Material Safety Data Sheet

Date: 05/15/2006

Manufacturer: Sandy Brae Laboratories, Inc.
119 A Sandy Drive
Newark, DE 19713
Phone: 302-456-0446
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Emergency Telephone Numbers:

Medical or Transportation
CHEMTREC (24 hrs.) 800-424-9300

Section 1 - Product Identification

Product Name: Reagent B or Solvent #140, Part# 01-REAGENT-B- (GL, LT, 500ML)
Chemical Name: Petroleum Solvent CAS 64742-47-8
Chemical Family: Not available
Product Description: Colorless transparent liquid with mild paraffinic odor containing predominantly C10+ aliphatic isomers (3% aromatic isomers).

Section 2 - Hazardous Ingredient Information

This product is hazardous as defined in 29 CFR1910.1200
OSHA HAZARD - Combustible

For additional information see Section 3.

Section 3 - 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.

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.

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.

Workplace Exposure Limits

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

Precautions

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 too liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized.

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 hydrocarbons 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

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Section 4 - Fire & Explosion Hazard

Flashpoint: 140 °F. Method: TCC
Flammable Limits: LEL 3.0 UEL: 15.1 Note: Approximate
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. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed.
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 boil-over. 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 - 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-confirned waters. Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations.

Section 6 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

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

Section 7 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.

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

Section 8 Typical Physical & Chemical Properties

Specific Gravity: 0.80 at 60 °F
Solubility in Water: Wt. % at °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 °F: 1 at 100, 92 at 300
Viscosity of Liquid, CST at °F: 2 at 77
Freezing/Melting Point, °F: Not available
Boiling Point, ° F: 403 to 495

Section 9 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 10 - Storage and Handling

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 temperature, CST: 2
