MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MSDS NUMBER 106
Revision Date: 10/21/2004

24 HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE: **800-633-8253**
GENERAL MSDS ASSISTANCE: **Dion & Sons, Inc.** **562-432-3946**

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

F & L MOTO X 2s RACING FUEL

Synonyms: RACING FUEL; MOTOR FUEL

Company Identification:
Dion & Sons, Inc.
F & L Racing Fuel
1543 W 16th Street
Long Beach, CA 90813

Product Information:
Technical Information & MSDS Requests: (562) 432-3946

SECTION 2 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT	EINECS	SYMBOLS	R-PHRASES
ISOOCTANE	540-84-1	55.00 - 62.00 % WEIGHT	2478-61-0	F,Xn,N	R67,R65,R50/53, R11,R38
ETHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER	637-92-3	13.00 - 18.00 % WEIGHT	2113-09-7	NA	NA
XYLENE - M	108-38-3	12.00 - 19.00 % WEIGHT	215-5357	Xn	R38,R20/21,R10
ISOBUTANE	75-28-5	2.00 - 6.0 % WEIGHT	200-857-2	F+	R12
ISOPENTANE	78-78-4	2.0 - 5.0 % WEIGHT	2011-42-8	F+,Xn,N	R51/53,R65,R66, R67,R12

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Limit	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
ISOOCTANE	ACGIH	300 ppm	NA	NA	NA
ISOOCTANE	CPCHEM	300 ppm	NA	NA	NA
ISOOCTANE	German MAK	2400 mg/m3	NA	4	NA
ETHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER	ACGIH	5 ppm	NA	NA	NA
ETHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER	CPCHEM	5 ppm	NA	NA	NA
XYLENE - M	ACGIH	100 ppm	150 ppm	NA	NA

XYLENE - M	German MAK	440 mg/m3	NA	4	Skin
ISOBUTANE	German MAK	2400 mg/m3	NA	4	NA
ISOPENTANE	ACGIH	600 ppm	NA	NA	NA
ISOPENTANE	CPCHEM	600 ppm	NA	NA	NA
ISOPENTANE	German MAK	3000 mg/m3	NA	4	NA
ISOPENTANE	OSHA PEL	1000 ppm	NA	NA	NA

SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Purple liquid with a mild odor.

- EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE
- MAY CAUSE CNS DEPRESSION
- HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED - CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE
- VAPOR HARMFUL
- CAUSES EYE IRRITATION
- CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION
- BIRTH DEFECT HAZARD - MAY CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS
- TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS

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IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS:

Eye: Contact with the eyes causes irritation. Symptoms may include pain, tearing, reddening, swelling and impaired vision.
Skin: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying or defatting of the skin. Contact with the skin causes irritation. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin.
Ingestion: Not expected to be harmful if swallowed. Because of its low viscosity, this material can directly enter the lungs, if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death.
Inhalation: The vapor or fumes from this material may cause respiratory irritation. Symptoms of respiratory irritation may include coughing and difficulty breathing. Breathing this material at concentrations above the recommended exposure limits may cause central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma or death.

DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:

Reproduction and Birth Defects: Concentrations of this material above the recommended exposure limit may cause birth defects.
See Section 11 for additional information. Risk depends on duration and level of exposure.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: Flush eyes with water immediately while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if worn, after initial flushing, and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
Skin: Wash skin with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.
Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give the person a glass of water or milk to drink and get immediate medical attention.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give the person a glass of water or milk to drink and get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue.
Note to Physicians: Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which may cause pneumonitis.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.
FIRE CLASSIFICATION:
OSHA Classification (29 CFR 1910.1200): Extremely flammable liquid.
NFPA RATINGS: Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0
FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:
Flashpoint: -37°C (-34.6°F)
Autoignition: NDA
Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: NDA Upper: NDA
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames.
PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:
Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.
Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Measures: Eliminate all sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. If this material is released into the work area, evacuate the area immediately. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.
Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible sorbent materials or pumping. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

Reporting: U.S.A. regulations require reporting spills of this material that could reach any surface waters. Report spills to local authorities and/or the U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

READ AND OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS ON PRODUCT LABEL . REFER TO PRODUCT LABEL OR MANUFACTURERS TECHNICAL BULLETINS FOR THE PROPER USE AND HANDLING OF THIS MATERIAL .

