

# Section 1. Identification

Product name	: TRETOLITE™ DMO7042 DEMULSIFIER
	™ a trademark of Baker Hughes Incorporated.
Product code	: DMO7042
Relevant identified uses of	f the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Identified uses	: Emulsion Breaker.
Print date	: 1/13/2023
Validation date	: 1/13/2023
Version	: 2.01
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	<ul> <li>FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN CORROSION - Category 1 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 3 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3</li> </ul>
GHS label elements Hazard pictograms	
Signal word	: Danger
Hazard statements	: 📕 ighly flammable liquid and vapor.

: Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements 1/13/2023

# Section 2. Hazards identification

Prevention	: Øbtain 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. PVC 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	: 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.

### Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture

: Mixture

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
<b>F</b> oluene	40 - 50	108-88-3
Alkyl aryl amine sulfonate	10 - 20	Trade secret.
Alkylarylsulfonate amine salt	5 - 10	Trade secret.
Heavy aromatic naphtha	5 - 10	64742-94-5
Light aromatic naphtha	1 - 5	64742-95-6
Cyclohexylamine	1 - 5	108-91-8
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1 - 5	95-63-6
Polyoxyalkylene sulfate	1 - 5	Trade secret.
Xylene	1 - 5	1330-20-7
Naphthalene	0.1 - 1	91-20-3
Ethylbenzene	0.1 - 1	100-41-4

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.

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.

# 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

most important symptomoreneous, doute and delayed			
Potential acute health effe			
Eye contact	Causes serious eye damage.		
Inhalation	Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.		
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	nausea or vomiting,headache,drowsiness/fatigue,dizziness/vertigo,unconsciousnes reduced fetal weight,increase in fetal deaths,skeletal malformations	SS,	
Skin contact	pain or irritation,redness,dryness,cracking,blistering may occur,reduced fetal weigh increase in fetal deaths,skeletal malformations	ıt,	
Ingestion	Koverse symptoms may include the following:,stomach pains,reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths,skeletal malformations		
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.		
Specific treatments	No specific treatment.		
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mas self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing a give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with w before removing it, or wear gloves.	sk or aid to	

### Section 4. First aid measures

#### 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.

### 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	: Highly 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 harmful 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,halogenated compounds
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, protect	tiv	e 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.
Methods and materials for co	nt	ainment and cleaning up

# Small spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and<br/>explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively,<br/>or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste<br/>disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

### Section 6. Accidental release measures

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.

# 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. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. 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.

### Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

#### **Control parameters**

#### **Occupational exposure limits**

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Voluene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Ototoxicant.
	TWA: 20 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).
	STEL: 560 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 0 times per shift, 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.
	TWA: 375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 0 times per shift, 10 hours.
	TWA: 100 ppm, 0 times per shift, 10 hours. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).
	STEL: 560 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 0 times per shift, 15 minutes. STEL: 150 ppm, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes. TWA: 375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 0 times per shift, 8 hours.

# Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

	TWA: 100 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.
	OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013). AMP: 500 ppm, 0 times per shift, 10 minutes.
	CEIL: 300 ppm, 0 times per shift, 0 hours.
	TWA: 200 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.
Alkyl aryl amine sulfonate	None.
Alkylarylsulfonate amine salt	None.
Heavy aromatic naphtha	None.
Light aromatic naphtha	None.
Cyclohexylamine	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).
	TWA: 41 mg/m³, 0 times per shift, 8 hours. TWA: 10 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.
	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).
	TWA: 40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 0 times per shift, 10 hours.
	TWA: 10 ppm, 0 times per shift, 10 hours.
	OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).
	TWA: 40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 0 times per shift, 8 hours.
	TWA: 10 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).
	TWA: 125 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 0 times per shift, 10 hours.
	TWA: 25 ppm, 0 times per shift, 10 hours.
	OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 125 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 0 times per shift, 8 hours.
	TWA: 125 mg/m , 0 times per shift, 8 hours.
	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).
	TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.
Polyoxyalkylene sulfate	None.
Xylene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).
	TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
	OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).
	TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
	TWA: 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.
	STEL: 655 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.
	OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).
	TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
	TWA: 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
Naphthalene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Absorbed through
	skin.
	TWA: 52 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 0 times per shift, 8 hours.
	TWA: 10 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.
	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). 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, 10 hours.
	TWA: 10 ppm, 0 times per shift, 10 hours.
	OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).
	TWA: 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 0 times per shift, 8 hours.
	TWA: 10 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).
	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.
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). Ototoxicant.
	TWA: 20 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.
	NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020).

### Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

STEL: 545 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.
STEL: 125 ppm, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.
TWA: 435 mg/m³, 0 times per shift, 10 hours.
TWA: 100 ppm, 0 times per shift, 10 hours.
OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018).
TWA: 435 mg/m³, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.
TWA: 100 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.
OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).
STEL: 545 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.
STEL: 125 ppm, 0 times per shift, 15 minutes.
TWA: 435 mg/m³, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.
TWA: 100 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.

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

### Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

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

<u>Appearance</u>	
Physical state	: Liquid.
Color	: Amber.
Odor	: Aromatic hydrocarbon.
Odor threshold	: Not available.
рН	: 9
	: 5% in IPA/water
Melting point/freezing point	: Not available.
Initial Boiling Point	: Not available.

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# Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

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Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range	Not available.
Flash point	Closed cup: 10°C (50°F) [TCC]
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	27.6 kPa (206.8 mm Hg (4 psig)) @ 54.44°C (130 F) (Reid)
Relative vapor density	>1 [Air = 1]
Relative density	0.94 (15.6°C)
Density	7.9 (lbs/gal)
Solubility in water	Soluble
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	Not available.
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
VOC	Not available.
Pour Point	<-40°C (<-40°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.
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
Voluene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Female rat	5100 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	19 mg/l	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	49000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4328 mg/kg	-
Heavy aromatic naphtha	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>11.4 mg/l	6 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3200 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
Light aromatic naphtha	LD50 Oral	Rat	2900 mg/kg	-
Cyclohexylamine	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Mouse	1070 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	2.3 mg/l	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	7500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	18000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
-	LD50 Oral	Rat	5 g/kg	-
Xylene	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	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3287 mg/kg	-
Naphthalene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>20 g/kg	-
Ethylbenzene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	15400 mg/kg	-
-	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-

#### Irritation/Corrosion

No available toxicity data.

#### **Sensitization**

No available toxicity data.

#### **Mutagenicity**

No available toxicity data.

#### **Carcinogenicity**

#### **Classification**

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Voluene	-	3	-
Cyclohexylamine	-	3	-
Xylene	-	3	-
Naphthalene	-	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)

# Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
✓oluene Heavy aromatic naphtha Light aromatic naphtha 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Category 3 Category 3 Category 3 Category 3	- - - -	Narcotic effects Narcotic effects Narcotic effects Respiratory tract irritation
Xylene	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects

#### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	• •	Route of exposure	Target organs
<b>₽</b> thylbenzene	Category 2	-	hearing organs

#### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Voluene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Heavy aromatic naphtha	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Light aromatic naphtha	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

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

# routes of exposure

<u>Potential acute health e</u>	ffects	
Eye contact	: Causes serious eye damage.	
Inhalation	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.	
Skin contact	: Causes severe burns. Defatting to the skin.	
Ingestion	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.	
Symptoms related to th	e physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	
Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following:,pain,watering,redness	
Inhalation	<ul> <li>nausea or vomiting,headache,drowsiness/fatigue,dizziness/vertigo,unconsciousness, reduced fetal weight,increase in fetal deaths,skeletal malformations</li> </ul>	
Skin contact	: pain or irritation, redness, dryness, cracking, blistering may occur, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations	
Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may include the following:,stomach pains,reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths,skeletal malformations	

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

Short term exposure		
Potential immediate effects	1	Not available.
Potential delayed effects	:	Not available.
Long term exposure		
Potential immediate effects	1	Not available.
Potential delayed effects	:	Not available.
Potential chronic health effe	<u>cts</u>	

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# Section 11. Toxicological information

General	<ul> <li>Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.</li> </ul>
Carcinogenicity	<ul> <li>Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.</li> </ul>
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Reproductive toxicity	: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

#### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/ kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/ I)
RETOLITE™ DMO7042 DEMULSIFIER	25252.5	34546.8	415252.3	1099.2	Not available.
Toluene	4328	Not available.	Not available.	49	Not available.
Heavy aromatic naphtha	3200	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Light aromatic naphtha	2900	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Cyclohexylamine	500	1100	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	5000	Not available.	Not available.	18	Not available.
Xylene	3287	1100	5000	29	Not available.
Naphthalene	500	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Ethylbenzene	3500	15400	Not available.	11	Not available.

