MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION (rev. 2-06)

Trade Number: Natural Gas Condensate
CAS Number: 68919-39-1
Synonyms: Gas Drip, Distillate, Casinghead Gasoline, Pipeline Drip, Drips; Condensate; Field Condensate; Gas Well Condensate; High Pressure Inlet Liquids; Lease Condensate; Pipeline Liquids
Use/Description: Natural Product of Natural Gas Production and Processing / Highly aromatic clear to brownish liquid, with naptha-like or mercaptan like odor.

Corporate Identification Physical	Company Identification Mailing	Emergency Telephone Numbers
Piedmont Natural Gas 4720 Piedmont Row Drive Charlotte, NC 28210	Piedmont Natural Gas PO Box 33068 Charlotte, NC 28233	Safety Officer [8:00 am – 5:00 pm]: (704)731-4366 or (704)731-4376 CIC: 1(704) 525-3882 Gas Control [24 hour]: 1(704) 731-4253 or 1(800)-694-0750

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS (rev. 2-06)

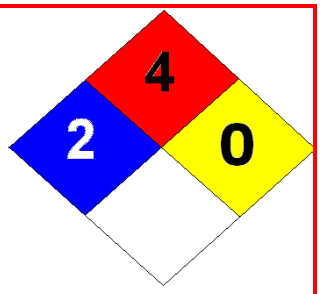
Components	CAS No.	Mole %	Exposure Limits			
Base Component:			**ACGIH TLV (ppm)**		**OSHA PEL (ppm)**	
Paraffin and Isoparaffin Hydrocarbons	Various	41.2-69.6%	None established by OSHA or ACGIH			
Olefinic Hydrocarbons	624-64-6	0.0-1.9%	None established by OSHA or ACGIH			
Naphthenes	Various	15.9-24.6	None established by OSHA or ACGIH			
Balance Component:						
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Various	14.3-39.8				
Benzene	71-43-2	0.4-2.1%	1ppm/ 5 ppm	TWA / STEL	10 ppm	TWA / STEL
Toluene	108-88-3	1.1-7.1%	200 ppm	TWA	50 ppm	TWA
Xylenes (o-,m-, & p)	1330-20-7	0.6-10.6	100 ppm	TWA	100 ppm / 150 ppm	TWA / STEL
Other Aromatics	Various	10.7-21.8	None established by OSHA or ACGIH			
Mercaptans	Variuos	<1%	10 ppm, 25 ppm	TWA / STEL	0.5 ppm, 1.3 ppm	TWA / STEL

NOTE: Because natural gas condensate is a natural product, composition can vary greatly. Distillate is a complex combination of hydrocarbons separated and/or condensed from natural gas and containing carbon numbers predominantly in the range C2-C20.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (rev. 2-06)

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
DANGER!
FLAMMABLE - EYE AND MUCOUS MEMBRANE IRRITANT - EFFECTS CENTRAL NERVOUS
SYSTEM - HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED - ASPIRATION HAZARD

High fire hazard. Keep away from heat, spark, open flame, and other ignition sources.
Contact may cause eye, skin and mucous membrane irritation. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapors or mists. Inhalation may cause irritation, anesthetic effects (dizziness, nausea, headache, intoxication), and respiratory system effects. If ingested, do **NOT** induce vomiting, as this may cause chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs).
May contain benzene which can cause blood disease, including anemia and leukemia.



4. HEALTH HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (rev. 2-06)

EYES
Contact may cause moderate irritation.

SKIN
Practically non-toxic if absorbed following acute (single) exposure. May cause skin irritation with prolonged or repeated contact. Liquid may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts if large areas of skin are exposed repeatedly.

INGESTION
The major health threat of ingestion occurs from the danger of aspiration (breathing) of liquid drops into the lungs, particularly from vomiting. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death.
Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances, including irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, and central nervous system (brain) effects similar to alcohol intoxication. In severe cases, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest, and death may occur.