Precautionary Measures: This product presents an extreme fire hazard. Liquid very quickly evaporates, even at low temperatures, and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not breathe vapor or fumes.
Unusual Handling Hazards: Due to the presence of naphthalenes in this material, heat tracing (to 180 F) of tank or vessel relief devices is recommended. Naphthalenes can vaporize and condense to solids (desublimate) and possibly block relief devices.
General Handling Information: Avoid work practices that may release volatile components in the atmosphere. Local air pollution regulations should be consulted to determine if the release of volatile components is regulated or restricted in the area in which this material is used. Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.
Static Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all

operations, which have the potential of generating an accumulation of electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids', National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77), 'Recommended Practice on Static Electricity', and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents'.

General Storage Information: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or disposed of properly. DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks or open flames. USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed when not in use.

Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 3), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below the recommended exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Eye/Face Protection: Wear eye protection such as safety glasses, chemical goggles, or faceshields if engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent eye contact.

Skin Protection: Wear impervious protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Selection of protective clothing may include gloves, apron, boots, and complete facial protection depending on operations conducted. Users should determine acceptable performance characteristics of protective clothing. Consider physical requirements and other substances present when selecting protective clothing. Suggested materials for protective gloves include: Chlorinated Polyethylene (or Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene), or Nitrile Rubber, or Polyurethane, or Viton

Respiratory Protection: Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended exposure limits. If not, wear a NIOSH approved respirator that provides adequate protection from measured concentrations of this material, such as: Supplied-Air Respirator, or Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors, or Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for use in environments with unknown concentrations or emergency situations. Use a positive pressure, air-supplying respirator if there is potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Limit	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
ISOOCTANE	ACGIH	300 ppm	NA	NA	NA
ISOOCTANE	CPCHEM	300 ppm	NA	NA	NA
ISOOCTANE	German MAK	2400 mg/m3	NA	4	NA
ETHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER	ACGIH	5 ppm	NA	NA	NA

ETHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER	CPCHEM	5 ppm	NA	NA	NA
XYLENE - M	ACGIH	100 ppm	150 ppm	NA	NA
XYLENE - M	German MAK	440 mg/m3	NA	4	Skin
ISOBUTANE	German MAK	2400 mg/m3	NA	4	NA
ISOPENTANE	ACGIH	600 ppm	NA	NA	NA
ISOPENTANE	CPCHEM	600 ppm	NA	NA	NA
ISOPENTANE	German MAK	3000 mg/m3	NA	4	NA
ISOPENTANE	OSHA PEL	1000 ppm	NA	NA	NA

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Purple liquid with a mild odor.
pH: NA
VAPOR PRESSURE: 7 psia @ 38 ºC
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): 3 - 4
BOILING POINT: 32 - 171°C (339.8°F)
SOLUBILITY: Negligible
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.72 @ 16 ºC

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid: No data available.
Incompatibility With Other Materials: May react with strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon oxides and various hydrocarbons when burned.
Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS:

Acute Oral Toxicity: The Oral LD50 is not known.
Acute Dermal Toxicity: The dermal LD50 in the rabbit is 12.1 g/kg.The acute dermal toxicity is based on test results for XYLENE - M.
Acute Inhalation Toxicity: The inhalation LC50 in the mouse is > 16,000 ppm. The acute inhalation toxicity is based on test results for ISOOCTANE.

Eye Irritation: This material is irritating to the eyes. The eye irritation hazard is based on test results for XYLENE - M.
Skin Irritation: This material is irritating to the skin. The dermal irritation hazard is based on test results for XYLENE - M.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:

This product contains ISOOCTANE.
Isooctane has produced kidney damage in male rats only in a subchronic oral laboratory study. No comparable health hazard for kidney disease is known to occur in humans.

This product contians ETHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER (ETBE).
Male rats repeatedly exposed to 1,750 or 5,000 ppm ETBE had an increased incidence of degenerative changes in the seminiferous tubules of the testes. Male rats repeatedly exposed to 500, 1,750, or 5,000 ETBE also exhibited findings consistent with the male rat-specific syndrome of urinary alpha 2U-globulin-induced kidney damage. Male and female rats

repeatedly exposed to 2,000 or 4,000 ppm ETBE showed transient, rapidly reversible signs of central nervous system depression (sedation) and lack of coordination, upon cessation of exposure. Male and female mice repeatedly exposed to 1,750 or 5,000 ppm ETBE had cellular changes in the liver indicative of increased cell division.

