

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision: 04/01/2015

T&T Distributing, Inc, DYPEX

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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| Product Name: | DYPEX Premium Winter Treatment | |
| Company Name: | I T&T Disributing, Inc. DYPEX 280 West Kagy Blvd, Ste D, #109 Bozeman, MT 59715 - USA | Phone Number: (913) 390-5556 |
| Web Site Address: | www.dypexproducts.com | |
| Emergency Contact: | CHEMTREC | 24 Hour Emergency Number: |
| Recommended use: | Diesel fuel additive | (800) 424-9300 |

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the Substance or Mixture: Flammable Liquids: Category 3
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Category 4
Acute Toxicity (Oral): Category 4
Skin Corrosion / Irritation: Category 2
Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 2A
Carcinogenicity: Category 1B
Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3
Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 2
Aspiration Toxicity: Category 1
Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic): Category 3

Risk Phrases: R5: Heating may cause an explosion.
R8: Contact with combustible material may cause fire.
R10: Flammable.
R20 / 21 / 22: Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R36 / 37 / 38: Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R51 / 53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Label Elements:

Signal Word:

Danger

Pictogram:



GHS Hazard Phrases:

H226: Flammable liquid and vapor.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312: Harmful in contact with skin.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H350: May cause cancer.
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

GHS Precaution Phrases

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210: Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces – No smoking.
P233: Keep container tightly closed.
P240: Ground / bond container and receiving equipment.
P241: Use explosion-proof equipment.
P242: Use only non-sparking tools.
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260: Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray.
P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

GHS Response Phrases:

P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P362: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases:

P301 + 310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.
P302 + 352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water.
P303 + 361 + 353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove / take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower.
P304 + 340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305 + 351 + 338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing.
P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician if you feel unwell.
P330: Rinse mouth.
P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332 + 313: If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice / attention.
P337 + 313: If eye irritation persists, get medical advice / attention.

P403 + 233: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P235: Keep cool.
P405: Store locked up.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION / INGREDIENTS

| CAS Number | EC Number | Index Number | Hazardous Components (Chemical Name) | Concentration |
|------------|-----------|----------------|--|---------------|
| 64742-95-6 | 265-199-0 | 649-356-00-4 | Solvent Naphtha, Petroleum, Light Arom | 50 % |
| 27247-96-7 | 248-363-6 | Not Applicable | 2-Ethylhexyl Nitrate | 25 % |
| 95-63-6 | 202-436-9 | 601-043-00-3 | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | < 2 % |
| 1330-20-7 | 215-535-7 | 601-022-00-9 | Xylene | < 2 % |
| 25551-13-7 | 247-099-9 | Not Applicable | Trimethylbenzene | < 2 % |
| 100-41-4 | 202-849-4 | 601-023-00-4 | Ethylbenzene | < 0.5 % |
| 108-05-4 | 203-545-4 | 607-023-00-0 | Vinyl Acetate Monomer | < 0.1 % |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

In Case Of Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and contact a physician immediately. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen and contact a physician immediately.

In Case Of Skin Contact: Wash skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash clothing separately before reuse.

In Case Of Eye Contact: Immediately flush with plenty of water, alternately lifting the upper and lower eyelids. If appropriate, after 5 minutes, remove contact lenses and continue flushing the eyes for an additional 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

In Case Of Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting, but have the victim rinse mouth with water, and then drink 2 - 4 cups of water. Get immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.

Note To Physician: Activated charcoal mixture may be administered. To prepare activated charcoal mixture, suspend 50 grams activated charcoal in 400 mls of water and mix thoroughly. Administer 5 ml/kg or 350 ml for an average adult. Because of the danger of aspiration, emesis or gastric lavage should not be employed unless the risk justified by the presence of additional toxic substances. Activated charcoal may induce vomiting, but may be given after emesis or lavage to absorb toxic additives. Steroid therapy in mild to moderate cases does not improve outcome. Bacterial pneumonia often occurs after exposure, but prophylactic antibiotics are not indicated and should be reserved for documented bacterial pneumonia. Light hydrocarbons have been associated with cardiac sensitization in abuse situations. Hypoxia or the injection of adrenaline-like substances enhanced these effects.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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| Flash Point: | 60 °C (140.0 °F) |
| Explosive Limits: | When heated above 100 C, may undergo a self-accelerating, exothermic reaction which causes a rapid rise in temperature and pressure. Rupture of storage vessels and fire should be anticipated in case of such temperatures. Spray storage vessels with water to maintain temperature below 100 C. |
| Autoignition Point: | Not determined |
| Suitable Extinguishing Media: | Dry chemical, water spray (fog), carbon dioxide, foam. |
| Fire Fighting Instructions: | As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand MSHA / NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. |
| Flammable Properties And Hazards: | Flammable Liquid. Vapors will burn releasing toxic vapors, fumes and smoke, including carbon monoxide and organic vapors. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure buildup which could result in container rupture or explosion. |

