


# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## DYNACHEM 144

### Section 1. Identification

<b>GHS product identifier</b>	:	DYNACHEM 144
<b>Other means of identification</b>	:	Not available.
<b>Product type</b>	:	Liquid
<b>Product code</b>	:	0100036
<b>Supplier's details</b>	:	Barton Solvents, Inc. 1920 NE Broadway P.O. Box 221 Des Moines, IA 50306-0221 (515) 265-7998
<b>Emergency phone number</b>	:	Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 (AVAILABLE 24 HOURS A DAY)

### Section 2. Hazard identification

<b>OSHA/HCS status</b>	:	This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
<b>Classification of the substance or mixture</b>	:	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS – Category 4 ASPIRATION HAZARD – Category 1
<b>GHS Hazard Symbols</b>	:	
<b>Signal Word</b>	:	Danger
<b>Hazard Statements</b>	:	Combustible liquid, May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
<b>Precautionary Statements</b>	:	
<b>General</b>	:	Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
<b>Prevention</b>	:	Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from flames and hot surfaces – No smoking.
<b>Response</b>	:	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.
<b>Storage</b>	:	Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
<b>Disposal</b>	:	Dispose of content and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified : None known.

### Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Substance  
Other means of identification : Not available

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	60-100	64742-48-9

The specific percentage of composition is being withheld as a trade secret. Further information is available as required by 29 CFR 1910.1200(i). Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

### Section 4. Fire-aid measures

#### Description of necessary measures

- Eye Contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove denture if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

#### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

##### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Ingestion** : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No specific data
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : No specific data
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
Nausea or vomiting

**Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary**

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

**See toxicological information (Section 11)**

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

**Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media**

**Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Combustible liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : No specific data.

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

**Special protect equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

**Personal cautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

**For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not breath vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

**For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information for “non-emergency personnel”.

**Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains, and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

## Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows: contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite, or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 or emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## **Section 7. Handling and storage**

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame, or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting, and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be dangerous. Do not reuse container. Non-equilibrium conditions may increase the fire hazard associated with this product. A static electrical charge can accumulate when this material is flowing through pipes, nozzles, or filters and when it is agitated. A static spark discharge can ignite accumulated vapors particularly during dry weather conditions. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always confirm that receiving container is properly grounded. Bonding and grounding alone may be inadequate to eliminate fire and explosion hazards associated with electrostatic charges. Carefully review operations that may increase the risks associated with static electricity such as tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, etc. in addition to bonding and grounding, efforts to mitigate the hazards of an electrostatic discharge may include, but are not limited to, ventilating, interting and/or reduction of transfer velocities. Dissipation of electrostatic charges may be improved with the use of conductivity additives when used with other mitigation efforts, including bonding and grounding. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container through the loading process.
- Advice on general occupations hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, way from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminated all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent

leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Additional information regarding the design and control of hazards associated with the handling and storage of flammable and combustible liquids may be found in professional and industrial documents including, but not limited to, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publications NFPA 30 (“Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code”), NFPA77 (“Recommended Practice on Static Electricity”) and the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, (“Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lighting, and Stray Currents”).

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient Name	Exposure limits
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	None.

- Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor, or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measure, such as personal protective equipment:

- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking or using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face Protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.
- Skin Protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

<b>Physical state</b>	: Liquid.
<b>Color</b>	: Clear. Colorless
<b>Odor</b>	: Faint odor.
<b>pH</b>	: Not applicable
<b>Melting point</b>	: My start to solidify at the following temperature: <-60°C (<-76°F). This is based on data for the following ingredient: Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy.
<b>Boiling point</b>	: 190 to 208°C (374 to 406.4°F)
<b>Flash point</b>	: Closed cup: 62°C (143.6°F)
<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	: 0.3 compared with butyl acetate
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	: Not available.
<b>Upper flammability or explosive limits</b>	: 6%
<b>Lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	: 0.7%
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	: 0.04 kPa (0.3 mm Hg) (at 20°C)
<b>Vapor density</b>	: 5.6 (Air = 1)
<b>Density</b>	: 0.77 (Water = 1)
<b>Solubility</b>	: Not available.
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	: Not available.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: 332°C (629.6°F)
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	: Not available
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Kinematic: 2.3 cSt Kinematic (40C): 1.6cSt
<b>Flow time (ISO 2431)</b>	: Not available