This product contains XYLENE.
ACUTE TOXICITY: The primary effects of exposure to xylene in animals and humans are on the central nervous system. In addition,in some individuals, xylene exposure can sensitize cardiac tissue to epinephrine which may precipitate fatal ventricular fibrillation. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Xylene has been reported to cause developmental toxicity in rats and mice exposed by inhalation during pregnancy. The effects noted consisted of delayed development and minor skeletal variations. In addition, when pregnant mice were exposed by ingestion to a level that killed nearly one-third of the test group, lethality (resorptions) and malformations (primarily cleft palate) occurred. Since xylene can cross the placenta, it may be appropriate to prevent exposure during pregnancy. GENETIC TOXICITY / CARCINOGENICITY: Xylene was not genotoxic in several mutagenicity testing assays including the Ames test. In a cancer study sponsored by the National Toxicology Program (NTP),technical grade xylene gave no evidence of carcinogenicity in rats or mice dosed daily for two years. HEARING: Mixed xylenes have been shown to cause measurable hearing loss in rats exposed to 800 ppm in the air for 14 hours per day for six weeks. Exposure to 1450 ppm xylene for 8 hours caused hearing loss while exposure to 1700 ppm for 4 hours did not. Although no information is available for lower concentrations, other chemicals that cause hearing loss in rats at relatively high concentrations do not cause hearing loss in rats at low concentrations. Worker exposure to xylenes at the permissible exposure limit (100 ppm, timeweighted average) is not expected to cause hearing loss.

This product contains ISOBUTANE.
Isobutane has been shown to increase airway resistance by bronchioconstriction and decrease pulmonary compliance and tidal volume (difficulty in breathing). Air containing 27% isobutane was found to decrease respiratory rate and proved to be fatal to rats. Inhalation exposure to a concentration of 350,000 ppm (35%) isobutane caused death in 60% of exposed mice and concentrations of 52,000 ppm (52%) were lethal to 100% of exposed mice in a 28 minute period.
Isobutane's anesthetic activity was tested in dogs and produced anesthetic effects after a 10 minute exposure with 45% (450,000 ppm) isobutane and lethality with 55% (550,000 ppm) isobutane. No significant system abnormalities occurred in human subjects during acute inhalation studies of isobutene at exposures of 1000 ppm for 8 hours/day, and at 500 ppm for 8 hours/day, 5 days/week for 2 weeks. Isobutane was not mutagenic in the Ames assay with or without activation.

This product contains ISOPENTANE.
Isopentane did not produce kidney damage in a subchronic oral laboratory study or in a subchronic inhalation exposure to 4500 ppm and 1000 ppm of a 50/50 mixture of isobutane and isopentane.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY:
This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. Gasoline studies have been conducted in the laboratory under a variety of test conditions with a range of fish and invertebrate species. An even more extensive database is available on the aquatic toxicity of individual aromatic constituents. The majority of published studies do not identify the type of gasoline evaluated, or even provide distinguishing characteristics such as aromatic content or presence of lead alkyls. As a result, comparison of results among studies using open and closed vessels, different ages and species of test animals and different gasoline types, is difficult.

The bulk of the available literature on gasoline relates to the environmental impact of monoaromatic (BTEX) and diaromatic (naphthalene, methylnaphthalenes) constituents. In general, non-oxygenated gasoline exhibits some short-term toxicity to freshwater and marine organisms, especially under closed vessel or flow-through exposure conditions in the laboratory. The components which are the most prominent in the water soluble fraction and cause aquatic toxicity, are also highly volatile and can be readily biodegraded by microorganisms.

The 24 hour(s) IC50 for water flea (Daphnia magna) is 4.7 mg/l. This information is based on test data from the component: XYLENE - M.

The 96 hour(s) LC50 for invertebrate (Unidentified species) is 4 - 12 mg/l. This information is based on test data from the component: XYLENE - M.

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE:
More than 99% of xylene released to the environment is volatilized to the atmosphere. Xylene is readily biodegradable; the rate of

biodegradation varies with the source of microbial culture and whether acclimation to the substrate has been accomplished by pre-exposure to xylene. Following spillage, the more volatile components of gasoline will be rapidly lost, with concurrent dissolution of these and other constituents into the water. Factors such as local environmental conditions (temperature, wind, mixing or wave action, soil type, etc), photo-oxidation, biodegradation and adsorption onto suspended sediments, can contribute to the weathering of spilled gasoline.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by US EPA under RCRA (40 CFR 261) or other State and local regulations. Measurement of certain physical properties and analysis for regulated components may be necessary to make a correct determination. If this material is classified as a hazardous waste, federal law requires disposal at a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.
DOT Shipping Name: GASOLINE
DOT Hazard Class: 3 (Flammable Liquid)
DOT Identification Number: UN1203
DOT Packing Group: II

DOT Additional Information: For domestic shipments of this material, the alternate shipping description "Liquefied petroleum gas, 2.1, UN1075" is authorized. When using this alternate description for cargo tanks, the wording "NONCORROSIVE", "NONCOR", or "NOT FOR Q and T TANKS" must follow the basic description as appropriate.

