, eyes, and possibly the reproductive system.

CARCINOGENIC POTENTIAL:
This product does not contain any components at concentrations at or above 1% which are considered carcinogenic by OSHA, IARC, or NTP.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT:
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 get medical attention immediately.

SKIN CONTACT:
In case of contact with skin immediately remove contaminated clothing. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If surface is not damaged, wash thoroughly with soap & water. Seek medical attention if pain or irritation develops. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

INHALATION:
Immediately remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped give artificial respiration. 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.

INGESTION:
If swallowed, CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY! Do NOT induce vomiting or give anything by mouth. If vomiting, place head below knees. If drowsy or unconscious, have patient lie on left side with head down & keep warm. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:
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. Vigorous anti-inflammatory /steroid treatment may be required at first evidence of upper airway or pulmonary edema. Administer 100 percent humidified supplement oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.

If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration/chemical pneumonitis hazard. As a result, induction of emesis is not recommended. Administer an aqueous slurry of activated charcoal followed by a cathartic such magnesium citrate or sorbitol. Also, treatment may involve careful gastric lavage if performed soon after ingestion or in patients who are comatose or at risk of convulsing. Protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position. Obtain chest x-ray and liver fundtion tests. Monitor for cardiac function, respiratory distress and arterial blood gases in severe exposure cases.

Epinephrine and other symptomatic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias (irregular beating) in persons exposed to high concentrations of this material (e.g., in enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse). If used, monitor heart action closely. Consider use of other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION:
OSHA/NFPA Class-IB Flammable Liquid, Highly Flammable!

FLASH POINT METHOD:
CLOSED CUP.4C (40F) (Tagliabue [ASTM D-56])

LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT:
AP 1.2%
UPPER FALMMABLE LIMIT:
AP 7.1%

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:
AP 480C (896l0

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:
Burning or excessive heating may produce smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and possibly other harmful gases/vapors.

SPECIAL PROPERTIES:
Flammable liquid! This material releases vapors at or below ambient temperatures. When mixed with air certain proportions and exposed to an ignition source, its vapor can cause 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. May create vapor/air explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

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 but might cause frothing and/or may not achieve extinguishment. A water jet may be used to cool the vessel's external walls to prevent pressure build-up, auto ignition, or explosion. NEVER use water jet directly on the fire because it may spread the fire to a larger area.

PROTECTIN 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 from venting safety devices or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities of liquid(s) enter sewers/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 and Disposal Considerations.

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. 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 its entry into 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. 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 free 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 absorbent 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/explosion hazard. Keep containers dosed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Bond and ground all equipment before transferring this material from one container to another Do not contact with oxidizable materials. Do not breathe vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation/personal protection Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food, chewing, or smoking materials. 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 maintain exposure potential below applicable exposure limits. Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling

Empty containers may contain material residues which can ignite with explosive force Misuse *of* empty containers can be dangerous A used to store toxic, flammable, or reactive materials Cutting or welding of empty containers can cause fire, explosion, or release *of* toxic fumes from residues Do not pressurize or expose empty containers to open flame, sparks, or heat Keep container dosed and drum bungs in place. Al label warnings and precautions must be observed. Return empty drums to a qualified reconditioner.

Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling, or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this material.

STORAGE:
Store and transport in accordance with all applicable laws Keep containers tightly dosed and store in a cool, dry, wed-ventilated place, plainly labeled, and out of dosed 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, and preferably refrigerated Ad electrical equipment in areas where this material is stored or handled should be installed in accordance with applicable requirements of the N.F.P.A.'s National Electrical Code (NEC).

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor and/or mists below the pertinent exposure Emits (see below). All electrical equipment should comply with the NFPA NEC Standards. Ensure that an emergency eye wash station and safety shower are new the work-station location.

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 EQUIPMENT:
Safety glasses with side shields are recommended as a minimum protection. During transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying, chemical goggles and face shield should be worn. Suitable eye wash water should be readily available.

HAND PROTECTION:
Avoid skin contact and use gloves (disposable PVC, neoprene, nitrile, vinyl, or PVC/NBR) Before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities, or leaving work, wash hands with plenty of mild soap and water DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, other solvents, or harsh abrasive skin cleaners.

BODY PROTECTION:
Avoid skirt contact It is recommended that fire-retardant garments (e. g. Nomex) be worn while working with flammable and combustible liquids If splashing or spraying is expected, chemical-resistant protective clothing (Tyvek °, nitrile, or neoprene) should be worn. This might include long-sleeves, apron, slicker suit, boots, and additional facial protection If general contact occurs, IMMEDIATELY remove soaked clothing and take a shower Contaminated leather goods should be removed promptly and discarded.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:
For unknown vapor concentrations use a positive-pressure, pressure-demand, self-contained breathing apparatus (SBCA). For unknown vapor concentrations above the occupational exposure guidelines (see below), use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator if adequate protection is provided Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirator use should follow OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134) or equivalent standard (e g. ANSI Z88.2).

