



Material Safety Data Sheet

1. Product and company identification

Product name : TRETOLITE™ DMO5169Y DEMULSIFIER
™ a trademark of Baker Hughes, Inc.

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: Demulsifier...

Code : DMO5169Y

Validation date : 10/30/2012.

Print date : 10/30/2012.

Version : 5

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.

Odor : Aromatic hydrocarbon.

Color : Amber.

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

Emergency overview : WARNING!
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT AND EYE IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER. ASPIRATION HAZARD.

At elevated temperatures, vapors can form an ignitable or explosive mixture with air. Can form explosive mixtures at temperatures at or above the flash point. Static discharges can cause ignition or explosion when container is not bonded. 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 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 : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage.

2. Hazards identification

Skin : Moderately irritating to the 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.

Carcinogenicity : Contains material which may cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Target organs : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, liver, mucous membranes, 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 : nausea or vomiting

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)

3. Composition/information on ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>%</u>
Heavy aromatic naphtha	64742-94-5	30 - 60
Light aromatic naphtha	64742-95-6	5 - 10
Naphthalene	91-20-3	5 - 10
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	5 - 10
Alkylaryl sulfonate	Trade secret.	1 - 5
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	1 - 5
Cumene	98-82-8	0.1 - 1

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. Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

Additional information

If product is ingested and vomiting occurs naturally, have person lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration into the lungs.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Flammability of the product : Combustible 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.

Extinguishing media

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

Not suitable : Do not use water jet.

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, 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 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 (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 get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. 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.

7. Handling and storage

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
Naphthalene	US ACGIH	10	52	-	15	79	-	-	-	-	
	OSHA PEL	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	OSHA PEL 1989	10	50	-	15	75	-	-	-	-	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	US ACGIH	25	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	OSHA PEL 1989	25	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	US ACGIH	25	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	OSHA PEL 1989	25	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cumene	US ACGIH	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	OSHA PEL	50	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[1]
	OSHA PEL 1989	50	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[1]

[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 reuse.

Personal protection

Respiratory : If a risk assessment indicates it is necessary, use a properly fitted, air purifying or supplied air respirator complying with an approved standard. 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.

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.
Flash point	: Closed cup: 63.3°C (145.9°F) [PMCC]
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Flammable limits	: Not available.
Color	: Amber.
Odor	: Aromatic hydrocarbon.
pH	: 4
	: 5% in IPA/water
Boiling/condensation point	: Not available.
Initial Boiling Point	: Not available.
Melting/freezing point	: Not available.
Relative density	: 0.921 (15.6°C)
Density	: 7.67 (lbs/gal)
Vapor density	: >1 [Air = 1]
Odor threshold	: Not available.
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
VOC	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Not available.
Solubility (Water)	: Insoluble
Vapor pressure	: 0.04 kPa (0.3 mm Hg) at 38°C
Pour Point	: Not available.
Partition coefficient (K_{ow})	: 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.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
Conditions of reactivity	: 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
Heavy aromatic naphtha	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2 mL/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3200 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>11.4 mg/L	6 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>590 mg/m3	4 hours
Naphthalene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>20 g/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2500 mg/kg	-

11 . Toxicological information

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	LD50 Oral	Rat	490 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	24000 mg/m3	4 hours
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	LD50 Oral	Rat	5 g/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	18000 mg/m3	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8400 mg/kg	-
Light aromatic naphtha	LD50 Oral	Rat	2900 mg/kg	-
Cumene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	10600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12300 uL/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2.9 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1400 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	39000 mg/m3	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Mouse	10000 mg/m ³	7 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Mouse	10000 mg/m ³	7 hours

Carcinogenicity

Classification

Product/ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	NTP	OSHA
Naphthalene	A4	2B	-	-	Possible	-
Cumene	-	2B	-	-	-	-

Chronic toxicity Remarks

1) Heavy aromatic naphtha

Not available.

2) Light aromatic naphtha

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic is a component of this product. Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic may cause damage to the peripheral nerves, resulting in numbness or tingling of the extremities with chronic (long term) exposure to high concentrations. (Micromedex) Rats exposed for 4 months to 1700 ppm of a solvent similar to this product showed evidence of mild damage to the liver, lungs and kidneys. These effects were not seen in rats exposed for one year to 350 ppm of another similar solvent. Rats exposed to vapors of a similar solvent during pregnancy showed embryo/fetotoxicity at concentrations producing maternal toxicity.

