SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

GHS Product identifier: AROMATIC CONCENTRATE GRADE 3

Other means of identification

Common name(s), synonym(s): 90% AC1 and 10% Octylenes Mixture; AC3
SDS number: NOVA-0149

Recommended use and restriction on use

Recommended use: Feedstock for petrochemical manufacturing.
Restrictions on use: All uses other than the identified.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor Information

Manufacturer
Company Name: NOVA Chemicals
Address: P.O. Box 2518, Station M
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 5C6
Telephone: Product Information: 1-412-490-4063
SDS Information Email: msdsemail@novachem.com

Emergency telephone number:
1-800-561-6682, 1-403-314-8767 (NOVA Chemicals) (24 hours)
1-613-996-6666 (Canutec-Canada) (24 hours)

2. Hazard(s) identification

Hazard Classification

Physical Hazards
- Flammable liquids Category 1
- Static-accumulating flammable liquid Category 1

Health Hazards
- Acute toxicity (Oral) Category 4
- Acute toxicity (Inhalation - vapour) Category 4
- Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
- Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A
- Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1B
- Carcinogenicity Category 1A
- Toxic to reproduction Category 2
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2
- Aspiration Hazard Category 1

Environmental Hazards
- Acute hazards to the aquatic environment Category 1
- Chronic hazards to the aquatic environment Category 1
Label Elements

Hazard Symbol:

[Images of hazard symbols]

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statement:
Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment.
Sparks may ignite liquid and vapour.
May cause flash fire or explosion.
Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause genetic defects.
May cause cancer.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
May cause respiratory irritation.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
(Blood)
(Auditory system)
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
(Central nervous system)
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:
Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting] equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response:
IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/doctor. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Rinse skin with water [or shower]. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. In case of fire: Use dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide (CO2), water spray or fog to extinguish. Collect spillage.

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

Other hazards which do not result in GHS classification: None.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Identity</th>
<th>Common name and synonyms</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
<th>Content in percent (%)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>Benzol</td>
<td>71-43-2</td>
<td>27 - 47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-</td>
<td>Dicyclopentadiene, DCPD</td>
<td>77-73-6</td>
<td>9 - 18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>Methylbenzene</td>
<td>108-88-3</td>
<td>2.7 - 7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Cyclopentadiene</td>
<td>Cyclopentadiene</td>
<td>542-92-7</td>
<td>0.9 - 7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Octene</td>
<td>Octylene</td>
<td>111-66-0</td>
<td>0.65 - 5.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene, ethenyl-</td>
<td>Styrene</td>
<td>100-42-5</td>
<td>0.9 - 5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Pentadiene</td>
<td>Piperylene</td>
<td>504-60-9</td>
<td>1.8 - 4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Butadiene, 2-methyl-</td>
<td>Isoprene</td>
<td>78-79-5</td>
<td>0.09 - 3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Pentene</td>
<td>Pent-1-ene</td>
<td>109-67-1</td>
<td>1.30 - 2.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclopentene</td>
<td>1-Cyclopentene</td>
<td>142-29-0</td>
<td>1.50 - 2.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Octene</td>
<td>Octene-2</td>
<td>111-67-1</td>
<td>0.30 - 1.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene, dimethyl-</td>
<td>Xylene (mixed isomers)</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>0.41 - 1.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Methyl-2-heptene</td>
<td>2-heptene, 3-methyl</td>
<td>3404-75-9</td>
<td>0 - 1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene, ethyl-</td>
<td>Ethylbenzene, Phenylethane</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>0.27 - 0.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>91-20-3</td>
<td>0.02 - 0.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Undecane</td>
<td>Undecane</td>
<td>1120-21-4</td>
<td>0.009 - 0.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Butadiene</td>
<td>Vinylethylene</td>
<td>106-99-0</td>
<td>0 - 0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octane</td>
<td>n-Octane</td>
<td>111-65-9</td>
<td>0 - 0.13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All concentrations are percent by weight.