INHALATION
Excessive exposure may cause irritation to the nose, throat, lungs and respiratory tract. Central nervous system (brain) effects may include headache, dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure, and death. Contains carbon dioxide, which can produce rapid breathing, fatigue, muscular incoordination, nausea, and asphyxiation depending on the concentration and duration of exposure.

CHRONIC and CARCINOGENICITY
Contains benzene, a regulated human carcinogen. Contains Benzene, Toluene, Xylene and other aromatics known to be human carcinogens. Benzene has the potential to cause anemia and other blood diseases, including leukemia, after repeated and prolonged exposure.

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling gasoline can be harmful or fatal. Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage ("Petrol Sniffers Encephalopathy"), delirium, seizures and sudden death are associated with repeated abuse of gasoline or naphtha. Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may include pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.

Benzene, a component of this product, causes blood disorders and damages the bone marrow (certain types of anemia, leukemia, and lymphoma). It is also capable of causing changes in living cells' genetic material (chromosomes). Benzene is considered to be a mutagen and a cancer-causing agent (leukemogen).

Repeated and prolonged overexposure to n-hexane has been associated with peripheral nerve tissue damage. Adverse effects include numbness, tingling, pain, and loss of muscle control in the extremities, disorientation, impaired vision and reflexes, decline in motor function and paralysis.

Prolonged or repeated overexposure to toluene, a component of this product, has been associated with reproductive effects in experimental animals and in long-term chemical abuse situations. Long-term overexposure to toluene has been associated with impaired color vision. Also, long-term overexposure to toluene in occupational environments have been associated with hearing damage.

Prolonged or repeated overexposure to xylene, a component of this product, has been associated with hearing damage in laboratory animals. Repeated overexposure may cause injury to bone marrow, blood cells, kidney, and liver.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE
Irritation from skin exposure may aggravate existing open wounds, skin disorders, and dermatitis (rash). Chronic respiratory disease, liver or kidney dysfunction, or pre-existing central nervous system disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

5. FIRST AID MEASURES (rev. 2-06)

EYES
In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 min. Hold eyelids open to ensure adequate flushing. Seek medical attention.

SKIN
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water or waterless hand cleanser. Obtain medical attention if irritation or redness develops.

INGESTION
DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give liquids. Obtain immediate medical attention. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, lean victim forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Small amounts of material which enter the mouth should be rinsed out until the taste is dissipated. Seek medical attention immediately. Monitor for breathing difficulty.

INHALATION
Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, ensure an open airway and provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.

6. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES (rev. 2-06)

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:
FLASH POINT: < 40 ^{o}F to 125 ^{o}F
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: AP 480 ^{o}F (250 ^{o}C)
OSHA/NFPA FLAMMABILITY CLASS: 1A (flammable liquid)
LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%): 1%
UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (%): 7.6 to 15% depending on components

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS
Vapors may be ignited rapidly when exposed to heat, spark, open flame or other source of ignition. Flowing product may be ignited by self-generated static electricity. When mixed with air and exposed to an ignition source, flammable vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Being heavier than air, vapors may travel long distances to an ignition source and flash back. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SMALL FIRES: Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO2, water spray, fire fighting foam, or Halon.
LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or fire fighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS
Small fires in the incipient (beginning) stage may typically be extinguished using handheld portable fire extinguishers and other fire fighting equipment.
Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA- approved pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece and full protective clothing.
Isolate area around container involved in fire. Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied fire fighting foam.
See Section 16 for the NFPA 704 Hazard Rating.

7. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (rev. 2-06)

Protect the environment from releases of this material. Prevent discharges to surface waters and groundwater. Maintain handling, transfer and storage equipment in proper working order. Misuse of empty containers can be dangerous. Empty containers may contain material residues which can ignite with explosive force. Cutting or welding of empty containers can cause fire, explosion, or release of toxic fumes from residues. Do not pressurize or expose empty containers to open flame, sparks, or heat. Keep container closed and drum bungs in place. All label warnings and precautions must be observed. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling, or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this material.