# Section 12. Ecological information

**Toxicity** 

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Voluene	Acute EC50 433 ppm Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	96 hours
	Acute EC50 12500 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 11600 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pseudolimnaeus	48 hours
	Acute EC50 6000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5500 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus kisutch	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 500000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days
Cyclohexylamine	Acute EC50 20 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute LC50 44 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Acute LC50 4910 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Elasmopus pectenicrus	48 hours
	Acute LC50 22.4 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Tilapia zillii	96 hours
Xylene	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes	48 hours
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# Section 12. Ecological information

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	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
Naphthalene	EC50 2.96 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella	96 hours
		subcapitata	
	EC50 2.16 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia	48 hours
	LC50 1.6 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
Ethylbenzene	Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella	72 hours
		subcapitata	
	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	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours

#### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
Voluene	2.73	90	low
Heavy aromatic naphtha	2.8 to 6.5	99 to 5780	high
Light aromatic naphtha	-	10 to 2500	high
Cyclohexylamine	3.7	3.162	low
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	3.63	243	low
Xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
Naphthalene	3.4	36.5 to 168	low
Ethylbenzene	3.6	-	low

#### Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition	: Not available.
coefficient (Koc)	

**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
UN number	UN2924	UN2924	UN2924	UN2924
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Contains: Toluene, Cyclohexylamine)			
Transport hazard class(es)	3 (8)	3 (8)	3 (8)	3 (8)
Packing group	11	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.

Additional informati	<u>on</u>
DOT Classification	<ul> <li>Reportable quantity 2422.5 lbs / 1099.8 kg [309.08 gal / 1170 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.</li> </ul>
TDG Classification	<ul> <li>Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3), 2.40-2.42 (Class 8).</li> </ul>
IMDG	: Emergency schedules F-E S-C
ΙΑΤΑ	: 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 action to IMO instruments	cording : Not available.
DOT Reportable Quantity	Toluene, 307 gal of this product. Xylene, 1051 gal of this product. Naphthalene, 1891 gal of this product. Benzene, 6079 gal of this product.
Marine pollutant	Not available.

North-America NAERG : 132

# 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.
	<b>Vinited States inventory (TSCA 8b)</b> : All components are active or exempted.
	Ican Water Act (CWA) 307: toluene; naphthalene; ethylbenzene; benzene
	<b>Clean Water Act (CWA) 311</b> : toluene; xylene; naphthalene; ethylbenzene; potassium hydroxide; m-cresol; p-cresol; benzene

# Section 15. Regulatory information

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: cyclohexylamine

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

List name	Status	Ingredient name	Name on list	Conc.
Mited States - Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	Listed	Toluene	Toluene	40 - 50
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	Naphthalene	Naphthalene	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	Cumene	Cumene	0 - 0.1
United States - Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	Listed	m-Cresol	m-Cresol	0 - 0.1
United States - Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	Listed	p-Cresol	p-Cresol	0 - 0.1
United States - Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	Listed	Benzene	Benzene	0 - 0.1

#### SARA 302/304

			SARA 302 TPQ SARA		SARA 304 F	RA 304 RQ	
Name	%	EHS	(lbs)	(gallons)	(lbs)	(gallons)	
	1 - 5	Yes.	10000	1386.5	10000	1386.5	

#### SARA 311/312

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

#### SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Supplier notification	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene Xylene Naphthalene	95-63-6 1330-20-7 91-20-3	30 - 60 1 - 5 1 - 5 0.1 - 1 0.1 - 1

#### California Prop. 65

▲ WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including benzene, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. This product can expose you to chemicals including naphthalene, ethylbenzene and cumene, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Toluene, 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.

#### **Canada**

Canada (CEPA DSL):

: All components are listed or exempted.

### Section 16. Other information

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

Health 30	Flammability Instability Special
<u>History</u>	
Date of printing	: 1/13/2023
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 = International Air Transport Association IBC = 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

**V** Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

#### Notice to reader

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