



Material Safety Data Sheet

1. Product and company identification

Product name : PAW3900 PARAFFIN INHIBITOR
Supplier : Baker Petrolite
A Baker Hughes Company
12645 W. Airport Blvd.
Sugar Land, TX 77478
For Product Information/MSDSs Call: 800-231-3606
(8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. cst, Monday - Friday) 281-276-5400

Material Uses : Special Paraffin Controller.

Code : PAW3900

Validation date : 12/18/2009.

Print date : 12/18/2009.

Version : 7.

Responsible name : Global Regulatory Affairs - Telephone 281-276-5400 or 800-231-3606

In case of emergency : CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300 (U.S. 24 hour)
Baker Petrolite: 800-231-3606
(001)281-276-5400
CANUTEC: 613-996-6666 (Canada 24 hours)
CHEMTREC Int'l 01-703-527-3887 (International 24 hour)

2. Hazards identification

Physical state : Liquid. [Clear.]

Odor : Alcohol-like.

Color : Yellow. [Light]

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

Emergency overview : **WARNING!**
FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.

Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Wash thoroughly after handling. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flashback. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.

Routes of entry : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to respiratory system.

Ingestion : Harmful if swallowed. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause blindness if swallowed.

Skin : Irritating to skin.

Eyes : Irritating to eyes.

Potential chronic health effects

Chronic effects : Contains material that may cause target organ damage, based on animal data. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

2. Hazards identification

Target organs : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs; blood, kidneys, the nervous system, liver, lymphatic system, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Inhalation : respiratory tract irritation, nausea or vomiting, coughing, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness

Ingestion : None known.

Skin : irritation, redness, dryness, cracking

Eyes : pain or irritation, watering, redness

Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure : Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

See toxicological information (section 11)

Additional information

Dermal exposure to methanol can produce Central Nervous System effects and dimming of vision. Ingestion of methanol can produce Central Nervous System effects, gastrointestinal symptoms, and blurred vision or blindness due to optic nerve damage.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>%</u>
Methanol	67-56-1	10 - 30
Oxyalkylated alkylphenol	Trade secret.	10 - 30
Polyoxyalkylene sulfate	Trade secret.	5 - 10
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	3 - 7
Isopropanol	67-63-0	1 - 5

4. First aid measures

Eye contact : Get medical attention immediately. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids.

Skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

Inhalation : Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion : Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Flammability of the product : Flammable liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Extinguishing media

Suitable : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Not suitable : Do not use water jet.

5. Fire-fighting measures

- Special exposure hazards** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides
- 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.

6. Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : 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. Shut off all ignition sources. No flames, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Methods for cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Dike spill area and do not allow product to reach sewage system or surface or ground water. Notify any reportable spill to authorities. (See section 12 for environmental risks and 13 for disposal information.) 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). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

If RQ (Reportable Quantity) is exceeded, report to National Spill Response Office at 1-800-424-8802.

7. Handling and storage

- Handling** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). 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. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Storage** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10). Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. 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.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits		TWA (8 hours)			STEL (15 mins)			Ceiling			
Ingredients:	List name	ppm	mg/m ³	Other	ppm	mg/m ³	Other	ppm	mg/m ³	Other	Notations
Methanol	US ACGIH	200	262	-	250	328	-	-	-	-	[1]
	OSHA PEL	200	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	OSHA PEL 1989	200	260	-	250	325	-	-	-	-	[1]
2-Butoxyethanol	US ACGIH	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	OSHA PEL	50	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[1]
	OSHA PEL 1989	25	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[1]
Isopropanol	US ACGIH	200	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	
	OSHA PEL	400	980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	OSHA PEL 1989	400	980	-	500	1225	-	-	-	-	

[1]Absorbed through skin.

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Only components of this product with established exposure limits appear in the box above.