In response to a TSCA test rule, several studies of a solvent similar to this product were completed. Mutagenicity studies and a rat inhalation neurotoxicity study were negative. In a mouse developmental effects study, reduced fetal body weight was seen but no teratogenicity. A rat reproductive effects study demonstrated toxicity but little effect on reproductive parameters. (Vendor MSDS)

Ingestion has produced Central Nervous System effects in laboratory animals. (EPA/OTS 87-8214199 and 88-920000348)

3) Naphthalene

This product contains naphthalene. A National Toxicology Program (NTP) report concluded there is clear evidence to support carcinogenicity of naphthalene in male and female rats. These observations were based on 2-year inhalation studies in which the test animals were exposed to 10, 30, and 60 ppm naphthalene. In male and female rats, exposure to naphthalene caused significant increases in the incidence of nonneoplastic lesions of the nose (NTP TR-500). The relevance of the rodent findings to humans is questionable.

Naphthalene has caused hemolytic anemia, jaundice, cataracts (Shopp et al, 1984), allergic reactions (Tsykunov & Yakovleva, 1985), possible neurotoxicity (Riala et al, 1984), and aplastic anemia (Harden & Baetjer, 1978) in humans. Increased lung aveolar adenomas were seen in mice exposed to 30 ppm naphthalene for 6hrs/day for 6 months (ACGIH, 1992).

Naphthalene crosses the placenta leading to methemoglobinemia (decreased ability for the blood to carry oxygen), and/or hemolytic anemia, conditions considered especially dangerous to the unborn (Reprotext). Liver and kidney damage has also been seen with exposure to naphthalene (Reprotext).

11 . Toxicological information

Peripheral lens opacities occurred in 8 of 21 workers exposed to high levels of naphthalene fumes or vapors for 5 years, but cataracts have not been reported in other occupational studies. (Hathaway et al, 1991).

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) evaluated naphthalene and concluded that there was sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence that it causes cancer in exposed humans. Accordingly, IARC classified naphthalene as a possible human carcinogen (Group 2B).

4) 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, also known as pseudocumene, is a component of this product. Chronic pseudocumene exposure may provoke bronchospasm with cough and wheezing (Plunkett, 1976; ACGIH, 1991; Battig et al, 1956). Respiratory distress was noted in experimental animals following sub acute inhalation exposure (Gage, 1970). Nervousness and anxiety were noted with chronic occupational exposure (Battig et al, 1956; ACGIH, 1991).

At the time of this review, no studies were found on the potential adverse reproductive effects of pseudocumene in humans, but trimethylbenzenes (including pseudocumene) can cross the placental barrier (Clayton & Clayton, 1994; Doroty et al, 1976). In an experimental animal study, offspring born to pregnant rats exposed to pseudocumene were healthy at birth and grew normally (Cameron et al, 1938).

Blood effects such as anemia and delayed clotting time have been noticed in workers chronically exposed to a solvent containing trimethylbenzene. The blood effects, however, may have been due to a contaminant in the solvent such as benzene (a known blood toxin).

5) Alkylaryl sulfonate

Not available.

6) 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (Mesitylene) is a component of this product. Chronic asthmatic-like bronchitis may be a delayed chronic hazard (EPA, 1985; Laham, 1987; HSDB, 1997). Nervousness, tension, and anxiety have been noted in chronically exposed workers with exposure to a mixture of solvents including mesitylene (HSDB, 1997). Elevated alkaline phosphates and SGOT (liver enzymes) levels have been noted in chronic animal inhalation studies (Clayton & Clayton, 1994). These effects have not been reported in exposed humans. (Reprotext)