Additional Information: This product is a mixture of CAS # 68921-67-5 - Hydrocarbons, ethylene-manuf.-by-product distn. residues and CAS # 25377-83-7 - Octene (Mixed Isomers). This product is considered hazardous by the Hazardous Products Regulations, 2015.

4. First-aid measures

Ingestion: IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTRE/doctor.

Inhalation: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell.

Skin Contact: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Eye contact: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed
Symptoms:
- Eye irritation. Skin irritation. Respiratory irritation. Vomiting, nausea, abdominal pain and central nervous system effects including headache.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Treatment: For more detailed medical emergency support information, call 1-800-561-6682 or 1-403-314-8767 (24 hours, NOVA Chemicals Emergency Response). Ensure thorough eye and skin decontamination. Treat unconsciousness, nausea, hypotension, seizures and cardiac arrhythmias in the conventional manner. Aspiration of this product during induced emesis can result in lung injury. If evacuation of stomach contents is considered necessary, use the method least likely to cause aspiration, such as gastric lavage after protecting the airway. Observe hospitalized patients for delayed chemical pneumonia, acute tubular necrosis, encephalopathy and dysrhythmias. Monitor for urinary phenol within 72 hours of acute exposure.

5. Fire-fighting measures
General Fire Hazards: Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Closed containers may rupture violently when heated. Material will float and can be re-ignited on surface of water. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in fire, ISOLATE for 800 metres (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 metres (1/2 mile) in all directions. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Keep containers away from source of heat or fire. This product may be a static accumulator which can form an ignitable vapour-air mixture in a storage tank.

Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide (CO2), water spray or fog to extinguish. Use water to cool fire-exposed containers and to protect personnel.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use straight/direct streams as this may actually spread flames.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Upon combustion, this product emits carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, low molecular weight hydrocarbons.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters
Special fire fighting procedures: Keep upwind. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw in case of fire and container venting or heat discoloration of a container. Avoid inhaling any smoke and combustion materials. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Reference 2016 Emergency Response Guidebook, Guide No. 128 for additional details and instructions.
Special protective equipment for firefighters: Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA.

### 6. Accidental release measures

| Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: | Isolate area. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Alert stand-by emergency and fire fighting personnel. Monitor surrounding area for buildup of flammable concentrations in air. |
| Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: | Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 metres (164 feet) in all directions. Keep upwind. Keep out of low areas. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain discharge by booming on water or digging on ground. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. Small Spills: Remove liquid material with non-sparking approved pumps, skimmers or vacuum equipment. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal. Use non-sparking tools. Large Spills: Consider downwind evacuation for 300 metres (1000 feet). Spills on water will vaporize rapidly, making containment or recovery difficult. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. Remove pooled liquid material with approved, non-sparking pumps, skimmers or vacuum equipment. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Soil remediation may be required. |

### 7. Handling and storage

| Precautions for safe handling: | Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting] equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. For additional information on equipment bonding and grounding, refer to the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 77, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity". For additional information on storing and handling flammable liquids, refer to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 30, "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code". Take special precautions when cold cutting or breaking into lines, or when cleaning and disposing of empty containers. Parts and equipment should be steam cleaned prior to maintenance procedures. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from incompatible materials such as oxidizing agents and acids. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. In case of inadequate ventilation, use respiratory protection. |
| Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: | Storage area should be clearly identified, well-illuminated and clear of obstruction. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Only allow access to authorized persons. Store and handle in properly designed pressure vessels and equipment. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame, or any other ignition source. Use |
non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment, and intrinsically safe electrical systems. Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers) and flammable gas detectors. Keep absorbents for leaks and spills readily available. Inspect vents during winter conditions for vapour ice buildup. Storage tanks should be above ground and diked to hold entire contents. Store away from incompatible materials. Store according to applicable regulations and standards for flammable materials.