If OSHA permissible exposure levels are shown above they are the OSHA 1989 levels or are from subsequent OSHA regulatory actions. Although the 1989 levels have been vacated the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals, Baker Hughes recommends that these lower exposure levels be observed as reasonable worker protection.

Recommended monitoring procedures : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.

Engineering measures : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

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. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.

Personal protection

Respiratory : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Hands : Chemical-resistant gloves: Nitrile or Neoprene gloves, 4H gloves, Butyl rubber gloves.

Eyes : Wear chemical safety goggles. When transferring material wear face-shield in addition to chemical safety goggles.

Skin : Wear long sleeves and other protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid. [Clear]
Flash point	: Closed cup: 31.7°C (89.1°F) [SFCC]
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Flammable limits	: Not available.
Color	: Yellow. [Light]
Odor	: Alcohol-like
pH	: 8.2 to 8.4
	: Neat-without dilution.
Boiling/condensation point	: Not available.
Initial Boiling Point	: Not available.
Melting/freezing point	: Not available.
Relative density	: 0.988 (15.6°C)
Density	: 8.23 (lbs/gal)
Vapor density	: >1 [Air = 1]

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Odor threshold	: Not available.
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
VOC	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Dynamic (15.6°C): 23.7 cP
Solubility (Water)	: Soluble
Vapor pressure	: 4.9 kPa (36.5 mm Hg) at 21.1°C (Calculated Value for all Components.)
Pour Point	: <-40°C (<-40°F)
Partition coefficient (LogKow)	: Not available.

10 . Stability and Reactivity

Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Hazardous polymerization	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
Materials to avoid	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, reducing materials and organic materials. Methanol and isopropanol are incompatible and may react with acetyl bromide, alkyl aluminum solutions, beryllium hydride, boron trichloride, nitric acid, cyanuric chloride, dichloromethane, diethylzinc, metals (granulated forms of aluminum and magnesium – including aluminum and zinc salts), phosphorus III oxide, and potassium tert-butoxide.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
Conditions of reactivity	: Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat.

11 . Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Methanol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	15800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rabbit	14200 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	6600 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	64000 ppm	4 hours
	Gas: LC50 Inhalation	Mouse	50000 ppm	4 hours
Oxyalkylated alkylphenol	Vapor LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	1800 to 2300 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1310 mg/kg	-
2-Butoxyethanol	LD50 Dermal	Guinea pig	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	200 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	99 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Guinea pig	500 to 2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rabbit	320 mg/kg	-
Isopropanol	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	450 ppm	4 hours
	Vapor LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rabbit	6410 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5045 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Male rat	4710 mg/kg	-

11. Toxicological information

LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat - Female	19000 ppm	8 hours
LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	16000 ppm	8 hours
LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	12000 ppm	8 hours

Carcinogenicity

Classification

Product/ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	NTP	OSHA
2-Butoxyethanol	A3	3	-	-	-	-
Isopropanol	A4	3	-	-	-	-

Chronic toxicity Remarks

1) Methanol

Methanol is a component of this product. Because methanol is eliminated from the body more slowly than ethanol, it can have cumulative toxicity with repeated exposures (ACGIH, 1992).

Acute dermal, oral, and inhalation exposure to methanol can cause Central Nervous System effects, optic nerve effects, diminished vision, and brain effects (necrosis and hemorrhaging). (Bennett, I.L. et al, 1953)

