MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS) - ORTHOXYLENE

1.PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT

Product Name: **ORTHOXYLENE**

Product Description: Aromatic Hydrocarbon

Intended Use: Chemical feed stock

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Supplier: **Pure Chemicals Group.**
CHENNAI, TAMILNADU, INDIA

24 Hour Health Emergency (91) 8939878447
(91) 9444038694

Transportation Emergency Phone (91) 8939768680

Company Name	Place	EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
Pure Chemicals Group.	India	Day Emergency – 044-26161803-26161809

This (M)SDS is a generic document with no country specific information included.

2.COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Reportable Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s)

Name	CAS#	Concentration*
O-XYLENE	95-47-6	> 99 %

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

3.HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is considered to be hazardous according to regulatory guidelines (see (M)SDS Section 15).

POTENTIAL PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL EFFECTS

Flammable. Material can release vapors that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapor accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Irritating to eyes. Irritating to respiratory system. Irritating to skin. If swallowed, may be

aspirated and cause lung damage.

Target Organs: Lung | Skin | Eye |

NFPA Hazard ID:	Health:	2	Flammability:	3	Reactivity:	0
HMIS Hazard ID:	Health:	2	Flammability:	3	Reactivity:	0

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.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION

Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

SKIN CONTACT

Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

EYE CONTACT

Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical assistance.

INGESTION

Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately. This light hydrocarbon material, or a component, may be associated with cardiac sensitization following very high exposures (well above occupational exposure limits) or with concurrent exposure to high stress levels or heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine. Administration of such substances should be avoided.

5.FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Appropriate Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO_2) to extinguish flames.

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight Streams of Water

FIRE FIGHTING

Fire Fighting Instructions: Flammable. Evacuate area. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. Firefighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

Unusual Fire Hazards: Vapors are flammable and heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Smoke, Fume, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: 32°C (90°F) [ASTM D-56]

Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 0.9 UEL: 6.7

Autoignition Temperature: 463°C (865°F) [Technical literature]

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.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders.

SPILL MANAGEMENT

Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do it without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled

material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn other shipping. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10 degrees C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. If the Flash Point does not exceed the Ambient Air Temperature by at least 10C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Large Spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

7.HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Avoid breathing mists or vapors. Avoid contact with skin. Prevent exposure to ignition sources, for example use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Do not enter storage areas or confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

Loading/Unloading Temperature : [Ambient]

Transport Temperature : [Ambient]

Transport Pressure : [Ambient]

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.

STORAGE

Ample fire water supply should be available. A fixed sprinkler/deluge system is recommended. The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Outside or detached storage preferred. Storage containers should be grounded and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

Storage Temperature : [Ambient]

Storage Pressure : [Ambient]

Suitable Containers/Packing : Tankers; Barges; Tank Cars

Suitable Materials and Coatings (Chemical Compatibility): Carbon Steel; Polyester; Stainless Steel; Teflon

Unsuitable Materials and Coatings : Natural Rubber; Synthetic Rubber; Polymers

8.EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

Exposure limits/standards (Note: Exposure limits are not additive)

Source	Form	Limit / Standard			NOTE	Source
O-XYLENE		TWA	435 mg/m3	100 ppm	N/A	OSHA Z1
O-XYLENE		STEL	150 ppm		N/A	ACGIH
O-XYLENE		TWA	100 ppm		N/A	ACGIH

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions.

Control measures to consider: Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include: Half-face filter respirator

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapor warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Hand Protection: Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:Chemical resistant gloves are recommended.

Eye Protection: Chemical goggles are recommended.

Skin and Body Protection: Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include: Chemical/oil resistant clothing is recommended.

Specific Hygiene Measures: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions.

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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Physical State : Liquid

Form : Clear

Color : Colorless

Odor : Aromatic

Odor Threshold : N/D

IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Relative Density (at 25 °C) : 0.87 [Technical literature]

Density (at 25 ºC) : 878 kg/m³ (7.32 lbs/gal, 0.88 kg/dm³) [Technical literature]

Flash Point [Method] : 32°C (90°F) [ASTM D-56]

Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 0.9 UEL: 6.7

Autoignition Temperature : 463°C (865°F) [Technical literature]

Boiling Point / Range : 145°C (292°F) [Technical literature]

Vapor Density (Air = 1) : > 1 at 101 kPa [Calculated]

Vapor Pressure : [N/D at 20 °C]

| 0.882 kPa (6.62 mm Hg) at 25°C [Technical literature]

Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): 0.78 [In-house method]

pH : N/A

Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): 3.12 [Technical literature]

Solubility in Water : Negligible

Viscosity : [N/D at 40 °C] | 0.87 cSt (0.87 mm2/sec) at 25°C [Technical literature]

Oxidizing Properties : See Hazards Identification Section.