GENERAL COMMENTS:
Warning! Odor is an inadequate warning for hazardous conditions.
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

Substance	Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels
1.) Toluene ("A4" = Not Classifiable)	TWA: 50 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) – SKIN
	TWA: 100 STEL: 150 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [Proposed]
	TWA: 200 CEIL: 300 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL)

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL

PHYSICAL STATE:
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:
BOILING POINT/RANGE:
COLOR:
PH:
ODOR:
VAPOR DENSITY:
MELTING/FREEZING POINT:
C6-C7 Aromatic Hydrocarbons Content = 99 91 to 100 Wt % [ASTM D-1319], Aiken, Isoparefiln, and Cydoalkane Hydrocarbons Content = 0 to 0. Average Density at 60°F = 7 26 lbs /gal [ASTM D-2161];
Molecular Weight = 92.135,
Odor Threshold = 2 to 5 ppm In air,
Aniline Cloud Point Temperature = 48°F (8.9°C) [ASTM D-611]; Kaun-Butanol (KB) Value = 105 [ASTM D-1133]; Dry Point Temperature = 231°F (110.6°C) [ASTM 0-86], Evaporation Rate = 1.9 when n-Butyl acetate = 1 0, Heat Value = 18,251 Btu.

SECTION 10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY:
Stable

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
Not expected to occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:
Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, open flame, and strongly oxidizing conditions.

MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITY:
Strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, other halogens, hydrogen peroxide, and oxygen

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:
No substances are readily identified from composition, but, no degradation data is available.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toluene:

ORAL (LD50):	Acute:	636 mg/kg or [Rat]
ORAL (LD50):	Acute:	4,000 mg/kg or [Cat].
GAS (LC50):	Acute:	49,000 mg/m' for 4 hours [Rat]
GAS (LC50):	Acute:	5,320 ppm for 8 hours [Mouse].
GAS (LC50):	Acute:	400 ppm for 24 hours [Mouse].
DERMAL (LD50):		Acute 14,100 uL/kg or 12,125 mg/kg [Rabbit].
INTRAVENOUS (LD50):		Acute 1,960 mg/kg [Rat]
INTRAVENOUS (LD50):		Acute: 2,000 mg/kg [Mouse].
SUBCUTANEOUS (LD50):		Acute 2,250 mg/kg [Mouse]
INTRAPERITONEAL (LD50):		Acute. 59 mg/kg [Mouse].
INTRAPERITONEAL (LD50):		Acute: 500 mg/kg [Guinea Pig]
INTRAPERITONEAL (LD50):		Acute: 1,332 mg/kg [Rat].

Toluene (methytbenzene) has been a major solvent of intentional inhalation abuse. Deliberate long-term inhalation of high concentrations of toluene (glue sniffing, etc.) has been shown to cause liver, kidney, central nervous system, and permanent brain damage. Effects such as impaired speech, visual disturbances, and hearing loss, loss of balance and/or muscle control, and memory loss have been reported. Exposures of 100 to 200 ppm in air for 24 hours cause hallucinations, distorted perceptions, and changes in motor activity Studies have indicated that children of women who sniffed massive exposures of toluene during pregnancy are at significant risk for pre-term delivery, perinatal death, growth retardation, and other adverse developmental effects. Isolated case reports have suggested a spectrum of congenital defects similar to those seen in fetal alcohol (ethanol) syndrome. These children's defects included microcephaly (small head size), central nervous system (CNS) deficiencies, facial abnormalities, and reduced growth rate.

Animal studies suggest that toluene causes kidney, liver, and/or lung dysfunction and cardiac (heart muscle) sensitization to epinephrine or other adrena in-like agents. This sensitization may cause fatal changes in heart beat rhythms Also, this latter effect was shown to be enhanced by hypoxia (oxygen deficiency).

Long-term rodent inhalation studies with toluene produced kidney damage, enlargement of the liver and thymus, heart palpitations, brain damage, general weakness, and impaired reaction time. Also, rats exposed to 1,200 ppm and 1,400 ppm of toluene in air for 14 hours per day for 5 or 4 weeks (respectively) exhibited high frequency hearing loss. Several animal studies using pregnant rodents have shown that toluene exposures may cause embryo and/or feto-toxicity. Adverse effects included decreased fetal body weight and increased skeletal variations. In chronic feeding and inhalation studies, toluene has not been shown to be carcinogenic; nor is it mutagenic in the Salmonela/microsome (Ames) assay, the in-vivo rat bone marrow cell chromosome aberrations assay, the in-vitro mouse lymphoma assay, 8-week dominant lethal assay, and the in-vitro human adult male lymphocyte sister chromatid exchanges assay. The significance of these animal study results to humans is not known.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:
If spilled, toluene, its storage tank water bottoms and sludge, and any contaminated soil or water may be hazardous to human, animal, and aquatic life Toluene is toxic and volatile and might contribute to the creation of atmospheric smog. It has a half-life of from 3 hours to slightly over 1 day when photochemically active hydroxyl radicals are present; and it is very effectively washed out of the atmosphere by rain