Ingestion of methanol can cause Central Nervous System depression, metabolic acidosis, blurred vision and blindness, gastrointestinal effects, and coma and death. (Clayton, G.D. and Clayton, F.E., 1982, Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, Vol2C) Dermal exposure to methanol can cause Central Nervous System depression, blurred vision, and gastrointestinal effects. (Downie, A et al, 1992, Occupational Medicine, 42, pp 47-9) Chronic inhalation of methanol can cause Central Nervous System depression, blurred vision, and gastrointestinal effects. (Frederick, L.J. et al, 1984, AIHA Journal, 45, pp 51-5) Chronic inhalation of methanol has caused liver effects in laboratory animals. (Poon, R et al, 1994, Toxicology and Industrial Health 10: 231-245) Chronic oral exposure has caused Central Nervous System effects and eye effects in laboratory animals. [Youssef, A. F. et al (1993) Neurotoxicology and Teratology 15: 223-227; Baumbach, G.L. et al (1977) Archives of Ophthalmology 95: 1859-1865; Hayreh, M.S. et al (1977) Archives of Ophthalmology 95: 1851-1858; Hayreh, M.S. et al (1980) Ocular toxicity of methanol: An experimental study – Raven Press, New York, pages 35-53; and Martin-Amat, G. et al (1977) Archives of Ophthalmology 95: 1847-1850]

Methanol has produced in vivo mutagenicity in animal studies. (Pereira, M.A. et al, 1982) and (Ward, J. B. et al, 1983)

Methanol was mutagenic in yeast (RTECS). Methanol has caused chromosome aberrations in yeast (RTECS) and grasshoppers (Saha & Khudabaksh, 1974).

Methanol has caused birth defects in rats exposed by the oral (Infurna et al, 1981) and inhalation (Nelson et al, 1984; Nelson et al, 1985) routes. Exencephaly (a defect in the skull bone structure that leaves the brain exposed) and cleft palate (a fissure or unformed bone structure in the roof of the mouth (palate), lip, or facial area, occurring during the embryonic stage of development) were increased in fetal mice exposed to methanol at an airborne concentration of 5,000 ppm or higher for 7 hours/day on days 6 to 15 of gestation.

Embryotoxicity and fetotoxicity were seen with maternal exposure to airborne concentrations of 7,500 ppm and above, and reduced fetal weights with concentrations of 10,000 ppm or greater. The NOAEL was 1,000 ppm. Effects similar to those seen in the 10,000 ppm dosage group were also seen in offspring of mice given a dose of 4 g/kg orally (Rogers et al, 1993).

2) Oxyalkylated alkylphenol

Not available.

3) Polyoxyalkylene sulfate

Not available.

4) 2-Butoxyethanol

2-Butoxyethanol [synonym: ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (EGBE)] is a component of this product. EGBE has no tendency to accumulate in humans or animals (Clayton & Clayton, 1994). Little is known about the potential long-term or delayed effects of low-level chronic EGBE exposure.

11 . Toxicological information

In mice, treatment with doses of 500 or 1,000 mg/kg/day for 4 days induced atrophy of the thymus and lymphocytopenia, indicative of potential depression of the immune system. Hemolytic anemia was also produced (Grant et al. 1985). Anemia was also produced in rats.

Reproductive studies in laboratory animals have produced mixed results.

Chronic inhalation has produced tumors in laboratory animals [National Toxicology Program (2000) Report NTP TR 484 and NIH Publication No. 00-3974].

In vitro mutagenicity has been demonstrated in human lymphocytes [Vallalobos-Pietrini, R. et al (1989) Revista Internacional de Contaminación Ambiental 5: 41-48]. 2-Butoxyethanol expressed positive in vitro mutagenic results in Salmonella typhimurium TA 97a, with and without metabolic activation [Hoflack, J.C. et al (1995) Mutation Research 341:281-287].

Chronic ingestion and inhalation has produced fetotoxicity and postnatal developmental toxicity in laboratory animals [Heindel, J.J. et al (1990) Fundamental Applied Toxicology 15: No. 4 683-696 and Tyl, R. et al (1984) Environmental Health Persp. 57: 47-68].

ACGIH has classified 2-butoxyethanol as an animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

5) Isopropanol

Isopropanol is a component of this product. Ingestion has produced hyperglycemia (high blood sugar) in humans (Lacouture, P. et al, 1983, "American Journal of Medicine" and Chan K-M, et al, 1993, "Clinical Chemistry"). Also, ingestion can produce Central Nervous System effects and gastrointestinal symptoms. [IPCS (1990) Environmental Health Criteria 103: 2-propanol. International Program on Chemical Safety, WHO Geneva.]

