

## Section 1. Identification

**Product name** : CRO396 CORROSION INHIBITOR  
**Product code** : CRO396

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

**Identified uses** : Corrosion Inhibitor.

**Print date** : 1/12/2023

**Validation date** : 1/12/2023

**Version** : 2.02

**Supplier's details** : Baker Petrolite LLC  
 12645 W. Airport Blvd.  
 Sugar Land, TX 77478  
 For Product Information/SDSs Call: 800-231-3606  
 (8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. CST, Monday - Friday) 281-276-5400

**Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300 (U.S. 24 hour)  
 Baker Petrolite: 800-231-3606  
 (001)281-276-5400  
 CHEMTREC Int'l 01-703-527-3887 (International 24 hour)

## 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** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3  
 SKIN CORROSION - Category 1  
 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1  
 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3  
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 2  
 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : **H**228 Flammable liquid and vapor.  
 H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
 H335 May cause respiratory irritation.  
 H350 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
 H360D Suspected of causing cancer.  
 H410 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Precautionary statements

## Section 2. Hazards identification

- Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves: > 8 hours (breakthrough time): Nitrile or Neoprene gloves. 4H gloves.. Wear protective clothing. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Response** : Collect spillage. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
- Storage** : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Supplemental label elements** : Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

### Additional information

The NIOSH IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health) value for hydrogen sulfide is 100 ppm. Hydrogen sulfide odor is not a good warning property. The human sense of smell may become "fatigued" after a few minutes of exposure to hydrogen sulfide and no longer be able to detect the odor. See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Kerosene (petroleum)	20 - 30	8008-20-6
Light aromatic naphtha	10 - 20	64742-95-6
Acid phosphate ester	10 - 20	Trade secret.
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	10 - 20	95-63-6
Oxyalkylated alkyl phenol	5 - 10	Trade secret.
Amine derivatives	5 - 10	Trade secret.
Isopropanol	1 - 5	67-63-0
Phosphates	1 - 5	Trade secret.
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	1 - 5	108-67-8
Xylene	1 - 5	1330-20-7
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	1 - 5	526-73-8
Naphthalene	0.1 - 1	91-20-3
Cumene	0.1 - 1	98-82-8
Ethylbenzene	0.1 - 1	100-41-4
Fatty amine	0 - 0.1	Trade secret.
Hydrogen sulfide	0 - 0.1	7783-06-4

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

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

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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.

### Additional information

The 0.1% (1000 ppm) maximum hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) content shown above is for the liquid phase. The headspace of containers of this product may contain levels of H<sub>2</sub>S higher than this.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush the eye(s) continuously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least 20-60 minutes while holding the eyelid(s) open. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Call a poison center or physician. 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. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash affected area with soap and mild detergent for at least 20 - 60 minutes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns. Defatting to the skin.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain, watering, redness
- Inhalation** : respiratory tract irritation, coughing, nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : pain or irritation, redness, dryness, cracking, blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains

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

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- 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. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

### Additional information

If product is ingested and vomiting occurs naturally, have person lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration into the lungs. If breathing has stopped or the heart has stopped, trained personnel should immediately administer artificial respiration or cardiopulmonary resuscitation, as required.

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, alcohol-resistant foam or water spray (fog).
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. 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. 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 thermal decomposition products** : carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, phosphorus oxides

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : 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.

**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

### 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. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, 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.
- 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.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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. 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.

### Additional information

Released material may contain residual sulfides. Spray residual material left after initial clean up with weak (approximately 5 percent) hydrogen peroxide to oxidize sulfides. Recover as much solution as possible. A respirator suitable for H<sub>2</sub>S may be necessary in the event of a spill.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. 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 only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. 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.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : 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). Store in original container, protected from direct sunlight. Store locked up. 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. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

### Additional information

Avoid inhalation of vapors near openings on storage containers and manufacturing equipment. This product should be transferred under negative pressure.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Hydrogen sulfide	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b>            STEL: 5 ppm, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.            TWA: 1 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>            STEL: 21 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.            STEL: 15 ppm, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.            TWA: 14 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            TWA: 10 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013).</b>            AMP: 50 ppm, 0 times per shift, 10 minutes.            CEIL: 20 ppm, 0 times per shift, 0 hours.</p>
Kerosene (petroleum)	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). Absorbed through skin.</b>            TWA: 200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as total hydrocarbon vapor), 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p>
Light aromatic naphtha Acid phosphate ester 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	<p>None. None.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b>            TWA: 123 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            TWA: 25 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>            TWA: 125 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            TWA: 25 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p>
Oxyalkylated alkyl phenol Amine derivatives Isopropanol	<p>None. None.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).</b>            STEL: 400 ppm, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.            TWA: 200 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b>            TWA: 980 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            TWA: 400 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>            STEL: 1225 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.            STEL: 500 ppm, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.            TWA: 980 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            TWA: 400 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p>
Phosphates 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	<p>None.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b>            TWA: 123 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            TWA: 25 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>            TWA: 125 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            TWA: 25 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p>
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b>            TWA: 123 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            TWA: 25 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>            TWA: 125 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.            TWA: 25 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p>
Xylene	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b>            STEL: 651 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.            STEL: 150 ppm, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.            TWA: 434 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p>