SMALL SPILL:
In case of a small spill, use bleach to neutralize the odorant. Take up with sand or other oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container for reclamation or disposal. Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 9).

LARGE SPILL:
ACTIVATE FACILITY SPILL CONTINGENCY or EMERGENCY PLAN.
Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources. Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to confirm spill areas. Product may release substantial amounts of flammable vapors and gases (e.g., methane, ethane, and propane), at or below ambient temperature depending on source and process conditions and pressure. Carefully contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so. Protect bodies of water by diking, absorbents, or absorbent boom, if possible. Do not flush down sewer or drainage systems. The use of fire fighting foam may be useful in certain situations to reduce vapors. The proper use of water spray may effectively disperse product vapors or the liquid itself, preventing contact with ignition sources or areas/equipment that require protection - do not discharge solid water stream patterns into the liquid resulting in splashing.

Take up with sand or other oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container for reclamation or disposal. Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 9).

8. HANDLING AND STORAGE (rev. 2-06)

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. Handle as a flammable liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame! Electrical equipment should be approved for classified area. Bond and ground containers during product transfer to reduce the possibility of static-initiated fire or explosion.

DO NOT siphon by mouth. DO NOT use as a lighter fluid, solvent or cleaning fluid. Prior to handling or refueling, stop all engines and auxillary equipment. Turn off all electronic equipment including cellular telephones. DO NOT leave nozzle unattended during filling or refueling a vehicle. DO NOT re-enter vehicle while refueling. Keep nozzle spout in contact with the container during the entire filling operations.

A static electrical charge can accumulate when this material is flowing through pipes, nozzles or filters and when it is agitated. A static spark discharge can ignite accumulated vapors particularly during dry weather conditions. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process. Do not fill any portable container in or on a vehicle. Special precautions, such as reduced loading rates and increased monitoring, must be observed during "switch loading" operations (i.e., loading this material in tanks or shipping compartments that previously contained middle distillates or similar products).

A spill or leak can cause an immediate fire hazard. Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Do not contact with oxidizable materials. Do not breathe vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation and personal protection. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food and tobacco products. Do not take internally.

When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons away from the area. Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Drain and purge equipment, as necessary, to remove material residues. Follow proper entry procedures, including compliance with 29 CFR 1910.146 prior to entering confined spaces such as tanks or pits. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Provide ventilation to maintain exposure potential below applicable exposure limits. Use appropriate respiratory protection when concentrations exceed any established occupational exposure level (See Section 8). Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Storage Store and transport in accordance with all applicable laws. Keep containers tightly closed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. This storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". Avoid storage near incompatible materials. The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks". Clearly label all containers. Do not allow containers to be kept in enclosed vehicles. Keep away from all ignition sources. Ground all equipment containing this material. Containers must be able to withstand pressures that are created from changes in product temperature. Product samples and other small containers of this flammable liquid should be stored in a separate safety cabinet or room. All electrical equipment in areas where this material is stored or handled should be installed and operated in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and the National Electrical Code.

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose such containers to sources of ignition.

Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM):

Industry experience indicates that natural gas contains small amounts of radon, a naturally-occurring radioactive gas. The solid decay products of radon, called radon daughters, can accumulate inside production and process equipment handling natural gas liquids. Scales, deposits, and sludges from this equipment may have a significant accumulation of this NORM.
Gamma radiation may be detected above background external to equipment contaminated with this type of NORM. Such equipment should be assessed for external gamma radiation; access around the equipment may need to be restricted in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.96 during operation.