### 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

#### Control Parameters

**Occupational Exposure Limits**

1,3-Butadiene, 2-methyl-: While no peer-reviewed workplace exposure limit has been established for isoprene, based on the current literature, adoption of an internal Isoprene 8 hr. TWA exposure limit of 10 ppm or 28 mg/m3 is recommended.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Identity</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>Exposure Limit Values</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.5 ppm</td>
<td>1.6 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>2.5 ppm</td>
<td>8 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>2.5 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.5 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>2.5 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.5 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
<td>15.5 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>1 ppm</td>
<td>3 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.5 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>2.5 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>REL</td>
<td>0.1 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>1 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
<td>27 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
<td>27 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>1 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.5 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-</td>
<td>REL</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
<td>30 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td>Exposure Period</td>
<td>Limit</td>
<td>Country/Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toluene</strong></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>50 ppm 188 mg/m³</td>
<td>Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health &amp; Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (06 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toluene</strong></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
<td>Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (05 2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toluene</strong></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
<td>Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (2015 ACGIH TLV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toluene</strong></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>50 ppm 188 mg/m³</td>
<td>Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (09 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toluene</strong></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
<td>Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health &amp; Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (06 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toluene</strong></td>
<td>REL</td>
<td>100 ppm 375 mg/m³</td>
<td>US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toluene</strong></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm 560 mg/m³</td>
<td>US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toluene</strong></td>
<td>IDLH</td>
<td>500 ppm</td>
<td>US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Cyclopentadiene</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>75 ppm 203 mg/m³</td>
<td>Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health &amp; Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (06 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Cyclopentadiene</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>75 ppm</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Cyclopentadiene</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>75 ppm 203 mg/m³</td>
<td>Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (09 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Cyclopentadiene</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>0.5 ppm</td>
<td>US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Cyclopentadiene</td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>1 ppm</td>
<td>US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Cyclopentadiene</td>
<td>REL</td>
<td>75 ppm 200 mg/m³</td>
<td>US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benzene, ethenyl-</strong></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>40 ppm 170 mg/m³</td>
<td>Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health &amp; Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (06 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benzene, ethenyl-</strong></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 ppm 85 mg/m³</td>
<td>Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health &amp; Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (06 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benzene, ethenyl-</strong></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (05 2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benzene, ethenyl-</strong></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>75 ppm</td>
<td>Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (05 2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benzene, ethenyl-</strong></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (08 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benzene, ethenyl-</strong></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>35 ppm</td>
<td>Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (08 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benzene, ethenyl-</strong></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>50 ppm 213 mg/m³</td>
<td>Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (09 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benzene, ethenyl-</strong></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>100 ppm 426 mg/m³</td>
<td>Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (09 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benzene, ethenyl-</strong></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>40 ppm</td>
<td>US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benzene, ethenyl-</strong></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
<td>US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benzene, ethenyl-</strong></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>100 ppm 425 mg/m³</td>
<td>US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benzene, ethenyl-</strong></td>
<td>REL</td>
<td>50 ppm 215 mg/m³</td>
<td>US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benzene, ethenyl-</strong></td>
<td>IDLH</td>
<td>700 ppm</td>
<td>US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benzene, dimethyl-</strong></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm 651 mg/m³</td>
<td>Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health &amp; Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (06 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benzene, dimethyl-</strong></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm 434 mg/m³</td>
<td>Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health &amp; Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (06 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>Concentration (ppm/mg/m³)</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene, dimethyl-</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (05 2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
<td>Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended) (05 2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
<td>Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) (2015 ACGIH TLV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>150 ppm</td>
<td>Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment) (09 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REL</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
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<td>US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2016)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>900 ppm</td>
<td>US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2016)</td>
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<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health &amp; Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2) (06 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>125 ppm</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Biological Limit Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Identity</th>
<th>Exposure Limit Values</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzene (t,t-Muconic acid: Sampling time: End of shift.)</td>
<td>500 µg/g (Creatinine in urine)</td>
<td>ACGIH BEI (03 2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene (S: Phenylmercapturic acid: Sampling time: End of shift.)</td>
<td>25 µg/g (Creatinine in urine)</td>
<td>ACGIH BEI (03 2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene (toluene: Sampling time: End of shift.)</td>
<td>0.03 mg/l (Urine)</td>
<td>ACGIH BEI (03 2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene (toluene: Sampling time: Prior to last shift of work week.)</td>
<td>0.02 mg/l (Blood)</td>
<td>ACGIH BEI (03 2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene (o-Cresol, with hydrolysis: Sampling time: End of shift.)</td>
<td>0.3 mg/g (Creatinine in urine)</td>
<td>ACGIH BEI (03 2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene, ethenyl- (Mandelic acid plus phenylglyoxylic acid: Sampling time: End of shift.)</td>
<td>400 mg/g (Creatinine in urine)</td>
<td>ACGIH BEI (03 2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene, ethenyl- (styrene: Sampling time: End of shift.)</td>
<td>40 µg/l (Urine)</td>
<td>ACGIH BEI (03 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene, dimethyl- (Methylhippuric acids: Sampling time: End of shift.)</td>
<td>1.5 g/g (Creatinine in urine)</td>
<td>ACGIH BEI (03 2014)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Benzene, ethyl- (Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid:
Sampling time: End of shift.)