OTHER INFORMATION

Freezing Point : -26°C (-15°F) [Technical literature]

Melting Point : -26°C (-15°F) [Technical literature]

Pour Point : -26°C (-15°F) [Technical literature]

Molecular Weight : 106

Hygroscopic : No

Coefficient of Thermal Expansion: 0.001 [Calculated] [In-house method]

Decomposition Temperature: N/D

10.STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Material is stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Strong oxidizers, Nitric acid, Sulfuric acid, Halogens, Molten Sulfur

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY

Route of Exposure	Conclusion / Remarks
Inhalation	
Toxicity (Rat): LC50 > 20 mg/l	Slightly toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Irritation: No end point data for material.	May be irritating to the respiratory tract. The effects are reversible.
Ingestion	
Toxicity (Rat): LC50 3523 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Skin	
Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg	Slightly toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Irritation: Data available.	Moderately irritating to skin with prolonged exposure.

	Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Eye	
Irritation: Data available.	Moderately irritating to the eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

CHRONIC/OTHER EFFECTS

For the product itself:

Vapor concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects.

Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema. Very high exposure (confined spaces / abuse) to light hydrocarbons may result in abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmias). Concurrent high stress levels and/or co-exposure to high levels of hydrocarbons (above occupational exposure limits), and to heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine, nasal decongestants, asthma drugs, or cardiovascular drugs may initiate arrhythmias,

Additional information is available by request.

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below: None.

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = NTP CARC	3 = IARC 1	5 = IARC 2B
2 = NTP SUS	4 = IARC 2A	6 = OSHA CARC

12.ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The information given is based on data available for the material, the components of the material, and similar materials.

ECOTOXICITY

Material -- Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms.

Material -- Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms.

MOBILITY

Material -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Biodegradation:

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

BIOACCUMULATION POTENTIAL

Material -- Potential to bioaccumulate is low.

13.DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

REGULATORY DISPOSAL INFORMATION

RCRA Information: Disposal of unused product may be subject to RCRA regulations (40 CFR 261). Disposal of the used product may also be regulated due to ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). Potential RCRA characteristics: IGNITABILITY.

Empty Container Warning 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 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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LAND (DOT)

Proper Shipping Name: XYLENES

Hazard Class & Division: 3

ID Number: 1307

Packing Group: III

Product RQ: 1000 LBS - O-XYLENE

ERG Number: 130

Label(s): 3

Transport Document Name: UN1307, XYLENES, 3, PG III, RQ

SEA (IMDG)

Proper Shipping Name: XYLENES

Hazard Class & Division: 3

EMS Number: F-E, S-D

UN Number: 1307

Packing Group: III

Label(s): 3

Transport Document Name: UN1307, XYLENES, 3, PG III, (32°C c.c.)

AIR (IATA)

Proper Shipping Name: XYLENES

Hazard Class & Division: 3

UN Number: 1307

Packing Group: III

Label(s) / Mark(s): 3

Transport Document Name: UN1307, XYLENES, 3, PG III

15.REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD: When used for its intended purpose, this material is classified as hazardous in accordance with OSHA 29CFR 1910.1200.

Complies with the following national/regional chemical inventory requirements:: AICS, DSL, ENCS, IECSC, KECI, TSCA

EPCRA SECTION 302: This material contains no extremely hazardous substances.

CERCLA:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Typical Value	Component RQ	Product RQ
O-XYLENE	95-47-6	> 99 %	1000 LBS	1000 LBS

SARA (311/312) REPORTABLE HAZARD CATEGORIES: Fire. Immediate Health.

SARA (313) TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Typical Value
O-XYLENE	95-47-6	> 99 %

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
O-XYLENE	95-47-6	1, 4, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = ACGIH ALL	6 = TSCA 5a2	11 = CA P65 REPRO	16 = MN RTK
2 = ACGIH A1	7 = TSCA 5e	12 = CA RTK	17 = NJ RTK
3 = ACGIH A2	8 = TSCA 6	13 = IL RTK	18 = PA RTK
4 = OSHA Z	9 = TSCA 12b	14 = LA RTK	19 = RI RTK
5 = TSCA 4	10 = CA P65 CARC	15 = MI 293	

Code key: CARC=Carcinogen; REPRO=Reproductive

16.OTHER INFORMATION

N/D = Not determined, N/A = Not applicable

THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:

Revision Changes:

Section 04: First Aid Eye was modified.