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients
<b>Chemical stability</b>	: This product is stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame): Do not pressurize, cut, weld, blaze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: Oxidizing materials
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

# Section 11. Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	LC50 Inhalation Vapor LD50 Oral	Rat Rat	8500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> >6 g/kg	4 hours -
Dynachem 144	LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral	Rabbit Rat	>5000 mg/kg >5000 mg/kg	- -

### Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

### Sensitization

Not available.

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

### Reproductive Toxicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

Ingredient Name	Result
DYNACHEM 144	ASPIRATION HAZARD – Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Ingestion** : May be fatal if swallowed and enter airways.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

**Eye contact** : No specific data  
**Inhalation** : No specific data  
**Skin contact** : No specific data  
**Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
Nausea or vomiting

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Short term exposure

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available



**Potential delayed effects** : Not available

**Long term exposure**

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.  
**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

**Potential chronic health effects**

Not available.

**General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.  
**Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Numerical measures of toxicity**

**Acute toxicity estimates**

Not available.

**Section 12. Ecological information**

**Toxicity**

Not available.

**Persistence and degradability**

Not available.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	-	10 to 2500	High

**Mobility in soil**

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available  
**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards

**Section 13. Disposal considerations**

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.



## Section 14. Transport Information

	DOT Classification
UN number	UN1268
Un proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
Transport hazard class(es)	Combustible liquid.
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	No.
Additional information	Non-bulk packages (less than or equal to 119 gal) of combustible liquids are regulated as hazardous materials.

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code** : Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**U.S Federal regulations** : **TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption:** This material is listed or exempted.  
**United States Inventory (TSCA 8b):** This material is listed or exempted.

**Clean Air Act Section 112** : Not listed

**(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)**

**Clean Air Act Section 602** : Not listed

**Class I Substances**

**Clean Air Act Section 602** : Not listed

**Class II Substances**

**DEA List 1 (Precursor** : Not listed

**Chemicals)**

**DEA List II Chemicals** : Not listed

**(Essential Chemicals)**

### SARA 302/304

### Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

**SARA 304 RQ** : Not applicable

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** : ASPIRATION HAZARD – Category 1

### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	100	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.

## State regulations

Massachusetts	:	None of the components are listed.
New York	:	None of the components are listed.
New Jersey	:	None of the components are listed.
Pennsylvania	:	None of the components are listed.

## International regulations

### Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

### Montreal Protocol (Annexes A,B,C,E)

Not listed.

### Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

### Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

### UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

## Inventory List

Australia	:	All components are listed or exempted.
Canada	:	All components are listed or exempted.
China	:	All components are listed or exempted.
Europe	:	All components are listed or exempted.
Japan	:	<b>Japan inventory (ENCS):</b> Not determined. <b>Japan inventory (ISHL):</b> Not determined.
Malaysia	:	All components are listed or exempted.
New Zealand	:	All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines	:	All components are listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea	:	All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan	:	At least one component is not listed.
Turkey	:	All components are listed or exempted.

## Section 16. Other information

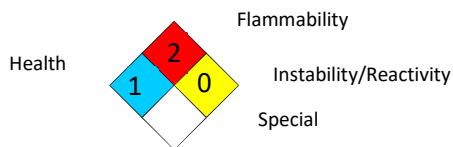
### Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	/	1
Flammability		2
Physical hazards		0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS – Category 4	Expert judgement
ASPIRATION HAZARDS – Category 1	Expert judgement

History

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 4/17/2019

**Date of previous issue** : 4/17/2019

**Version** : 1

**Key to abbreviations**

- : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- : BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- : GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- : IATA = International Air Transport Association
- : IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- : IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- : LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- : MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- : UN = United Nations Not available.

**References** : Not available.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.