| 0.15 g/g (Creatinine in urine) | ACGIH BEI (03 2014) |

### 1,3-Butadiene (1,2-Dihydroxy-4-(N-acetylcysteinyl)-butane:
Sampling time: End of shift.)

| 2.5 mg/l (Urine) | ACGIH BEI (03 2014) |

### 1,3-Butadiene (Mixture of N-1- and N-2-(hydroxybutenyl)valine hemoglobin (Hb) adducts:
Sampling time: Not critical.)

| 2.5 pmol/g (Blood) | ACGIH BEI (03 2018) |

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### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Engineering methods to reduce hazardous exposure are preferred controls. Methods include mechanical ventilation (dilution and local exhaust) process or personal enclosure, remote and automated operation, control of process conditions, leak detection and repair systems, and other process modifications. Ensure all exhaust ventilation systems are discharged to outdoors, away from air intakes and ignition sources. Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed by exhaust systems. Administrative (procedure) controls and use of personal protective equipment may also be required.

### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

#### General information:

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should not be considered a long-term solution to exposure control. Employer programs to properly select, fit, maintain and train employees to use equipment must accompany PPE. Consult a competent industrial hygiene resource, the PPE manufacturer's recommendation, and/or applicable regulations to determine hazard potential and ensure adequate protection.

#### Eye/face protection:

Safety glasses. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashing is possible or to prevent eye irritation from vapours.

#### Skin Protection

- **Hand Protection:** Chemical resistant gloves.
- **Other:** Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of skin contact. Wear work clothes with long sleeves and pants. If splashing or contact with liquid material is possible, consider the need for an impervious overcoat. Fire resistant (i.e., Nomex) or natural fibre clothing (i.e., cotton or wool) is recommended. Synthetic clothing can generate static electricity and is not recommended where a flammable vapour release may occur. Wear chemical-resistant safety footwear with good traction to prevent slipping. Static Dissipative (SD) rated footwear is also recommended.

#### Respiratory Protection:

Appropriate NIOSH approved air-purifying respirator that meets the requirements of CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.4, or self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Air supplied breathing apparatus must be used when oxygen concentrations are low or if airborne concentrations exceed the limits of the air-purifying respirators.

#### Hygiene measures:

Use effective control measures and PPE to maintain worker exposure to concentrations that are below these limits. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are in close proximity to work locations.

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### 9. Physical and chemical properties

#### Appearance

- **Physical state:** liquid
- **Form:** liquid
- **Colour:** Pale yellow
Odour: Pungent
Odour threshold: 0.011 ppm (DCPD) 0.0045 ppm (H2S)

pH: not applicable

Melting point/freezing point: -38 - -25 °C (-36 - -13 °F) (Aromatic Concentrate Grade 1)

Initial boiling point and boiling range: 20 - 336 °C (68 - 637 °F) (by simulated distillation)

Flash Point: < -30 °C (-22 °F) (estimated) (Aromatic Concentrate Grade 1)

Evaporation rate: No data available.

