

**SECTION I**

**IDENTIFICATION**

**AFD-6970**

October 15, 2004

**MANUFACTURER/DISTRIBUTOR**

AFD Technologies  
 375 Fentress Blvd. Suite 100  
 Daytona Beach, FL 32114

<b>H</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>F</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>R</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>PE</b>	<b>B</b>	

**PHONE NUMBERS**

Product Information (386) 248-3283  
 Medical Emergency (800) 424-9300 [Inside U.S.]  
 (703) 527-3887 [Outside U.S.]

**CHEMICAL FAMILY**

Diesel Lubricity Additive

**SECTION II – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**

<u>CHEMICAL NAMES</u>	<u>CAS NUMBER</u>	<u>EXPOSURE LIMITS</u>
Proprietary Polymers	-	n.a.
Heavy Aromatic Naphtha	64742-94-5	n.a.
Light Aromatic Naphtha	64742-95-6	n.a.
* (1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene)	95-63-6	PEL (OSHA): 25 ppm, 125 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 8 hr TWA TLV (ACGIH): 25 ppm, 125 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , 8 hr TWA

\* Disclosure as a toxic chemical is required under Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372.

**SECTION III – PHYSICAL DATA**

BOILING RANGE	n.a.	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (@ 60/60 °F)	0.948
VAPOR PRESSURE	Not Available	PERCENT VOLATILES BY VOLUME	n.a.
		PERCENT SOLIDS BY VOLUME	n.a.
VAPOR DENSITY	Not Available	EVAPORATION RATE	Less than Ether
WATER SOLUBILITY	Negligible	pH	n/a
APPEARANCE	Amber Liquid	ODOR	Aromatic

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## SECTION IV – FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARDS

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FLASHPOINT (T.C.C.) 121 °F (49 °C) FLAMMABILITY LIMITS: LEL: n.a.; UEL: n.a.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA – Water, Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), dry chemical, foam or other National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) approved method for treating a Class B fire.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES - Summon professional firefighters. Use full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus. Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. If exposed to fire or extreme heat, water should be used to cool closed containers and prevent pressure build-up or possible auto-ignition.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS - Keep containers tightly closed. Isolate from heat and flame. Due to pressure build-up, closed containers exposed to extreme heat may explode. Never use a welding or cutting torch on or near container (even empty) as product or its residue may ignite. During emergency conditions, overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

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## SECTION V – HEALTH HAZARD DATA

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THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE (TLV)	See Section II
PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT (PEL)	See Section II
OTHER LIMITS	See Section II

### EFFECTS OF OVER EXPOSURE:

**ACUTE: Breathing** - Inhalation or ingestion of Heavy Aromatic Naphtha may cause central nervous system depression with anesthetic effects, such as dizziness, headache, confusion, in-coordination and loss of consciousness. Higher exposures may result in fatality from gross overexposure. Inhalation of Light Aromatic Naphtha may cause irritation of the upper respiratory passages, with coughing and discomfort. **Eye Contact** - Eye contact may cause eye irritation with discomfort, tearing, or blurring of vision. **Skin Contact** - Skin contact may cause skin irritation with discomfort or rash. Evidence suggests that skin permeation can occur with Light Aromatic Naphtha in amounts capable of producing photosensitization. **Swallowing** -Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation. Aspiration hazard! Small amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause lung injury, possibly leading to death. Symptoms of aspiration into the lungs include coughing, gasping, choking, shortness of breath, bluish discolored skin, rapid breathing and heart rate. Chemical pneumonitis from aspiration may result in fever. Pulmonary edema or bleeding, drowsiness, confusion, coma and seizures may occur in more serious cases. Symptoms may develop immediately or as late as 24 hours after the exposure, depending on how much chemical entered the lungs. Ingestion of Light Aromatic Naphtha may cause nonspecific discomfort, such as nausea, headache, or weakness; temporary nervous system depression, dizziness, headache, confusion, in-coordination, and loss of consciousness.

Individuals with preexisting diseases of the central nervous system, kidneys, liver, cardiovascular system, lungs, bone marrow may have increased susceptibility to the toxicity of excessive exposures. Minute amounts of petroleum hydrocarbons aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possible death.

### Carcinogenicity Information

None of the components present in this material at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, and ACGIH as carcinogens.

