

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: TRICK Octane Booster
Product Code: 3017
Synonyms: Petroleum Distillate, n.o.s.
Product Description: Aromatic Hydrocarbon Solvent

WARNING:

This product contains chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY

Paul Oil Company, Inc.
524 N. Sierra Ave.
Oakdale, CA 95361

PHONE NUMBERS

P.E.R.S. Emergency #800-633-8253
Sales/Technical #800-444-1449

II. COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Generic Chemical Ingredients
Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.
See Section 8 for exposure guidelines

CAS-Number
108-88-3

III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Colorless liquid with light aromatic odor.

Flammable liquid and vapor. Keep away from heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition, such as static electricity, pilot lights, and mechanical/electrical equipment. **Bond and ground all equipment when transferring from one container to another.**

Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter the lungs and cause damage. Do not taste or swallow.

May cause moderate to severe eye irritation.

May cause moderate to severe skin irritation.

High vapor concentrations may cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression.

Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures below exposure guideline, if any. (see section 8 of MSDS). Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

NFPA HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

Health 2
Flammability 3
Reactivity 0

HMIS HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

Health 2*
Flammability 3
Reactivity 0

(Asterisk* indicates chronic effects) NFPA and HMIS codes assigned on basis of NFPA and NPCA guidelines.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye: May cause moderate to severe eye irritation. Contact may cause stinging, watering, redness and swelling.

Skin: May cause moderate to severe skin irritation. Contact may cause redness and burning of the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin, burns, and dermatitis. This material is absorbed through the skin, but symptoms of toxicity are not anticipated by this route under normal conditions of use.

Inhalation: Overexposure to vapors may produce respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression, causing narcosis. Expected to have low to moderate degree of toxicity by inhalation.

Ingestion: ASPIRATION HAZARD. This material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and pneumonia, Expected to have low to moderate degree of toxicity by absorption through digestive system.

Signs and Symptoms: Effects of overexposure may include eye and skin irritation, irritation of the nose and throat, central nervous system effects including dizziness, headache, drowsiness, loss of coordination, fatigue, giddiness, loss of appetite and abdominal pain. Symptoms of ingestion include irritation of digestive tract, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

CHRONIC EFFECTS/CARCINOGENICITY:

(see section 11 for additional toxicological information)

Cancer Information: This material and components above 0.1% are not listed as carcinogens by IARC< NTP or OSHA.

Developmental: Potential Hazard to the fetus, see section 11.

Target Organs: Potential hazard to the liver, kidney, and central nervous system. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as solvent or Painters Syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this material may be harmful or fatal.

Pre-existing Medical Conditions: Conditions aggravated by exposure may include disorders of the skin, kidney, liver, respiratory system and central nervous system.

IV. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: Move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. If irritation or redness develops, flush eyes with clean water and seek medical attention. For direct contact, hold eyelids apart and flush eyes with clean water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin is not damaged, cleanse affected area thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention.

Inhalation: If respiratory or other symptoms develop, move the victim away from the source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention.

Note to Physicians: Exposure to high concentrations of this material (e.g. in enclosed spaces or deliberate abuse) may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material Other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.

V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties: Flash Point 45 ° F / 7 °C (TCC)
LFL: 1.0 / UFL: 7.0
Autoignition Temperature 1030°F
OSHA Flammability Classification: Flammable Liquid

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: This material is flammable and may be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition such as static electricity, pilot lights, and mechanical/electrical equipment. Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flashback, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, outdoors, or in sewers. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed containers, materials or structures. Water may be effective for extinguishment unless used favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Emergency responders in the danger area should wear bunker gear and self-contained breathing apparatus for fires beyond the incipient stage. In addition wear appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section *). Isolate the danger area keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with

be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from danger area if it can be done with minimal risk. Water spray may be useful in dispersing vapors. Cool equipment with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water for cooling purposes.

VI. ACCIDENTIAL RELEASE MEASURES

Flammable Liquid: Keep all sources of ignition and hot metals surfaces away from spill. The use of explosion proof equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill. Isolate the danger area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors and potential fire. Small spills may be absorbed into absorbent material suitable for hydrocarbon liquids. Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center at 800-424-8802. If spill in excess of the EPA reportable quantity is released off-site to air, water or land, immediately notify the National Response Center at 800-424-8802.

VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Bond and ground all equipment when transferring from one vessel or container to another. This material can accumulate static charge by flow or agitation. Vapors can be ignited by static discharge. Use explosion proof equipment as directed by local fire codes. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures as described in OSHA regulations at 29 CFR 1910-146. The use of respiratory protection is recommended when airborne concentrations of vapor exceed exposure guidelines. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact.

“Empty” containers may contain liquid and vapor residue and may be dangerous: Do not pressurize, cut weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. “Empty” drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, governmental and industrial references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding or other contemplated operations.

