

SECTION 1: Identification**1.1. Identification**

Product form : Substance
Substance name : Isopar™ C Fluid
CAS No : 64741-66-8
Synonyms : Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate, Isoparaffinic Hydrocarbon

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Uses : Industrial Use
Solvent

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**Atlanta Branch Office**

Whitaker Oil Company
1557 Marietta Road NW
Atlanta, GA 30318
404-355-8220 (t)
404-355-2436 (f)

Ocoee Branch Office

Whitaker Oil Company
280 Enterprise Street
Ocoee, FL 34761
407-656.0088 (t)
407-877-8335 (f)

Spartanburg Branch Office

Whitaker Chemicals LLC
405 John Dodd Road
Spartanburg, SC 29303
864-578-6968 (t)
864-578-6864 (f)

WEBSITE: www.whitakeroil.com**EMAIL:** SDS@whitakeroil.com**1.4. Emergency telephone number**

Emergency number : **CHEMTREC** (800)-424-9300

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification**2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture****GHS-US classification**

Flam. Liq. 2 H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor
Skin Irrit. 2 H315 - Causes skin irritation
STOT SE 3 H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Asp. Tox. 1 H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

2.2. Label elements**GHS-US labeling**

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



GHS02

GHS07

GHS08

Signal word (GHS-US) :

: **DANGER**

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :

: H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) :

: P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, open flames, sparks. - No smoking
P233 - Keep container tightly closed
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, lighting, ventilating equipment
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P261 - Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, spray, vapors
P264 - Wash skin thoroughly after handling
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P280 - Wear eye protection, face protection, protective clothing, protective gloves
P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P302+P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower

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P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. if you feel unwell
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish
P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

None as defined under 29 CFR 1900.1200.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Name	Product identifier	% *	GHS-US classification
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALKYLATE (Main constituent)	(CAS No) 64741-66-8	100.00	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H336 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 H401, H411
* Hazard constituent(s) Contained in Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure.			
* 2,2,4- Trimethylpentane	(CAS No) 540-84-1	<85.0	

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume. Concentration values may vary.

As per paragraph (i) of 29 CFR 1910.1200, formulation is considered a trade secret and specific chemical identity and exact percentage (concentration) of composition may have been withheld. Specific chemical identity and exact percentage composition will be provided to health professionals, employees, or designated representatives in accordance with applicable provisions of paragraph (i).

3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Call a physician immediately.
First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation..
First-aid measures after skin contact : Rinse skin with water/shower. Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse eyes with water as a precaution.
First-aid measures after ingestion : Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Irritation.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Risk of lung edema.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Use foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Straight streams of water.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Fire hazard : Evacuate area. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. Firefighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.
- Reactivity : Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Protection during firefighting : Highly flammable. Vapors are flammable and heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

- Emergency procedures : Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders..

6.1.2. For emergency responders

- Protective equipment : For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H₂S, or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

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6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do it without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn other shipping. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10 degrees C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. If the Flash Point does not exceed the Ambient Air Temperature by at least 10C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants. Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

Other information : Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

6.4. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 8 : Exposure-controls/personal protection"".

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Avoid breathing mists or vapors. Avoid contact with skin. Prevent exposure to ignition sources, for example use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Potentially toxic/irritating fumes/vapors may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Use only with adequate ventilation. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

Loading/Unloading Temperature: [Ambient]

Transport Temperature: [Ambient]

Transport Pressure: [Ambient]

Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

Hygiene measures : Separate working clothes from town clothes. Launder separately. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures : Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

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Storage conditions : Ample fire water supply should be available. A fixed sprinkler/deluge system is recommended. The container choice, for example storage vessel, may effect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Outside or detached storage preferred. Storage containers should be grounded and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.

Storage Temperature: [Ambient]

Storage Pressure: [Ambient]

Suitable Containers/Packing: Tankers; Tank Cars; Tank Trucks; Drums; Barges

Suitable Materials and Coatings (Chemical Compatibility): Inorganic Zinc Coatings; Epoxy Amine Coatings; Polyamide Epoxy; Neoprene; Epoxy Phenolic

Unsuitable Materials and Coatings: Vinyl Coatings; Natural Rubber; Butyl Rubber .