Regardless of external gamma radiation levels, this equipment should also be assumed to be internally contaminated with long half-life decay products that emit alpha radiation, which is a radiation hazard if inhaled or ingested. Unless measurements indicate otherwise, steps should be taken to minimize skin and inhalation exposure to NORM dusts/mists by wearing personal protective clothing [such as disposable Tyvek ® (DuPont)], utilizing respiratory protection (minimum of HEPA filter), and practicing good personal hygiene. Please refer to API Bulletin E2, "Bulletin on Management of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials in Oil and Gas Production," April 1, 1992, for additional information on managing NORM.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Emergency eye wash capability should be available in near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use as a cleaning solvent on the skin. Do not use solvents or harsh abrasive skin cleaners for washing this product from exposed skin areas. Waterless hand cleaners are effective. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Use care when laundering to prevent the formation of flammable vapors which could ignite via washer or dryer. Consider the need to discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves.

9. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION (rev. 2-06)

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use adequate ventilation to keep vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces. Provide ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or mists below the applicable workplace exposure limits indicated below. All electrical equipment should comply with the National Electric Code. An emergency eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work-station.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION

Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Chemical goggles should be worn during transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying of this material. A suitable emergency eye wash water and safety shower should be located near the work station.

HAND PROTECTION

Avoid skin contact. Use gloves (e.g., disposable PVC, neoprene, nitrile, vinyl, or PVC/NBR). Wash hands with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities or leaving work. DO NOT use this material as a skin cleaner.

BODY PROTECTION

Avoid skin contact. Wear long-sleeved fire-retardant garments (e.g., Nomex®) while working with flammable and combustible liquids. Additional chemical-resistant protective gear may be required if splashing or spraying conditions exist. This may include an apron, boots and additional facial protection. If product comes in contact with clothing, immediately remove soaked clothing and shower. Promptly remove and discard contaminated leather goods.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

A NIOSH -approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2-1992, NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic, and the manufacturer for additional guidance on respiratory protection selection.
Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, in oxygen-deficient atmospheres, or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

10. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (rev. 2-06)

APPEARANCE

A colorless to straw-yellow, water-like liquid.

ODOR
Characteristic petroleum odor.

BASIC PHYSICAL PROPERTIES (does not include carbon dioxide CO_2)
BOILING RANGE: 85 to 760 ^oF (39 to 404 ^oC)
VAPOR PRESSURE: ~110 psia @ 100 ^oF
VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): 1.4 to 7.5 psia depending on components
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H_2O = 1): AP 0.62 - 0.76
PERCENT VOLATILES: essentially 100 %
EVAPORATION RATE: high
SOLUBILITY (H_2O): negligible
Because natural gas condensate is a natural product, composition can vary greatly. For this reason, the numbers above are listed in ranges.

11. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY (rev. 2-06)

STABILITY: Stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Keep away from strong oxidizing conditions and agents. Keep away from heat, flame and other potential ignition sources. Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS
Keep away from strong oxidizers such as strong acids, alkalies and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, other halogens, hydrogen peroxide and oxygen.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (rev. 2-06)

Natural Gas Distillate is potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems. Distillate exhibits a range of lethal toxicity (LC_{100}) from 40 PPM to 100 PPM in ambient stream water with Rainbow Trout (*Salmo irideus*). A 24-hour TLm (Median Toxic Limit) was calculated to be 90 PPM with juvenile American Shad (*Squalius cephalus*). In Bluegill Sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*), Grey Mullet (*Chelon labrosus*) and Gulf Menhaden (*Brevoortia patronus*), distillate exhibited a 96-hour LC_{50} of 8 PPM, 2 PPM, and 2 PPM, respectively.

Avoid spilling distillate. Spilled distillate can result in environmental damage. Spilled distillate can penetrate soil and contaminate ground water. Distillate may persist for prolonged time periods, particularly where oxygen levels are reduced. The hydrocarbon components of distillate are slightly soluble in water. Distillate hydrocarbon components do not readily dissolve in water but can be adsorbed to soils. Distillate contains components that are potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems. It will normally float on water. The components of distillate will evaporate rapidly. Evaporated hydrocarbon components may contribute to atmospheric smog.

