

Safety Data Sheet



OS 138-T

AFSNA701

Section 1: Identification

Product Identifier

Product Name: OS 138-T

Product Code: AFSNA701

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Recommended use: Hazard Communication & Compliance

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer TBM, INC.
8506 Herrington Court
Pevely, MO 63070
United States
fsptbm.com

Telephone (General) 800-444-4720

Fax 314-721-4519

Emergency telephone number

Manufacturer 800-424-9300 – CHEMTREC

International 212-483-7616

Section 2: Hazard Identification

United States (US)

Classification of the substance or mixture

Label elements

Pictogram



Signal Word(s): Danger, Combustible

Hazard statements: This product is volatile and gives off invisible vapors. Product is combustible.

Precautionary statements: Use proper PPE when using this product.

Other hazards



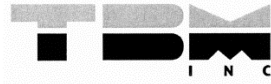
NFPA

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Mixtures

<u>Component</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Sara Title III Section 313</u>
Polyphenyl Ether	1-3%	Trade Secret	NA
Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha(Petroleum solvent)	95-98%	64742-48-9	NA
2,5-BIS(5'-Tert-Butyl-2-Benzoxazclyl)Thiophene	.01-.5%	7128-64-5	NA

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Sections 302 and 304: This product is not listed at present levels that require reporting as a hazardous substance in 40 CFR Part 355.

Section 313: This product does not contain toxic chemicals at levels that require reporting in 40 CFR Part 372.

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Description of first aid measures

- Inhalation** Avoid breathing vapors and fumes. High vapor concentrations (greater than approximately 1000 ppm) are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract and may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects, including death. If overcome by vapors, remove from exposure area to fresh air immediately. If breathing is irregular or has stopped, have a qualified person perform artificial respiration. Administer oxygen if available. Keep the victim warm and at rest. Immediately seek medical attention.
- Skin** Prolonged or repeated skin contact can remove skin oils, possibly leading to irritation and dermatitis. However, based on human experience and available toxicological data, this product is judged to be neither a 'corrosive' nor an 'irritant' by OSHA criteria. In case of product being splashed onto skin, remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area with soap or mild detergent and large amounts of water until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15 to 20 minutes). Apply skin moisturizer. Launder or dry clean clothing prior to being re-used. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.
- Eye** Vapors from product can be irritating to the eyes. If prolonged exposure exists or product is splashed into the eyes, remove contact lenses, if worn, and wash eyes immediately with large amounts of water or normal saline, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15 to 20 minutes). If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
- Ingestion** If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately. Product has a low order of acute oral and dermal toxicity, but minute amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death.

Most important systems and effects, both acute and delayed

- Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis.
- Material may enter through eye contact, inhalation, and skin contact.

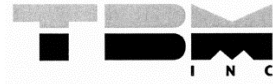
Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam, Water Spray (fog), Dry Chemical, Carbon Dioxide, Vaporizing liquid type extinguishing agents (Extinguishing method depends on size and circumstances of fire)

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Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Either the liquid or vapor may settle in low areas or travel some distance along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite or explode. Minimize breathing of gases, vapors, fumes, or decomposition products.

Hazardous Combustion Products

In case of incomplete combustion, the following may result under fire conditions: Carbon Monoxide, smoke, fumes, sulfur oxides, aldehydes and other decomposition products.

Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus or any supplied-air respirator that has a full face piece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. Wear full protective gear. Use dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide to extinguish the fire. Water may be ineffective, but water should be used to keep fire exposed containers cool. Move container from fire area, if it can be done without risk. (The inclusion of the phrase "water may be ineffective" is to indicate that although water can be used to cool and protect exposed material, water may not extinguish the fire unless under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters trained in all types of flammable liquid fires.)

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal Precautions:

Always practice good hygiene by washing hands thoroughly after handling material.
Wear proper PPE as stated in Section 8.

Engineering Controls:

Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not store near heat, sparks, flame or strong oxidants. To prevent fire or explosion risk keep from static accumulation and discharge by effectively grounding product transfer system in accordance with the National fire Protection Association standard for petroleum products.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Containment/Clean-up Measures

Shut off and eliminate all ignition sources. Isolate area during cleanup by keeping people out of the area. Recover free product. Add sand, earth, or other suitable absorbent to spill area. Minimize breathing of vapors. Minimize skin contact. Ventilate confined spaces. Open all windows and doors. Keep product out of sewers and waterways by diking or impounding. Advise authorities if product has entered or may enter sewers, waterways, or extensive land areas. Comply with all federal, state and local laws and regulations. Be aware of and take precautions for volatile, combustible vapors from absorbed material.

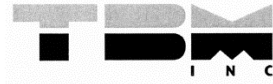
Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Handling

This liquid is volatile and gives off invisible vapors. Either the liquid or vapor may settle in low areas or travel some distance along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite or explode.

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Conditions for safe storage, including and incompatibilities

Storage

Keep containers closed when not in use. Store away from ignition sources, such as heat, sparks, pilot lights, static electricity and open flames.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure controls

Engineering Measures/Controls

Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not store near heat, sparks, flame or strong oxidants. To prevent fire or explosion risk keep from static accumulation and discharge by effectively grounding product transfer system in accordance with the National fire Protection Association standard for petroleum products.

