

Material Safety Data Sheet

MSDA Date 3/13/02

Reagent S

Emergency Telephone #

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

1-703-527-3887
International

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Section 1 - Product Identification

Part# 01-Reagent-S-Gl or Lt
Product Name: Reagent S
CAS 64742-47-8
Chemical Name: Petroleum Solvent
Chemical Family: Not available
Product Description: Colorless transparent liquid with mild paraffinic odor containing predominantly C10+ aliphatic isomers (3% aromatic isomers).

Section 2 - Hazardous Ingredients

This product is hazardous as defined in 29 CFR1910.1200 OSHA HAZARD - Combustible
For additional information see Section 3.

Section 3 - Physical/Chemical Data

Specific Gravity: 0.80 at 60 °F
Solubility in Water: Wt. % at 60 °F: Insoluble
Sp. Grav. of Vapor, at 1 atm (Air = 1): 6.00
Evaporation Rate, n-Bu Acetate = 1: 0.0
Vapor Pressure, mmHg at 60 °F: 1 at 100, 92 at 300
Viscosity of Liquid, CST at 60 °F: 2 at 77
Freezing/Melting Point, °F: Not available
Boiling Point, °F: 403 to 495

Section 4 - Fire & Explosion Hazard

Flashpoint: 140 °F. Method: TCC
Flammable Limits: LEL 3.0 UEL: 15.1

Autoignition Temperature: 420 °F

Note: Approximate

General Hazard:

Combustible liquid can form combustible mixtures at temperatures at or above the flashpoint. Static Discharge, material can accumulate static charges which can cause an incendiary electrical discharge. "Empty" containers retain product residue (Liquid and /or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

Section 4 - Fire & Explosion Hazard -Continued

Empty drums should be completely drained, properly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of.

Fire Fighting:

Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Isolate "fuel" supply from fire. Use foam, dry chemical, or water spray to extinguish fire. Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boilover. This liquid is volatile and gives off invisible vapors. Either the liquid or vapor may settle in low areas or travel some distances along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite or explode.

Hazardous Combustion Products: No unusual

Section 5 Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid Instability: Not applicable

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur
Materials and Conditions to Avoid Incompatibility: Halogens, molten sulfur, strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None

Section 6 - Health Information & Protection

Nature of Hazard:

Eye Contact: Slightly irritating but does not injure eye tissue.

Skin Contact: Occasional brief contact with the liquid will not result in significant irritation unless evaporation is impeded. Low order of toxicity. Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis condition.

Inhalation: Negligible hazard at ambient temperature (-18 to 38 °C: 0 to 100 °F). High vapor/aerosol concentrations (greater than approximate 700 PPM, attainable at elevated temperatures well above ambient) are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, and may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects, including death.

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Section 6 - Health Information & Protection - continued

Ingestion: Small amounts of this product aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury, possibly progressing to death. Minimal toxicity.

Section 7 – Precautionary Measures

Special Precautions: Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons pose potential human health risks which may vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized.

Workplace Exposure Limits:

Sandy Brae recommends the following occupational exposure limits: 200ppm total hydrocarbon for Reagent S.

Personal Protection: For open systems where contact is likely, wear safety glasses with side shields, long sleeves, and chemical resistant gloves. Where contact may occur, wear safety glasses with side shields. Where concentration in air may exceed the limits given in this Section and engineering, work practice or other means of exposure reduction are not adequate. NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators may be necessary to prevent overexposure by inhalation.

Ventilation: The use of mechanical dilution ventilation is recommended whenever this product is used in a confined space, is heated above ambient temperatures, or is agitated.

Chronic Effects: Laboratory animal studies have shown that prolonged and repeated inhalation exposure to light hydrocarbon vapors in the same naphtha boiling range as this product can produce adverse kidney effects in male rats. However, these effects were not observed in similar studies with female rats and male and female mice and in limited studies with other animal species. Additionally, in a number of human studies, there was no clinical evidence of such effects at normal occupational levels. It is therefore highly unlikely that the kidney effects observed in male rats have significant implications for humans exposed at or below recommended vapor limits in the workplace.

Section 8 – First Aid

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with large amounts of water until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

Skin Contact: Flush with large amounts of water; use soap if available.

Inhalation: Using proper respiratory protection, immediately remove the affected victim from exposure. Administer artificial respiration if breathing is stopped. Keep at rest. Call for prompt medical attention.

Ingestion: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Keep at rest. Get prompt medical attention.

Section 9 – SPILL CONTROL PROCEDURE

Land Spill:

Eliminate sources of ignition. Prevent additional discharge of material, if possible to do so without hazard. For small spills, implement cleanup procedures; for large spills implement cleanup procedures and, if in public area, keep public away and advise authorities. Also, if this product is subject to CERCLA reporting (see Section 7) notify the National Response Center. Prevent liquid from entering sewers, watercourses, or low areas. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. Do not use combustible materials such as sawdust. Recover by pumping (use an explosion proof or hand pump) or with a suitable absorbent. Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations.

Water Spill:

Remove from surface by skimming or with suitable adsorbents. If allowed by local authorities and environmental agencies, sinking and/or suitable dispersants may be used in non-confirmed waters. Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations.

Section 10 – Notes

Hazard Rating Systems:

This information is for people trained in:

- National Paint & Coatings Association's (NPCA) Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS)
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 704) Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials

	<u>NPCA-HMIS</u>	<u>NFPA 704</u>	<u>Key</u>
Health	1	0	4 = Severe
Flammability	2	2	3 = Serious
Reactivity	0	0	2 = Moderate 1 = Slight 0 = Minimal

Section 11 - Regulatory Information

Department of Transportation (DOT):

DOT proper shipping name, Petroleum Distillate, Combustible Liquid, UN 1268
DOT Hazard Class: Combustible Liquid
DOT Identification number: UN 1268
Name: Petroleum distillate

TSCA:

This product is listed on the TSCA Inventory at CAS Registry Number 64742-47-8

CERCLA: If this product is accidentally spilled, it is not subject to any special reporting under the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). We recommend you contact local authorities to determine if there may be other local reporting requirements.

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<p><u>Section 11 - Regulatory Information - continued</u> SARA TITLE III: Under the provisions of Title III, Sections 311/312 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, this product is classified into the following hazard categories: Delayed Health. Fire</p>	<p><u>Section 12 - Storage and Handling</u> Electrostatic Accumulation Hazard: Yes, use proper grounding procedure Storage Temperature, ° F: Ambient Storage/Transport Pressure, mmHg: Atmospheric Loading/Unloading Temperature, ° F: Ambient Viscosity at Loading/Unloading temp, cst: 2</p>
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