Thrombocytopenia (a lack of platelets in the blood) with bleeding from the gums and nose and mild anemia may occur with chronic exposure to mesitylene as a component of the commercial solvent mixture, "Fleet-X-DV-99" (Plunkett, 1976; Finkel, 1983; HSDB, 1997). Coagulation (clotting of the blood) times were delayed by about 40% in a group of workers chronically exposed to a mixture of solvents containing about 30% mesitylene (Laham, 1987). These hematological disorders may have been due to a contaminant, such as benzene (Hathaway et al, 1996). Thrombocytosis (an increase of platelets in the blood) and thrombocytopenia have been noted in rabbits (Clayton & Clayton, 1994). (Reprotext)

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene has been positive in a mutagenicity assay (Lewis, 1992). (Reprotext)

7) Cumene

Cumene is a component of this product. Workers chronically exposed to cumene vapors for 7 to 10 years had increased calcium salt concentrations, alterations of enzymatic activity, lipid metabolism, liver and hepatobiliary functions, and difficulty performing voluntary movement (Putalova, 1979).

Hyperemia (the presence of an increase in the amount of blood), and congestion were noted in the lungs, liver, and kidneys of experimental animals following repeated exposure; increased kidney weight was observed with high doses (Snyder, 1987; Werner et al, 1944; Fabre et al, 1955; Wolf et al, 1956; Cushman et al, 1995).

Renal (kidney) proximal tubular cell hypertrophy (an increase in the size of the cell), hyperplasia (an increase in the number of cells in a tissue or organ, excluding a tumor), and hyaline drop formation (fibroid formation) have also been noted in experimental animals (ACGIH, 1991; Clayton & Clayton, 1994; Cushman et al, 1995).

Increased fetal death and teratogenicity were reported in the offspring of pregnant rats exposed to the "maximum permissible" concentration of cumene vapor for 4 months (Serebrennikov & Ogleznev, 1978).

11 . Toxicological information

12 . Ecological information

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Naphthalene	Acute EC50 1.96 mg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna - <24 hours	48 hours
	Acute LC50 2350 ug/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Daggerblade grass shrimp - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 213 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Crimson-spotted rainbowfish - Melanotaenia fluviatilis - LARVAE - 1 days	96 hours
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Chronic NOEC 600 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna - <=24 hours	48 hours
	Acute LC50 12520 to 15050 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Goldfish - Carassius auratus	96 hours
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Acute LC50 7720 to 8280 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Fathead minnow - Pimephales promelas - 34 days	96 hours
Cumene	Acute EC50 7400 to 11290 ug/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Brine shrimp - Artemia sp. - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute EC50 10600 to 14100 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 2700 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Rainbow trout, donaldson trout - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours

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	NA1993	Combustible liquid, n.o.s. (Contains: Heavy aromatic naphtha, Light aromatic naphtha)	Combustible liquid.	III		Remarks This material is not regulated by DOT if transported in a packaging <= 119 gallons. This material is not regulated by TDG or

14 . Transport information

						IMO.
TDG Classification	Not regulated.	-	-	-	-	-
IMDG Class	Not regulated.	-	-	-	-	-
IATA-DGR Class	Not regulated.	-	-	-	-	-

PG* : Packing group

DOT Reportable Quantity Naphthalene, 207 gal of this product.
Xylene, 3135 gal of this product.

Marine pollutant Not applicable.

North-America NAERG : 128

15 . Regulatory information

HCS Classification : Combustible liquid
Irritating material
Carcinogen
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: Naphthalene; 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene;
 Light aromatic naphtha; 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification:
 TRETOLITE™ DMO5169Y DEMULSIFIER: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard
 CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Naphthalene: 100 lbs. (45.4 kg); xylene: 100 lbs. (45.4 kg); Cumene: 5000 lbs. (2270 kg); Ethylbenzene: 1000 lbs. (454 kg);
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: Naphthalene; Ethylbenzene
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: Naphthalene; xylene; Ethylbenzene; Potassium hydroxide; sodium hydroxide
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: No products were found.
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: No products were found.
Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) :
 Listed

SARA 313

	<u>Product name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Supplier notification	Naphthalene	91-20-3	5 - 10
	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	5 - 10

United States inventory (TSCA 8b) : All components are listed or exempted.

Canada

WHMIS (Canada) : Class B-3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).
 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 : COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT AND EYE IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD - CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER. ASPIRATION HAZARD.

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



Date of printing : 10/30/2012.

▣ 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.