Personal Protective Equipment

Pictograms



Respiratory

Wear a MSHA/NIOSH approved (or equivalent) air-purifying respirator in enclosed areas, if needed.

Eye/Face

Wear splash proof chemically resistant goggles or face shield where eye contact may occur.

Hands

Wear nitrile or neoprene rubber gloves to protect against permeation. Gloves should be removed and replaced immediately if there is any sign of degradation or chemical breakthrough.

Skin/Body

Use chemically resistant apron or other impervious clothing, if needed, to avoid contaminating regular clothing, which could result in prolonged or repeated skin contact.

General Industrial Hygiene Considerations

Always practice good hygiene by washing hands thoroughly after handling material.

Environmental Exposure Controls

It is recommended that facilities have a safety shower in the event of skin contact by splashing or spill. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eye wash station.

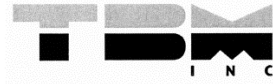
Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on Physical and Chemical Properties

Material Description			
Appearance	Pale Amber Liquid	Pour Point (freezing point)	<0°F (<-18°C)
Odor	Very Mild	Specific gravity (Water=1)	0.76
Evaporation Rate	0.09	pH-Value	ND
Boiling Point	354-372°F (178-189°C)	Vapor Pressure	1.0 mm Hg @ 68°F
Flash Point Tag Closed Cup (ASTM D 56)	120°F (49°C) approximately	Vapor Density (Air = 1)	5.4
Ignition Temperature (auto-ignition temperature)	660°F (349°C)	Viscosity	1.71 cSt @ 77°F (25°C)
		Water Solubility	Negligible<0.0001%

Physical data are typical values but may vary slightly from sample to sample.

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Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability

This product is stable.

Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with strong oxidants such as liquid chlorite, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypo chlorite, calcium hypo chlorite, etc., as this presents a serious explosion hazard.

Hazardous decomposition products

Under fire conditions, the following may occur: Carbon monoxide, Sulfur Oxides, Aldehydes, Carbon Dioxide

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Oral Toxicity	LD50 Rat	>5 g/kg of body weight
Acute Dermal Toxicity	LD50 Rabbit	>3.16 g/kg of body weight

Upper and Lower Exposure Limits

UEL/UFL:	9.8%	LEL/UFL:	1.3%
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Hydrotreated Heavy Naphtha: V M & P Naphtha Stoddard Solvent.

OSHA TWA	300 ppm(1350 mg/m3)	100 ppm(525 mg/m3)
OSHA STEL	400 ppm(1350 mg/m3)	100 ppm(525 mg/m3)
NIOSH TWA	350 mg/m3	350 mg/m3
NIOSH Ceiling	1800 mg/m3/15 minutes	1800 mg/m3

Route(s) of entry/exposure

Material may enter through eye contact, inhalation and skin contact.

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation	High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract and may cause headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects, including death.
Skin	Prolonged or repeated skin contact can remove skin oils, possibly leading to irritation and dermatitis. However, based on human experience and available toxicological data, this product is judged to be neither a 'corrosive' nor an 'irritant' by OSHA criteria.
Eye	Vapors from product can be irritating to the eyes.
Ingestion	Product has a low order of acute oral and dermal toxicity, but minute amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Toxicity

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

Persistence and degradability

No Data Available

Bio accumulative potential

No Data Available

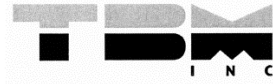
Mobility in Soil

No Data Available

Other Averse effect

No Data Available

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Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product waste

Recover free product. Add sand, earth, or other suitable absorbent to spill area.

Packaging waste

Empty containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, 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. Do not attempt to clean since residue is difficult to remove. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and sent to a drum re-conditioner. All other containers should be disposed of through an approved waste management facility. All federal, state, and local laws and regulations should be followed.

Section 14: Transport Information

U.S. DOT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SHIPPING DESCRIPTION:

TRANSPORTED BY HIGHWAY OR RAIL

NON-BULK Packaging (Capacity less than or equal to 119 gallons):

Not regulated

BULK Packaging (Capacity greater than 119 gallons):

Petroleum Distillate, n.o.s.

Combustible Liquid

UN 1268, III

TRANSPORTED BY AIR OR MARINE VESSEL:

BULK OR NON-BULK Packaging:

Petroleum distillate, n.o.s., 3,

UN1268, III

OSHA REQUIRED LABEL INFORMATION:

Danger!

Combustible

Section 15: Regulatory Information

SARA Title III

Sections 302 and 304: This product is not listed at present levels that require reporting as a hazardous substance in 40 CFR Part 355.

Section 313: This product does not contain toxic chemicals at levels that require reporting in 40 CFR Part 372.

Section 16 – Other Information

Last Revision Date 6-03-2008

Preparation Date 12-09-2015

Disclaimer/Statement of Liability

The information contained herein is believed to be true and accurate, but is not guaranteed or warranted, either expressed or implied, whether originating with the company or not. Customers are advised to make their own determination as to the suitability for their particular application and to confirm that information is current.

Key to abbreviations

NDA = No Data Available

ND = Not Determined

VH-SDS-OS 138-T

INITIAL ISSUE 12-09-2015