CHRONIC: Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to hydrocarbon solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY - Inhalation, skin contact, and swallowing.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: IF BREATHED - If you experience difficulty in breathing, leave the area to obtain fresh air. If continued difficulty is experienced, summon medical assistance immediately. If breathing ceases, restore using approved CPR techniques and summon medical assistance immediately. IF IN EYES - Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical assistance if irritation persists. IF ON SKIN - Wash affected area with soap and water. Remove soiled clothing. Get medical assistance if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. IF SWALLOWED - *DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. CONSULT A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.* Aspiration of vomitus can cause chemical pneumonitis that can be fatal.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS PRONE TO AGGRAVATION BY EXPOSURE - None when used in accordance with the Special Protection Information (Section VIII).

WARNING: Misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the vapor from the contents may be harmful or fatal.

#### **Notes to Physicians**

Activated charcoal mixture may be administered. To prepare activated charcoal mixture, suspend 50 grams activated charcoal in 400-ml water and mix thoroughly. Administer 5 ml/kg or 350 ml for an average adult.

Because of the danger of aspiration, emesis or gastric lavage should not be employed unless the risk is justified by the presence of additional toxic substances. Activated charcoal may induce vomiting, but may be given after emesis or lavage to absorb toxic additives. Steroid therapy in mild to moderate cases does not improve outcome. Bacterial pneumonia often occurs after exposure, but prophylactic antibiotics are not indicated and should be reserved for documented bacterial pneumonia.

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## **SECTION VI – REACTION DATA**

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STABILITY - Product is stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID - Heat, sparks, flames.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID) - Strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS - Thermal decomposition may yield carbon monoxide and dioxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION - Will not occur.

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## **SECTION VII – SPILL PROCEDURES**

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STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED - Remove all sources of ignition (flames, hot surfaces, and electrical, static or frictional sparks). Do not smoke. Prevent breathing of vapors. Ventilate area. Before attempting to clean up, refer to hazard caution information in other sections of this material safety data sheet. Dike and contain spilled material and remove with inert absorbent and non-sparking tools. Store in closed container until product can be properly disposed of. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Incinerate only in an approved facility. Do not incinerate closed containers.

CERCLA (SUPERFUND) REPORTABLE QUANTITY (in lbs.) - Refer to Section 311 of The Clean Water Act.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC): Not Available

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## SECTION VIII – SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

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**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION** - When used in restricted ventilation areas, wear NIOSH/MDHS approved chemical/mechanical filters designed to remove a combination of particulates and vapor. When used in confined areas, wear NIOSH/MSHA approved air supply respirators or hoods. Follow respirator manufacturer's directions for respirator use. If respirators are used, a program should be established to assure compliance with OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.134. Use product only with adequate ventilation. Use either local exhaust or mechanical means to meet TLV requirements. Ventilation must be sufficient to limit employee exposure at, or below applicable health and safety standards. Heavy solvent vapors should be removed from lower levels of work areas.

**PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT** - Neoprene or equivalent gloves; chemical goggles; solvent impermeable clothing should be worn if contact is likely; maintain ready access to eye bath and safety shower.

**HANDLING AND STORAGE PRECAUTIONS** - Keep away from heat, flame and sparks. Do not smoke. Prevent build-up of vapors by maintaining continuous flow of fresh air. Do not store above 120°F or near fire or open flame. Store large quantities in buildings to comply with OSHA 1910.106. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not transfer contents to bottles or other unlabelled containers. Do not reuse empty containers. Keep out of reach of children.

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## SECTION IX – SHIPPING INFORMATION

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### DOT

Proper Shipping Name:	Combustible Liquid, n. o .s. (Light Aromatic Naphtha)
Hazard Class:	3
I.D. No. (UN/NA):	NA 1993
Packing Group:	III
Marine Pollutant:	No
Reportable Quantity:	No
Special Information:	Not regulated in less than 119 gallons

### IMO

Proper Shipping Name:	Flammable Liquid, N.O.S. (Light Aromatic Naphtha)
Hazard Class:	3
I.D. No. (UN/NA):	UN 1993
Packing Group:	III
Marine Pollutant:	No
Special Information:	Flash Point: 49 °C

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