Storage: Keep containers tightly closed. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well ventilated area away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metals surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Post area “No Smoking of Open Flames” Sore only in approved containers. Keep away from incompatible material (see section 10). Protect containers against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

VIII. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory Protection: A NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure guidelines. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited. Refer to respirator manufacture’s selection guide for appropriate respirator for conditions encountered. If in doubt, seek the advice of an industrial hygienist or safety professional for appropriate air purifying respiratory equipment. Use positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or in any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection .respiratory protection does not provide safety from flammable atmospheres. Do not enter concentrations of vapors at, near or above the lower Flammable Limit (LFL). When respiratory protection is used, a respiratory protection program meeting OSHA regulations at 29 CFR 1910-134 must be followed. See Exposure Guidelines below for established exposure recommendations.

Skin Protection: The use of gloves impermeable to the specific material handled is advised to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Where splashing is likely to occur, aprons impermeable to the specific material may be worn. Refer to the glove and protective clothing manufacturer's selection guide for appropriate material. Shoes soaked in material should be discarded. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Eye/Face Protection: Approved chemical splash goggles should be worn to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation or injury. Where splashing is likely to occur hard hats and face shields may be used to provide additional protection. Eye wash facilities should be available in the work area.

Engineering Controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure guidelines, additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

Substance	CAS#	OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV	
		Limit	Type	Limit	Type
Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.	108-88-3	200 PPM	TWA	50 PPM (Skin Notation)	TWA
		300 PPM	Ceiling		
		500 PPM	Peak		

IX. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20 °C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm).

Flash Point: 45 °F / 7 °C (TCC)
Flammable/Explosive Limits: LFL: 1.0% / UFL 7.0 %
Autoignition Temperature: 1030 °F
Appearance: Light Black
Physical State: Liquid
Odor: Light aromatic
pH: NA
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): 24
Vapor Density (air=1): 3.20
Boiling Point: 231-232 °F
Freezing/Melting Point: ND
Solubility in Water: <0.1%
Specific Gravity: 0.87
Heat Value (BTU): 18,314
Volatile Organic Compounds: 100% 872 g/liter
Percent Volatile: 100%
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): 1.90
Bulk Density: 7.26lb/gal
Approximate Molecular Weight: 92

X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling. Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor can cause flash fire.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition. See sections 5 and 7

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing and reducing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion can yield carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s. (CAS# 108-88-3)

Target Organ(s): Intentional misuse by deliberate inhalation of high concentrations of Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s. has been shown to cause liver, kidney and central nervous system damage, including hearing loss and visual disturbances. Chronic inhalation studies with Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s. produced kidney and liver damage, hearing loss and brain damage in laboratory animals.

Developmental: Exposure to Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s. during pregnancy has determined limited evidence of fetal toxicity in laboratory animals. The effects seen include decreased fetal body weight and increased skeletal variations. Developmental effects from massive exposure to Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s. in humans has been purported in cases of substance abuse.

XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For ecological information on components of this product, users should refer to the Hazardous Substances Data Bank® maintained by the U.S. National Library of Medicine. Major component of this product is toluene.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This material, if discarded as produced, would be a CRA “listed” hazardous waste (U220). Treatment, storage, transportation and disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper treatment, storage, transportation and disposal methods for specific waste streams. Contact the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at 800-424-9346 or your regional U.S. EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

XIII. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name: Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.
Hazard Class: 3
Hazard Identification Number: UN 1268
Packing Group: II
Label: Flammable Liquid

XIV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA Section 313-Toxic Chemicals: This material contains the following chemicals subject to reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372:

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.	108-88-3	100

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories: This product meets the criteria of the Hazard Categories listed below as defined by 40 CFR Part 370 as established by sections 311 and 312 of SARA:

Acute Chronic Fire

SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances: This product is not known to contain any chemical components in concentrations greater than the one percent that are listed as Extremely Hazardous Substances in 40 CFR Part 355 as established by section 302 of SARA.

Clean Water Act (CWA): Pursuant to section 311(b)(4) of the CWA, discharges of petroleum or petroleum products in any kind to surface waters must be immediately reported to the National Response Center: 800-424-8802.

CERCLA Hazardous Substances: This material contains the following chemicals identified as Hazardous Substances in 40 CFR Part 302 as required by section 102(a) of CERCLA: As defined in CERCLA, the term “Hazardous substance” does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance:

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.	108-88-3	100

California Proposition 65: WARNING: This material contains the following chemicals which are known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and are subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5)

<u>Component</u>	<u>Effect</u>
Benzene	Cancer
Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.	Developmental Toxicant

US EPA TSCA Inventory: This material or its components are listed in the TSCA inventory.

XVI. OTHER INFORMATION

ALL STATEMENTS, INFORMATION, AND DATA PROVIDED IN THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET ARE BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE AND RELIABLE, BUT ARE PRESENTED WITHOUT GUARANTEE, REPRESENTATION, WARRANTY, OR RESPONSIBILITY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, ANY AND ALL REPRESENTATIONS AND/OR WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMED. USERS SHOULD MAKE THEIR OWN INVESTIGATIONS TO DETERMINE THE SUITABILITY OF THE INFORMATION OR PRODUCTS FOR THEIR PARTICULAR PURPOSE. NOTHING CONTAINED HEREIN IS INTENDED AS PERMISSION, INDUCEMENT OR RECOMMENDATION TO VIOLATE ANY LAWS OR TO PRACTICE ANY INVENTION COVERED BY EXISTING PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS OR INVENTIONS.