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 311/312 CATEGORIES:
1. Immediate (Acute) Health Effects: YES
2. Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects: YES
3. Fire Hazard: YES
4. Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: NO
5. Reactivity Hazard: NO

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

04A = IARC Group 1	12 = TSCA Section 8(a) PAIR	21 = TSCA Section 5(a)
04B = IARC Group 2A	13 = TSCA Section 8(d)	25 = CAA Section 112 HAPs
04C = IARC Group 2B	15 = SARA Section 313	26 = CWA Section 311
05 = NTP Carcinogen	16 = CA Proposition 65	28 = CWA Section 307
06 = OSHA Carcinogen	17 = MA RTK	30 = RCRA Waste P-List
09 = TSCA 12(b)	18 = NJ RTK	31 = RCRA Waste U-List
10 = TSCA Section 4	19 = DOT Marine Pollutant	32 = RCRA Appendix VIII
11 = TSCA Section 8(a) CAIR	20 = PA RTK	33 = MN Hazardous Substance

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.

ISOBUTANE	17, 18, 20, 25
XYLENE - M	15, 17, 18, 20, 25, 26
ISOOCTANE	17, 18, 20, 25
ISOPENTANE	17, 18, 20, 25
ETHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER	06, 16

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITIES(RQ)/SARA 302 THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITIES(TPQ):

Component	Component RQ	Component TPQ	Product RQ
ISOBUTANE	100 lbs	None	2222.222222 lbs
XYLENE - M	1000 lbs	None	5405.405405 lbs
ISOPENTANE	100 lbs	None	2857.142857 lbs

ISOOCTANE	1000 lbs	None	1639.344262 lbs

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION:
Class B, Division 2: Flammable Liquids
Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B:Toxic Material
Skin or Eye Irritation

CHEMICAL INVENTORY LISTINGS:
AUSTRALIA: All the components of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
EUROPEAN UNION: All the components of this material are in compliance with the EU Seventh Amendment Directive 92/32/EEC.
KOREA: All the components of this product are on the Existing Chemicals List (ECL) in Korea.
PHILIPPINES: All the components of this product are listed on the Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS).
UNITED STATES: All of the components of this material are on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Inventory.

EU RISK AND SAFETY PHRASES:
R12: Extremely flammable.
R20: Harmful by inhalation.
R36: Irritating to eyes.
R38: Irritating to skin.
R51: Toxic to aquatic organisms.
R65: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
S2: Keep out of the reach of children.
S9: Keep container in a well-ventilated place.
S16: Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S24: Avoid contact with skin.
S25: Avoid contact with eyes.
S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S51: Use only in well-ventilated areas.
S62: If swallowed do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S36/37: Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATINGS: Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0
HMIS RATINGS: Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0
(0-Least, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-High, 4-Extreme, PPE:- Personal Protection Equipment Index recommendation, *- Chronic Effect Indicator). These values are obtained using the guidelines or published evaluations prepared by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or the National Paint and Coating Association (for HMIS ratings).

REVISION STATEMENT: This is an original Dion & Sons, Inc. MSDS. It has been created out of a new authoring system under direction of Dion & Sons, Inc.

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV - Threshold Limit Value	TWA - Time Weighted Average
STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
ACGIH - American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists	OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health
NIOSH - National Institute of Safety & Health	NFPA - National Fire Protection Agency
WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System	IRAC - Intl. Agency for Research on Cancer
EINECS - European Inventory of existing Commercial Chemical Sales	RCRA - Resource Conservation Recovery Act
SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.	TSCA - Toxic Substance Control Act
EC50 - Effective Dose	LC50 - Lethal Concentration
LD50 - Lethal Dose	CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number
NDA - No Data Available	NA - Not Applicable
<= - Less Than or Equal To	>= - Greater Than or Equal To
CNS - Central Nervous System	

Prepared according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the ANSI MSDS Standard (Z400.1) by: Dion & Sons, Inc., 1543 w 16th Street, Long Beach, CA 90813

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.