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Naphthalene	<p>TWA: 100 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b>  TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  TWA: 100 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>  STEL: 655 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.  STEL: 150 ppm, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.  TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  TWA: 100 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). Absorbed through skin.</b>  TWA: 52 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  TWA: 10 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b>  TWA: 50 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  TWA: 10 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>  STEL: 75 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.  STEL: 15 ppm, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.  TWA: 50 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  TWA: 10 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p>
Cumene	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b>  TWA: 50 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). Absorbed through skin.</b>  TWA: 245 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  TWA: 50 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Absorbed through skin.</b>  TWA: 245 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.  TWA: 50 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.</p>
Fatty amine	None.

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

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.

**Appropriate engineering controls** : 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. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

### 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** : Wear chemical safety goggles. When transferring material wear face-shield in addition to chemical safety goggles. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

**Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant gloves: Nitrile or Neoprene gloves. 4H gloves.

**Skin protection** : Wear long sleeves and chemical resistant apron to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Respiratory protection** : Hydrogen sulfide accumulates in the headspace of containers of this product. During sealed transfer of this product under well-ventilated conditions, where inhalation exposure potential is minimal, respiratory protection is not expected to be necessary. However, if after a thorough hazard assessment respiratory protection is deemed necessary an appropriate supplied air respirator must be utilized.

### Additional information

Prior to handling containers of this product, make sure to be wearing a hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) monitor that is in sound working condition.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

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

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Amber.
- Odor** : Pungent. Mercaptan. [Strong]
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : 2 to 3 [Conc. (% w/w): 5%]  
: 5% of product in 75% isopropanol / 25% water solution
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Initial Boiling Point** : Not available.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 26.1°C (79°F) [SFCC]
- Burning time** : Not applicable.
- Burning rate** : Not applicable.
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability** : Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat.
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** : 2.95 psig (Reid at 130 F, 54.4 C)
- Relative vapor density** : >1 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 0.8992 (15.6°C)
- Density** : 7.49 (lbs/gal)
- Solubility in water** : Dispersible
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** :  Not applicable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Dynamic (15.6°C): 11 cP
- VOC** : Not available.
- Pour Point** : -34.4°C (-29.9°F)
- Particle characteristics**
- Median particle size** :  Not applicable.



## 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** : 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.
- Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials and acids. Isopropanol is incompatible with acrylaldehyde, aluminum powder, and potassium tert-butoxide.
- 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	Species	Dose	Exposure
Kerosene (petroleum)	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5.68 mg/l	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>6.03 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>4000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	15 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>20000 mg/kg	-
Light aromatic naphtha	LD50 Oral	Rat	2900 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	18000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	LD50 Oral	Rat	5 g/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>10000 ppm	6 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	6.29 g/kg	-
Isopropanol	LD50 Oral	Rat	4700 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>8000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	9200 mg/kg	-
Phosphates	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	24000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	29 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	20000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>1700 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Male rat	3523 mg/kg	-
Naphthalene	LD50 Oral	Rat	3287 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>20 g/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Mouse	10000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	7 hours
Cumene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	39000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	10600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2.9 g/kg	-
Ethylbenzene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	15400 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
Hydrogen sulfide	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	444 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	700 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LCLo Inhalation Gas.	Man	634 ppm	1 hours

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Irritation/Corrosion

No available toxicity data.

### Sensitization

No available toxicity data.

### Mutagenicity

No available toxicity data.

### Carcinogenicity

#### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
☑ Kerosene (petroleum)	-	3	-
Isopropanol	-	3	-
Xylene	-	3	-
Naphthalene	-	2B	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.
Cumene	-	2B	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.
Ethylbenzene	-	2B	-

### Reproductive toxicity

No available toxicity data.

### Teratogenicity

No available toxicity data.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
☑ Kerosene (petroleum)	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Light aromatic naphtha	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Isopropanol	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Xylene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Cumene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Hydrogen sulfide	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
☑ Ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	hearing organs

### Aspiration hazard

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Result
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kerosene (petroleum)	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Light aromatic naphtha	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Cumene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns. Defatting to the skin.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** :  Adverse symptoms may include the following: ,pain, watering, redness
- Inhalation** : respiratory tract irritation, coughing, nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : pain or irritation, redness, dryness, cracking, blistering may occur
- Ingestion** :  Adverse symptoms may include the following: ,stomach pains