Flammability (solid, gas): not applicable

Upper/lower limit on flammability or explosive limits

Flammability limit - upper (%): 7.8 % (V) (Benzene)
6.8 % (V) (1-Octene)

Flammability limit - lower (%): 1.2 % (V) (Benzene)
0.7 % (V) (1-Octene)

Vapour pressure: 14 kPa (20 °C (68 °F)) 0.95 atm (77 °C (171 °F))
27 kPa (37.8 °C (100.0 °F)) (estimated) (Aromatic Concentrate Grade 3)

Vapour density: 2.8 (Air=1) (Benzene)

Density: 840 - 860 kg/m3

Relative density: 0.84 - 0.86 (15 °C (59 °F)) (Water=1)

Solubility(ies)

Solubility in water: 0.0018 g/ml Slightly soluble (Benzene)

Solubility (other): No data available.

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): 2.13 (Benzene) (Log Pow)

Auto-ignition temperature: 400 - 500 °C (752 - 932 °F) (AC1) 221 °C (430 °F) (1-Octene)

Decomposition temperature: No data available.

Viscosity: 0.47 - 0.58 mm2/s (40 °C (104 °F)), (Aromatic Concentrate Grade 3) (estimated)

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Reactive with oxidizing agents, acids and halogens. May attack and degrade some types of plastics, rubbers and coatings. Some minor components of product may react at elevated temperatures and pressures, causing hydrocarbon deposits. Hydrogen sulphide and other sulphur compounds may be corrosive.

Chemical Stability: Material is stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: No data available.

Conditions to Avoid: Exposure to open flame or excessive heat can cause fire or explosion. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame.

Incompatible Materials: Oxidizing agents, acids and halogens.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Upon decomposition, this product emits carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, low molecular weight hydrocarbons.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Ingestion of this product may result in vomiting, nausea, abdominal pain and central nervous system effects. Ingestion may also cause blood disorders.
**Inhalation:** Harmful if inhaled. Excessive inhalation of this product may result in heartbeat irregularities and central nervous system effects including headache. Excessive inhalation of this material may also cause damage to blood systems and possibly cancer (leukemia).

**Skin Contact:** Causes skin irritation.

**Eye contact:** Causes serious eye irritation.

**Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics**

**Ingestion:** Vomiting, nausea, abdominal pain and central nervous system effects including headache.

**Inhalation:** Respiratory irritation. Heartbeat irregularities and central nervous system effects including headache.

**Skin Contact:** Skin irritation.

**Eye contact:** Eye irritation.

**Information on toxicological effects**

**Acute toxicity (list all possible routes of exposure)**

**Oral**

**Product:** ATEmix: 779.81 mg/kg

**Dermal**

**Product:** Not classified for acute toxicity based on available data.

**Inhalation**

**Product:** ATEmix: 13.85 mg/l Vapour

**Repeated dose toxicity**

**Product:** No data available.

**Specified substance(s):**

- Benzene
  - LOAEL (Rat, Oral): 25 mg/kg (Target Organ(s): Blood)
  - LOAEL (Rat, Inhalation - vapour): 0.958 mg/l (Target Organ(s): Blood)
  - LOAEL (Human, Inhalation - vapour): 0.0018 mg/l (Target Organ(s): Blood)

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation**

**Product:** Causes skin irritation.

**Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation**

**Product:** Causes serious eye irritation.

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitization**

**Product:** No data available.

**Specified substance(s):**

- 4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-
  - Skin sensitization, Draize (Guinea Pig): Not a skin sensitizer.

**Carcinogenicity**

**Product:** May cause cancer.
IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans:
- Benzene, ethenyl-1,3-Butadiene, 2-methyl-: Overall evaluation: 2B. Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
- Benzene, ethyl-: Overall evaluation: 2B. Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
- Naphthalene: Overall evaluation: 2B. Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
- 1,3-Butadiene: Overall evaluation: 1. Carcinogenic to humans.

US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens:
- Benzene: Known To Be Human Carcinogen.
- Benzene, ethenyl-1,3-Butadiene, 2-methyl-: Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.
- Naphthalene: Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.
- 1,3-Butadiene: Known To Be Human Carcinogen.

ACGIH Carcinogen List:
- 1,3-Butadiene: Group A2: Suspected human carcinogen.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

- In vitro Product: May cause genetic defects.
- In vivo Product: May cause genetic defects.