Using Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) and Dungeness Crab (Cancer magister), toluene showed a 96-hour TLm (Median Toxic Limit) from 25 ppm to 30 ppm in ambient saltwater Also, 24-hour and 96-hour LC50s for toluene produced results of from 25 ppm to 60 ppm when using Bluegill Sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus), Goldfish (Carassius auratus), and Guppy (Lebistes reticulatus) in freshwater. Using Water Fleas (Daphnia magna), toluene showed 24-hour TLms of from 100 ppm to 200 ppm. Based upon actual spit incident investigations, toluene has been shown to bioaccumulate in tissues of various fish from a 1 ppm to 10 ppm levels.

Environmental Fate:
Toluene is potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems. It will normally float on water with its lighter components evaporating rapidly. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, a toluene 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 b'rds. Additionally, potable water and boiler feed water systems should NEVER be allowed more than 5 ppm contamination from this material.
For additional ecological information concerning components of this product, users should refer to the Hazardous Substances Data Bank® and the Oil and Hazardous Materials/Technical Assistance Data System (OHM/TADS) maintained by the U.S. National Library of Medicine.

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 i the time of disposition.

Maximize material recovery for reuse or recycling. If spilled material is introduced into a wastewater treatment system, chemical and biological oxygen demand (COD and BOD) will likely increase. This material is biodegradable if gradually exposed to microorganisms, preferably in an aerobic environment. In sewage-seeded wastewater, at or below concentrations of 0.2 vol.% of this naphtha, there is Mile or no effect on bio-oxidation and/or digestion. However, at 1 vol.%, it doubles the required digestion period Higher concentrations interfere with floc formation and sludge setting and also plug filters or exchange beds. Vapor emissions from a bio-oxidation process contaminated by this material might prove to be a health hazard.

Recovered non-usable toluene is regulated by US EPA as a 'listed" hazardous waste (0220) due to its 1grutibility (0001) and/or its potentially toxic (D018) characteristics. In addition, 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, end disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR Parts 260 through 271). State and/or local regulations might be even more restrictive Contact the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Status:
This material is regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

Proper Shipping Name:
Toluene
Hazard Class:
DOT Class: 3 (Flammable liquid).
Packing Group(s): PG II
UN/NA ID: UN1294

Reportable Quantity:
The Reportable Quantity (RQ) substance components in this product which might require DOT HAZMAT bill-of-lading display are Toluene and possibly Benzene or para-Xylene.

Emergency Response Guide No: 130

HAZMAT STCC No: 49 093 05

MARPOL III Status:
Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.8.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory:
This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

SARA 302/304:
The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) The 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.

SARA 311/312:
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 Hazard, Acute (Immediate) Health Hazard, and Chronic (Delayed) Health Hazard.

SARA 313:
This product contains the following component in concentrations at or above de minims levels and it is listed as a "toxic chemical' in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313:
Toluene [CAS Na 108-88-3] concentration: 99.9 to 99.99%.

CERCLA:
The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERC ▸ A) requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantifies (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 subject to this statute are
Toluene (RQ 1,000 lbs. [453.5 kg]) concentration: 99.9 to 99.99%
Benzene (RQ =10 lbs. [4.536 kg]) concentration: 0.001 to 0.099%
pare-Xylene (RQ =100 tbs. [48.36 kg]) concentration: 0.001 to 0.05%.

CWA:
This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oct 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.

California Proposition 65:
This material contains the following chemical substances which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm; and therefore, it is subject to requirements of California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5•
Toluene [CAS W. 108-88--3] and possibly Benzene [CAS No. 71-43-2].

New Jersey Right-to-Know Label:
For New Jersey labeling, Toluene is the only component in this product requiring display.

Additional Regulatory Remarks:
Under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, related statutes, an Consumer Product Safety Commision 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: Contains Petroleum Distillates! May be harmful or fatal of swallowed! Keep out of reach of children!

In regulations promulgated pursuant to the Clean Air Act – Section 111 "Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources" (40 CFR 60.489), the EPA classifies the following components of this material as "Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)" which contribute significantly to air pollution which endangers public health and welfare. Benzene [CAS No. 71-43-2], Toluene [CAS No. 108-88-3] and para-Xylene [106-42-3].

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

IMPORTANT:
The information and data herein are believed to be accurate and have been compiled from sources believed to be reliable. It is offered for your consideration, investigation and verification. Buyer assumes all risk of use, storage and handling of the product in compliance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. CONCHEMCO, LTD. MAKES NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, CONCERNING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION AND DATA HEREIN. Conchemco will not be liable for claims relating to any party's use of or reliance on information and data contained herein regardless of whether it is claimed that the information and data are inaccurate, incomplete or otherwise misleading. This information relates to the material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials nor in any process.