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Substance Name	Limit/ Standard	
2,2,4- Trimethylpentane	TWA – 2350 mg/m3 500 ppm	OSHA
2,2,4- Trimethylpentane	TWA- 300 ppm	ACGIH
NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALKYLATE	(vapor) RCP-TWA 1400 mg/m3 300 ppm	ExxonMobil

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls :
The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider:
Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Hand protection : Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:
Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely wear gauntlet style gloves..

Eye protection : If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended..

Skin and body protection : Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include:.

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include:
Half-face filter respirator.

Environmental exposure controls : Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid
Color : Clear ; Colorless
Odor : Mild Petroleum
Odor threshold : No data available
pH : No data available
Melting point : Not applicable
Freezing point : No data available

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Boiling point	: 208 - 219 °F
Flash point	: 18 °F
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: 3.83
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Explosion limits	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: 4.532 kPa (33.99 mmHg) at 20°C
Relative density	: No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Solubility	: Negligible
Log Pow	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: 806 °F
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity	: 0.61 cSt
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available

9.2. Other information

No additional information available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with hot surfaces. Heat. No flames, No sparks. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizers.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not classified

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LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
ATE US (vapors)	21.000 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation	: Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Carcinogenicity	: Not expected to cause cancer..
Reproductive toxicity	: Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

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Aspiration hazard : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Irritation.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Risk of lung edema.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Material -- Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	96 hour(s)	Oncorhynchus mykiss	LL50 18.4 mg/l: data for the material
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	48 hour(s)	Daphnia magna	EL50 2.4 mg/l: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	72 hour(s)	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	NOELR 6.3 mg/l: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Chronic Toxicity	21 day(s)	Daphnia magna	NOEC 0.17 mg/l: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Chronic Toxicity	21 day(s)	Daphnia magna	LOEC 0.32 mg/l: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	72 hour(s)	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	EL50 29 mg/l: data for similar materials

12.2. Persistence and degradability

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Water- Ready biodegradability – 28 days – Percent Degraded 22

12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

REGULATORY DISPOSAL INFORMATION

RCRA Information: Disposal of unused product may be subject to RCRA regulations (40 CFR 261). Disposal of the used product may also be regulated due to ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). Potential RCRA characteristics: IGNITABILITY.

Empty Container Warning Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, 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.

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SECTION 14: Transport information

Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN1268 Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. (Octanes), 3, II

UN-No.(DOT) : UN1268

Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. (Octanes)

Hazard labels (DOT) : 3 - Flammable liquid



Packing group (DOT) : II - Medium Danger

DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 202

DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 242

DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) : IB2 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized.
T7 - 4 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3)
TP1 - The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: Degree of filling = $97 / 1 + a (tr - tf)$ Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, and tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling.
TP8 - A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 1.5 bar (150 kPa) may be used when the flash point of the hazardous material transported is greater than 0 C (32 F).
TP28 - A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 2.65 bar (265 kPa) may be used provided the calculated test pressure is 2.65 bar or less based on the MAWP of the hazardous material, as defined in 178.275 of this subchapter, where the test pressure is 1.5 times the MAWP.

DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 150

DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27) : 5 L

DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75) : 60 L

DOT Vessel Stowage Location : B - (i) The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25 passengers, or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length; and (ii) "On deck only" on passenger vessels in which the number of passengers specified in paragraph (k)(2)(i) of this section is exceeded.

Other information : **Product RQ: 1176.47 LBS - 2,2,4-TRIMETHYLPENTANE**
Transport Document Name: UN1268, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (Octanes), 3, PG II, MARINE POLLUTANT, RQ (2,2,4-Trimethylpentane)

TDG

No additional information available

Transport by sea

No additional information available

Air transport

No additional information available

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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

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Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

CERCLA:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Typical Value	Component RQ	Product RQ
2,2,4 -TRIMETHYLPENTANE	540-84-1	< 85%	1000 LBS	1176.47 LBS

CWA / OPA: This product is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 110) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Discharge or spills which produce a visible sheen on either surface water, or in waterways/sewers which lead to surface water, must be reported to the National Response Center at 800-424-8802.

SARA (311/312) REPORTABLE HAZARD CATEGORIES: Fire. Immediate Health.

SARA (313) TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY: This material contains no chemicals subject to the supplier notification requirements of the SARA 313 Toxic Release Program.

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

No additional information available

EU-Regulations

No additional information available

National regulations

No additional information available

15.3. US State regulations

No additional information available

SECTION 16: Other information

November 13, 2015

Full text of H-phrases:

Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquids Category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness

NFPA Hazard ID: Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0

HMIS Hazard ID: Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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