Reproductive toxicity Product: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Product: May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Product:
- Blood, Auditory system: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Central nervous system: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard Product: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Other effects: Xylene is a developmental toxicant in Canada.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity:

Acute hazards to the aquatic environment:

- Fish Product: LC 50 (Onchorhynchus mykiss, 96 h): 1.0 mg/l, semi-static
  Very toxic to aquatic life.

- Aquatic Invertebrates Product: LC 50 (Daphnia magna, 48 h): 1.2 mg/l, static

- Toxicity to aquatic plants Product: EC 50 (Algae (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata), 96 h): 1.8 mg/l
Chronic hazards to the aquatic environment:

Fish
Product: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Aquatic Invertebrates
Product: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Toxicity to aquatic plants
Product: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and Degradability

Biodegradation
Product: Atmospheric oxidation constitutes a significant route of degradation. Product is likely to biodegrade significantly.

BOD/COD Ratio
Product: No data available.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF)
Product: No data available.

Specified substance(s):
4,7-Methano-1H-indene,
3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-
Carp, Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 58.9 - 384

Partition Coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow)
Product: 2.13 (Benzene) (Log Pow)

Mobility in Soil:
Components have slight water solubility. Calculation of atmospheric half-lives of constituent chemicals has identified a half-life of 0.9 to 65.8 hours as result of indirect hydrolysis by hydroxyl radical attack.

Other Adverse Effects:
No data available.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions: Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal. Waste generator is advised to carefully consider hazardous properties and control measures needed for other materials that may be found in the waste.

Contaminated Packaging: Check local, federal and provincial environmental regulations prior to disposal.

14. Transport information

TDG
UN Number: UN 3295
UN Proper Shipping Name: HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Class 3
Packing Group I
Label(s) 3
Subsidiary risk label –
15. Regulatory information

Canada Federal Regulations

List of Toxic Substances (CEPA, Schedule 1)

Chemical Identity
Benzene
1,3-Butadiene, 2-methyl-
Naphthalene
1,3-Butadiene

Export Control List (CEPA 1999, Schedule 3)
Not regulated

National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)
Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) (Parts 1-4)

NPRI
Benzene
4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-
Toluene
Benzene, ethenyl-
1,3-Butadiene, 2-methyl-
Benzene, dimethyl-

Canada. National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) Substances, Part 5, VOCs with Additional Reporting Requirements

NPRI PT5
Benzene
Toluene
Benzene, ethenyl-
1-Pentene
Benzene, dimethyl-
2-Hexene
Pentane, 2-methyl-
1,3-Butadiene
2-Pentene
Pentane, 3-methyl-
Octane

Greenhouse Gases
Not regulated

Precursor Control Regulations

Chemical Identity
Toluene

Canada. Substances Subject to Significant New Activity (SNAc) Reporting Requirements
Not regulated

Inventory status
Canada DSL Inventory List: On or in compliance with the inventory
US TSCA Inventory: On or in compliance with the inventory

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue Date: 07/29/2019
Revision Information:
07/29/2019: SDS Update – composition edits
05/06/2019: SDS Update – composition edits, OEL updates, section 15 updates
03/12/2019: SDS Update – Section 9 edits
12/21/2018: New SDS

Version #:
0.3

Abbreviations and acronyms:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; BOD = Biochemical Oxygen Demand; CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service; CEPA = Canadian Environmental Protection Act; COD = Chemical Oxygen Demand; DSL = Domestic Substances List; EC50 = Effective Concentration 50%; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; IDLH = Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health; Kow = Octanol/water partition coefficient; LC50 = Lethal Concentration 50%; LD50 = Lethal Dose 50%; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NDSL = Non-Domestic Substances List; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PNOC = Particulates Not Otherwise Classified; PPE = Personal Protective Equipment; REL = Recommended Exposure Limit; SCBA = Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; SDS = Safety Data Sheet; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit; TDG = Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act; TWA = Time Weighted Average

Further Information:

For additional information on equipment bonding and grounding, refer to the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 77, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity".

For additional information on storing and handling flammable liquids, refer to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 30, "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code".

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