Mercaptans may be more soluble than other gasoline components. In addition, mercaptans do not adsorb to soils, sediments or suspended particulate matter as readily as other gasoline components. Mercaptans do not degrade as readily as other distillate components once in ground water or subsoil. Mercaptans are not expected to bioconcentrate in the aquatic environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (rev. 2-06)

Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition.

Maximize material recovery for reuse or recycling. Recovered non-usable material may be regulated by US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitibility (D001) and/or its toxic (D018) characteristics. Conditions of use may cause this material to become a "hazardous waste", as defined by federal or state regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a RCRA "hazardous waste" at the time of disposal.

Transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR 260 through 40 CFR 271). State and/or local regulations may be more restrictive. Contact your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specfic disposal issues. Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (rev. 2-06)

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. *or* petroleum products, n.o.s. (condensate)
Alternative classification: Hydrocarbons, Liquid n.o.s. (condensate)
HAZARD CLASS: 3 3
DOT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN 1268 UN 3295
DOT SHIPPING LABEL: Flammable Liquid
Dependent on the product's properties, the shipper may also elect to classify as Gasoline UN1203 or Petroleum Crude Oil UN1267 - reference 49 CFR 172.101 for further description (e.g., packing group determination).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (rev. 2-06)

U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, and LOCAL REGULATORY INFORMATION
Any spill or uncontrolled release of this product, including any substantial threat of release, may be subject to federal, state and/or local reporting requirements. This product and/or its constituents may also be subject to other regulations at the state and/or local level. Consult those regulations applicable to your facility/operation.

CLEAN WATER ACT (OIL SPILLS)
Any spill or release of this product to "navigable waters" (essentially any surface water, including certain wetlands) or adjoining shorelines sufficient to cause a visible sheen or deposit of a sludge or emulsion must be reported immediately to the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802) or, if not practical, the U.S. Coast Guard with follow-up to the National Response Center, as required by U.S. Federal Law. Also contact appropriate state and local regulatory agencies as required.

CERCLA SECTION 103 and SARA SECTION 304 (RELEASE TO THE ENVIRONMENT)
The CERCLA definition of hazardous substances contains a "petroleum exclusion" clause which exempts crude oil, refined, and unrefined petroleum products and any indigenous components of such. However, other federal reporting requirements (e.g., SARA Section 304 as well as the Clean Water Act if the spill occurs on navigable waters) may still apply.

SARA SECTION 311/312 - HAZARD CLASSES

ACUTE HEALTH	CHRONIC HEALTH	FIRE	SUDDEN RELEASE OF PRESSURE	REACTIVE
Yes	Yes	Yes	--	--

This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372:

INGREDIENT NAME	CONCENTRATION PERCENT BY WEIGHT
Benzene (CAS NUMBER: 71-43-2)	< 0.1 to 2

16. OTHER INFORMATION (rev. 2-06)

NFPA® HAZARD RATING
HEALTH: 2 Medium
FIRE: 4 High
REACTIVITY: 0 Negligible

HMIS® HAZARD RATING
HEALTH: 2 Medium
FIRE: 4 Severe
REACTIVITY: 0 Minimal
* CHRONIC

SUPERSEDES MSDS DATED: None
ABBREVIATIONS:
AP = Approximately
< = Less than
> = Greater than
N/A = Not Applicable
N/D = Not Determined
ppm = parts per million

ACRONYMS:

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association
ANSI	American National Standards Institute (212) 642-4900
API	American Petroleum Institute (202) 682-8000
CERCLA	Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOT U.S.	Department of Transportation [General Info: (800)467-4922]
EPA U.S.	Environmental Protection Agency
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Information System
IARC	International Agency For Research On Cancer
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association (617) 770-3000
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NOIC	Notice of Intended Change (proposed change to ACGIH TLV)
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OSHA	U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REL	Recommended Exposure Limit (NIOSH)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit (generally 15 minutes)
TLV	Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH)
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA	Time Weighted Average (8 hr.)
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (AIHA)

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