MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION

Chemical Name & Synonyms
Octane Booster

Trade Name: Klotz OCTANE BOOSTER – KL-602, KL-628

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

Ingredients: Petroleum Distillage NOS – Mixture

% By Weight: 100%

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point: 189°F (88°C)
Freezing Point: N/A
Melting Point: N/A
Vapor Pressure (mmHg) @ 20°C: 350-800 mmHg (68°F)
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Evaporation Rate (Water=1): Slower than Ether
Decomposition Temp: N/A
Odor: Pungent

Specific Gravity (H2O=1): 0.826 (60/60°F)
% Volatile By Volume: 100%
Viscosity SUS: 6 CST/40°F
Vapor Density (Air=1): Heavier
Bulk Density: N/A
Pour Point: N/A
Appearance: Dark Green Liquid
Weight per gallon: 7.86

SECTION IV - FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD INFORMATION

Flash Point: 87°F (30°C) (c.c)

LEL: 2.0

Flammable Limits: Lower – 1.5
Upper – 7.6

HMIS Code: H=2 F=3 R=1
NFPA Code: H=2 F=3 R=1

Autoignition Temperature: N/A

Hazard Rating:
(Least =0, Slight = 1, Moderate = 2, High = 3, Extreme = 4)

Extinguishing Media: Water-fog, Foam, Carbon Dioxide, and Dry Chemical. Use only TriClass type dry Chemical extinguisher for classes A, B & C.

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Vapors at elevated temperatures are flammable.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Avoid vapors. Firefighters should wear NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus and other protective equipment and/or garments if conditions warrant. Shut off source, if possible. Water-fog or spray may be used to cool exposed containers and equipment. DO NOT spray water directly on fire – product will float and could be reignited on surface of water.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable

Hazardous Polymerization and/or Combustion Products: Will not occur

Conditions to avoid: Keep from contact with oxidizing materials

Incompatibility (conditions to avoid): Nitro methane, strong acids, strong oxidizers, (i.e. nitric acid, percloric acid, sodium or potassium peroxide, etc.)

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Nitrogen compounds, Organic Acids.

SECTION VI - SPILL, LEAK, & DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Precautions Required if Material is Released or Spilled: Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Wear protective equipment and/or garments if exposure conditions warrant. Shut off source if possible and contain spill. Protect from ignition. Keep out of water sources and sewers. Absorb in dry, inert material (sand, clay, sawdust, etc.) Transfer to disposal drums using non-sparking equipment

Waste Disposal (insure conformity with all applicable disposal regulations): Incinerate or place in RCRA permitted waste management facility

SECTION VII - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Effects of Overexposure

Inhalation: Highly toxic via inhalation of vapors, skin absorption (occurs rapidly), or ingestion. The primary poisoning in man is its ability to impair the oxygen carrying capacity of blood. This causes anoxia due to the formation of met hemoglobin and may lead to cyanosis if treatment is not given promptly.

Headache is commonly the first symptom after exposure to vapor concentrations of 7-53ppm. Headaches become more intense as the severity of methemoglobinemmia progresses. At >15%, cyanosis occurs (bluish color to lips, nose, ear lobes, and fingernails). A feeling of well-being may exist until cyanosis is about 40%, at which point weakness and dizziness occur. Higher concentrations may lead to shallow breathing, confusion, rapid heartbeat, unconsciousness and death.

Skin Contact: Symptoms similar to inhalation. May cause dermatitis

Eye Contact: Liquid is mildly irritating and may cause corneal damage

Ingestion: Symptoms similar to inhalation. Estimated toxic oral dose is about 1/4g.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Individuals with chronic respiratory disorders (i.e., asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, etc.) may be adversely affected by any fume or airborne particulate matter exposure.

SECTION VIII - FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Ingestion: If conscious, give 2-3 glasses of water and induce vomiting. Gastric lavage indicated; get immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Immediately remove all clothing, and wash entire body with soap and water, pay special attention to the hair, scalp, finger and toe nails, nostrils, and ear canals. Get proper medical attention.

Eye Contact: Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately

Inhalation: Immediately remove from exposure. If breathing is shallow or cyanosis is present, administer artificial respiration or oxygen as indicated. Get medical attention immediately.

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection approved by NIOSH/MSHA for protection should be used to avoid inhalation of excessive air contaminates. Appropriate respirator selection depends on the type and the magnitude of exposure.

Ventilation: Local exhaust ventilation should be used to control vapor emissions in the workplace. General dilution ventilation may assist with the reduction of vapor concentrations.

Skin Protective Equipment: Natural rubber or supported neoprene gloves should be used to prevent skin absorption. Where employees may be splashed, polyethylene or rubber clothing should be provided. A face shield should be used to prevent contact with splashed liquid.

Eye: Employees should be required to wear chemical safety glasses to prevent eye contact.

Other Protective Equipment: Care should be taken to prevent absorption on leather boots through the use of rubber overshoes or rubber boots. Any eyewash station and safety shower should be available in the work area.

Wear protective equipment and garments if exposure conditions warranty. Contact immediate supervisor for specific instructions before work is initiated.

Precautions for Safe Handling & Storage: Class “B” poison. Extreme care should be taken to avoid spills or leaks. No open flame. Bottom unloading is extremely hazardous.

Other Comments: *Chronic Health Hazards* – Chronic exposure has been reported to produce red blood cell damage. Based upon the effects caused in animals, may cause liver and kidney damage. Earlier reports of reproductive toxicity have been refuted by CIT study (1981) which demonstrated a lack of embryo toxicity or teratogenicty. IRAC has evaluated the evidence for carcinogenicity. They conclude that epidemiological studies provide little evidence of an increased cancer risk. Mutagenicity tests are predominantly negative.

SECTION X - DOT TRANSPORTATION

Shipping Name: Petroleum Distillate NOS
Hazard ID Number: UN-1268
Label: Petroleum Distillate NOS, UN-1268
Hazardous Substance/RQ: N/A
IMCO Hazard Class: 3
HMIS Code: H=2 F=3 R=1
RCRA Classification: Not a Marine Pollutant

Hazard Class: Flammable Liquid
Marking: Petroleum Distillate NOS
Placard: ORM-D
Packaging Group: III
IMCO Page #: 54 2004 Edition
NFPA Code: H=2 F=3 R=1

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