

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: D-150 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON
PRODUCT CODE: D-150

HMIS CODES: H F R P
1 3 0 X

SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION

DISTRIBUTOR'S NAME: RILEY PAINT COMPANY
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 965, 860 Washington Street, Burlington, IA 52601
PHONE NUMBER: 319-753-1667
FAX: 319-758-1038
DATE REVISED: 06/09/2011
EMERGENCY PHONE: 1-800-424-9300 Chem Trec

NAME OF PREPARER: Jeff Jennison
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SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION

Table with 4 columns: HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS, CAS NUMBER, VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg @ TEMP), and WEIGHT PERCENT. Rows include D150 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON, *NAPHTHALENE, and *1,2,4 TRIMETHYL BENZENE with their respective CAS numbers and vapor pressures.

*Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING RANGE: 318 TO 338°F
VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR
COATING V.O.C.: 7.56 LB/GAL
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: INSOLUBLE
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: CLEAR WATER-WHITE LIQUID/AROMATIC HYDROCARBON ODOTS
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 0.91
EVAPORATION RATE: SLOWER THAN ETHER

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 145°F
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: 1.8%
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: 830 DEG. F.
METHOD USED: TCC
UPPER: 11.7% @ 68 DEG. F
NOTE: MINIMUM
NOTE: APPROXIMATE
NOTE: APPROXIMATE

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: FOAM, CO2, DRY CHEMICAL: Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed containers, materials or structures. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment unless used under favorable conditions by experienced firefighters. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. RED LABEL - 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.

===== SECTION V – REACTIVITY DATA =====

STABILITY: STABLE under normal conditions of storage & handling. Flammable liquid & vapor can cause flash fire.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid all possible sources of ignition.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIAL TO AVOID)

Avoid strong oxidizing and reducing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS

Combustion can yield carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: WILL NOT OCCUR

===== SECTION VI – HEALTH HAZARD DATA =====

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Over exposure to vapors may produce central nervous system depression, causing narcosis. Expected to have low to moderate degree of toxicity by inhalation.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

May cause mild to moderate eye irritation. Contact may cause stinging, watering, redness and swelling. 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.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Not expected to be hazardous by skin absorption.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

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.

HEALTH HAZARDS CHRONIC EFFECTS/CARCINOGENICITY

Target Organs: 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.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP? NO IARC MONOGRAPHS? NO OSHA REGULATED? NO

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

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 the 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 surface 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 the 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.

===== SECTION VII – PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE =====

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Flammable Liquid. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal 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 for 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 water, 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 release off-site to air, water or land. Immediately notify the National Response Center at 800-424-8802.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Dispose in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Incinerate in approved facility.
DO NOT INCINERATE CLOSED CONTAINERS.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

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.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

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

===== **SECTION VIII – CONTROL MEASURES** =====**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 manufacturer'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 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 28 CFR 1910.134 must be followed. See Exposure Guidelines below for established exposure recommendations.

VENTILATION

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.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

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 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.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

Safety showers and eyewash fountains.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Wash hands before eating or using washroom. Smoke in smoking areas only.

===== **SECTION IX -- TRANSPORT INFORMATION** =====

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT):

DOT SHIPPING DESCRIPTION: PETROLEUM DISTILLATE, N.O.S., COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID. UN 1268 III.

NOTE: IN CONTAINERS OF 119 GALLONS CAPACITY OR LESS THIS PRODUCT IS NOT REGULATED BY DOT.

===== **SECTION X -- DISCLAIMER** =====**DISCLAIMER**

The information in this MSDS and environmental data sheet was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable. However, the information is provided without any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its accuracy or completeness.