In a four month study, inhalation of isopropanol vapors for 20 hours per week by laboratory animals produced bronchitis, pneumonia, and blood effects (International Program of Chemical Safety, 1990, Environmental Health Criteria 103: 2-propanol, World Health Organization). Ataxia (a jerky or shaky movement that occurs during voluntary muscle movement) and microscopic hyaline droplets (fungal or branched structures) in the kidneys were seen in rats exposed to isopropanol at concentrations up to 5000 ppm for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week, for 13 weeks (Burleighflayer et al, 1994). Inhalation of high levels of isopropanol (4,000 and 8,000 ppm for 8 hours) has produced congestion in the liver, lungs, and spleen of laboratory animals (Laham S, et al, 1980, "Drug and Chemical Toxicology").

Oral and inhalation animal studies isopropanol has been shown to cause fetotoxic and reproductive effects at levels which did not show any maternal toxicity. These effects include reductions in fetal litter weight, reductions in live births and significant skeletal malformations in rats. [Nelson, BK et al (1988), Food and Chemical Toxicology, 26(3), pps 247-254], [Tyl, R.W. et al (1994), Fundamental and Applied Toxicology, 22, pps 139-151], [Bevan, C., et al (1995), Journal of Applied Toxicology, 15(2), pps 117-123. Chronic inhalation has produced testicular effects in laboratory animals. (Kapp, Jr., R.W., et al, 1996, Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology 23:183-192, and Burleigh-Flayer, H., et al, 1997, Fundamental and Applied Toxicology: 36:95-111)

12 . Ecological information

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Biodegradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.




13 . Disposal considerations

Waste disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. 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. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Refer to Section 7: **HANDLING AND STORAGE** and Section 8: **EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION** for additional handling information and protection of employees.

14 . Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Methanol, Isopropanol)	3	III		-
TDG Classification	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Methanol, Isopropanol)	3	III		-
IMDG Class	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Methanol, Isopropanol)	3	III		Emergency schedules (EmS) F-E S-D

PG* : Packing group

DOT Reportable Quantity Methanol, 3198 gal of this product.

Marine pollutant Not applicable.

North-America NAERG : 128

15 . Regulatory information

HCS Classification : Flammable liquid
Irritating material
Target organ effects

U.S. Federal regulations : **United States inventory (TSCA 8b)**: All components are listed or exempted.

SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found.

SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found.

SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: methanol; 2-butoxyethanol; propan-2-ol

SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification:

PAW3900 PARAFFIN INHIBITOR: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard

CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: methanol: 5000 lbs. (2270 kg); 2-butoxyethanol; Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivs.; xylene: 100 lbs. (45.4 kg); cumene: 5000 lbs. (2270 kg); naphthalene: 100 lbs. (45.4 kg);

Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: naphthalene

Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: xylene; naphthalene

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention: No products were found.

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: No products were found.

15 . Regulatory information

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: No products were found.

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Not listed

SARA 313

	<u>Product name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Supplier notification	: Methanol	67-56-1	10 - 30
	: 2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	5 - 10
United States inventory (TSCA 8b)	: All components are listed or exempted.		

Canada

WHMIS (Canada) : Class B-2: Flammable liquid
 Class D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Very toxic).
 Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
 Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

Canada (CEPA DSL): : All components are listed or exempted.

16 . Other information

Label requirements : FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.

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



Date of printing : 12/18/2009.

☑ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

NOTE: The information on this MSDS is based on data which is considered to be accurate. Baker Hughes, however, makes no guarantees or warranty, either expressed or implied of the accuracy or completeness of this information.

The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of this product.

This MSDS was prepared and is to be used for this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this MSDS information may not be applicable.