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

### Potential chronic health effects

- General** : Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
- Carcinogenicity** : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Reproductive toxicity** :  No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
CRO396 CORROSION INHIBITOR	5580.3	56998	258290.6	168.3	Not available.
Kerosene (petroleum)	15000	2500	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Light aromatic naphtha	2900	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	5000	Not available.	Not available.	18	Not available.
Oxyalkylated alkyl phenol	500	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Isopropanol	4700	6290	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Phosphates	9200	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	5000	Not available.	Not available.	24	Not available.
Xylene	3287	1100	5000	29	Not available.
Naphthalene	500	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Cumene	2900	10600	Not available.	39	Not available.
Ethylbenzene	3500	15400	Not available.	11	Not available.
Hydrogen sulfide	Not available.	Not available.	444	0.7	Not available.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Kerosene (petroleum)	Acute EC50 >5000 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	72 hours
	Acute EC50 2216 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Arcatia tonsa	48 hours
	Acute LC50 >1000 mg/l Marine water	Fish - Cyprinodon variegatus	96 hours
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Acute LC50 4910 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Elasmopus pecteniscrus	48 hours
	Acute LC50 22.4 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Tilapia zillii	96 hours
Isopropanol	Acute LC50 1400000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Crangon crangon	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1400000 µg/l	Fish - Gambusia affinis	96 hours
Phosphates	Acute EC50 0.48 mg/l	Algae - Skeletonema	72 hours
	Acute LC50 3.2 mg/l	Fish	96 hours
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Acute LC50 12520 to 15050 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Carassius auratus	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 400 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days
Xylene	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
Naphthalene	EC50 2.96 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	EC50 2.16 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
	LC50 1.6 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours

## Section 12. Ecological information

Cumene	Acute EC50 2600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute LC50 7400 to 11290 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Artemia sp.	48 hours
Ethylbenzene	Acute LC50 30500 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 2700 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 2930 to 4400 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5200 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Americamysis bahia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 1000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours 96 hours
Hydrogen sulfide	Acute EC50 62 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pseudolimnaeus	2 days
	Acute LC50 2 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Coregonus clupeaformis - Yolk-sac fry	96 hours

### Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
Phosphates	-	28 % - 28 days	-	-

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Phosphates	-	-	Inherent

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Kerosene (petroleum)	3.23 to 4.57	-	low
Light aromatic naphtha	-	10 to 2500	high
Acid phosphate ester	<0.3	-	low
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	3.63	243	low
Isopropanol	0.05	-	low
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	3.42	161	low
Xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	3.66	194.98	low
Naphthalene	3.4	36.5 to 168	low
Cumene	3.55	94.69	low
Ethylbenzene	3.6	-	low

### Mobility in soil








Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>) :  Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	IMDG	IATA
<b>UN number</b>	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Isopropanol, Kerosene (petroleum))	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Isopropanol, Kerosene (petroleum))	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Isopropanol, Kerosene (petroleum))	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Isopropanol, Kerosene (petroleum))
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	3  	3  	3  	3 
<b>Packing group</b>	III	III	III	III
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

### Additional information

- DOT Classification** : This product is not regulated as a marine pollutant when transported on inland waterways in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg or by road, rail, or inland air in non-bulk sizes, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of §§ 173.24 and 173.24a. **Reportable quantity** 5181.6 lbs / 2352.5 kg [691.12 gal / 2616.2 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.
- TDG Classification** : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark). The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail.
- IMDG** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. **Emergency schedules** F-E S-E
- IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

**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 available.

**DOT Reportable Quantity** Xylene, 692 gal of this product.  
Naphthalene, 1741 gal of this product.

## Section 14. Transport information

**Marine pollutant**  Kerosene (petroleum)  
Light aromatic naphtha

**North-America NAERG** : 128

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **TSCA 12(b) one-time export:** No products were found.  
**TSCA 12(b) annual export notification:** No products were found.  
 **United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are active or exempted.  
 **Clean Water Act (CWA) 307:** naphthalene; ethylbenzene  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 311:** Xylene; Naphthalene; hydrogen sulphide

### United States - Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) :

List name	Status	Ingredient name	Name on list	Conc.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States - Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	Listed	Xylene	Xylenes	1 - 5
United States - Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	Listed	Methanol	Methanol	0.1 - 1
United States - Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	Listed	Naphthalene	Naphthalene	0.1 - 1
United States - Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	Listed	Cumene	Cumene	0.1 - 1
United States - Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	Listed	Ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	0.1 - 1
United States - Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	Listed	1,4-Dioxane	1,4-Dioxane; 1,4-Diethyleneoxide	0 - 0.1

### SARA 302/304

Name	%	EHS	SARA 302 TPQ		SARA 304 RQ	
			(lbs)	(gallons)	(lbs)	(gallons)
Hydrogen sulfide	< 0.1	Yes.	500	-	100	-

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** :  **FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS** - Category 3  
SKIN CORROSION - Category 1  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
HNOC - Defatting irritant

### SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
<b>Supplier notification</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	10 - 20
	Isopropanol	67-63-0	1 - 5
	Xylene	1330-20-7	1 - 5
	Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.1 - 1
	Cumene	98-82-8	0.1 - 1
	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1 - 1

### California Prop. 65

## Section 15. Regulatory information

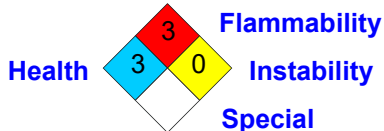
**⚠️ WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including naphthalene, cumene, ethylbenzene and 1,4-Dioxane, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and methanol, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

### Canada

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

## Section 16. Other information

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



### History

Date of printing : 1/12/2023

### 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

📌 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

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