Section 06: Protective Measures was modified.

Section 11: Eye Irritation Conclusion was modified.

Section 11: Skin Irritation Conclusion was modified.

Section 09: Phys/Chem Properties Note was modified.

Section 09: Boiling Point C(F) was modified.

Section 09: Evaporation Rate was modified.

Section 09: Flash Point C(F) was modified.

Section 09: n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient was modified.

Section 09: Coefficient of Thermal Expansion was modified.

Section 08: Comply with applicable regulations phrase was modified.

Section 09: VAPOR PRESSURE was modified.

Section 09: Vapor Pressure was modified.

Section 11: Dermal Lethality Test Data was modified.

Section 11: Oral Lethality Test Data was modified.

Section 11: Inhalation Lethality Test Data was modified.

Section 11: Oral Lethality Test Comment was modified.

Section 11: Inhalation Irritation Test Data was modified.

Section 09: Relative Density - Header was modified.

Section 09: Flammable Limits - LEL was modified.

Section 09: Flash Point C(F) was modified.

Section 09: Autoignition Temperature was modified.

Section 09: Viscosity was modified.

Section 09: Viscosity was modified.

Section 08: Eye Protection was modified.

Section 14: Transport Document Name was modified.

Section 14: Product RQ was modified.

Section 14: Transport Document Name was modified.

Hazard Identification: Health Hazards was modified.

Composition: Component table was modified.

Section 15: List Citations Table was modified.

Section 15: CERCLA Table was modified.

Section 11: Skin Irritation Conclusion was modified.

Section 11: Inhalation Lethality Test Comment was modified.

Section 15: National Chemical Inventory Listing - Header was modified.

Section 15: SARA (313) TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY - Table was modified.

Section 15: National Chemical Inventory Listing was modified.

Section 16: Code to MHCs was modified.

Section 09: Relative Density was modified.

Section 15: Community RTK - Header was modified.

Hazard Identification: Emergency Overview Target Organs was modified.

Section 16: Health Hazards was modified.

Section 16: First Aid Eye was modified.

Section 16: Target Organs was modified.

Section 09: Freezing Point C(F) was modified.

Section 09: Melting Point C(F) was modified.

Section 09: Flammable Limits - UEL was modified.

Section 08: Exposure Limits Table was modified.

Section 01: Company Contact Methods Sorted by Priority was modified.

Section 12: Hydrolysis - Header was added.

Section 12: Photolysis - Header was added.

Section 09: Pour Point - Header was added.

Section 09: Pour Point C(F) was added.

Section 09: Density - Header was added.

Section 09: Density kg/m3(lbs/gal) was added.

Section 16: NA Contains was added.

Section 16: NA Contains - Header was added.

Section 12: Ecological Information - Hydrolysis was added.

Section 12: Ecological Information - Photolysis was added.

Section 12: Ecological Information - Hydrolysis was added.

Section 12: Ecological Information - Photolysis was added.

Section 09: Decomposition Temperature was added.

Section 09: Decomposition Temp - Header was added.

Section 12: Ecological Information - Acute Aquatic Toxicity was added.

Section 12: Ecological Information - Acute Aquatic Toxicity was added.

Section 09: Vapor Pressure was added.

Section 09: Vapor Pressure was added.

Hazard Identification: Health Hazards was deleted.

PRECAUTIONARY LABEL TEXT:

Contains: O-XYLENE

WARNING!

HEALTH HAZARDS

Irritating to eyes. Irritating to respiratory system. Irritating to skin. If swallowed, may be aspirated and cause lung damage.

Target Organs: Lung | Skin | Eye |

PHYSICAL HAZARDS

Flammable. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition. Flammable.

PRECAUTIONS

Avoid breathing material. Avoid breathing mists or vapors. Avoid contact with skin. Prevent exposure to ignition sources, for example use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Do not enter storage areas or confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation.

FIRST AID

Inhalation: Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory

irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Eye: Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical assistance.

Oral: Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

Skin: Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

FIRE FIGHTING MEDIA

Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO_2) to extinguish flames.

SPILL/LEAK

Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn other shipping. Report spills as required to appropriate authorities. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10 degrees C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. If the Flash Point does not exceed the Ambient Air Temperature by at least 10C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

Disclaimer:

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