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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| Protective Precautions, Protective Equipment And Emergency Procedures: | Ventilate area of leak or spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. |
| Environmental Precautions: Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled: | <p>Initial Containment: Eliminate all sources of ignition - heat, sparks, flame, electricity, and impact. Contain spilled material with dikes or absorbents. Marine Pollutant. Do not allow material to enter soil, surface water, or sewer system.</p> <p>Large Spills Procedure: Stop the source of the leak, if it is safe to do so. Contain spilled material. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a disposal container. Absorb residue with inert material (e.g. dry sand or earth,) then place in a chemical waste container. Do not flush to sewer. Use explosion-proof equipment during clean-up.</p> <p>Small Spills Procedure: Absorb spills with inert material. Transfer to a chemical waste container and dispose of properly. Spills are extremely slippery and should be cleaned up immediately.</p> <p>Miscellaneous: Treat or dispose of in accordance with all federal, state, and local requirements.</p> |

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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| Precautions To Be Taken In Handling: | Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Keep away from food and drinking water. Secure container after each use. Store in a cool dry, secure area. Keep out of reach of children. Ground containers when transferring material. Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of. |
| Precautions To Be Taken In Storing: | Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool dry place. Eliminate all sources of ignition - heat, sparks, flame, electricity, impact and friction. Contact with hot surfaces may ignite the product. |
| Other Precautions: | 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. |

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines:

- 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene: ACGIH TWA: 25 ppm
- Xylene: OSHA TWA: 100 ppm / ACGIH TWA: 100 ppm / OSHA STEL: 150 ppm / ACGIH STEL: 150 ppm
- Trimethylbenzene: OSHA TWA: 25 ppm / ACGIH TWA: 25 ppm
- Ethylbenzene: OSHA TWA: 100 ppm / OSHA STEL: 125 ppm / ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm
- Vinyl acetate monomer: ACGIH TWA value 10 ppm ; STEL value 15 ppm; ACGIH TWA: 3 mg/m3 (respirable; 10 mg/m3 (inhalable); OSHA TWA: 15 mg/m3 (total dust); 5 mg/m3 (respirable)

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| Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type): | Under normal use conditions, with adequate ventilation, no special handling equipment is required. If anticipating close contact with this product or its mist, local ventilation may be required to keep exposure below limits. |
| Eye Protection: | Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles) and a face shield. |
| Skin Protection: | Wear protective gloves to minimize skin contamination. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing impervious to this material. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. |
| Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.): | Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary to control any air contaminants to within their TLVs during the use of this product. |

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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| Form: | Liquid |
| Appearance: | Amber liquid |
| Odor: | Aromatic hydrocarbon |
| Odor Threshold: | Not determined |
| Melting Point: | Not determined |
| Boiling Point: | Not determined |
| Autoignition Point: | Not determined |
| Flash Point: | 60 °C (140.0 °F) |
| Explosive Limits: | Not determined |
| Upper / Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits: | Not determined |
| Specific Gravity (Water = 1): | 0.932 at 60 °F |
| Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg): | Not determined |
| Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1): | Not determined |
| Relative Density: | Not determined |
| Evaporation Rate: | Not determined |
| Solubility in Water: | Nil |
| pH: | Not determined |
| Percent Volatile: | Not determined |
| Partition Coefficient: n-octanol / water: | Not determined |
| Decomposition Temperature: | Not determined |
| Viscosity: | No information found |

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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| Stability: | Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. |
| Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid: | Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, such as nitric and sulfuric acids, halogens, hydrogen peroxide and chlorinating agents. May burn or react violently with fluorine / oxygen mixtures with 50-100% fluorine. Decomposes with heat. |
| Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts: | In the case of fire, a complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation. |
| Hazardous Polymerization: | Will not occur. |
| Conditions To Avoid: | Sources of ignition and temperatures above 50C (122F) - 60C (140F). |

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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| Skin Effects: | Solvent Petroleum Naphtha, no deaths reported at 4 ml/kg (Rat). Slightly irritating (rabbit, 4 hour(s)). Vinyl Acetate Monomer, Skin absorption LD50 is 2,335 mg/kg in rabbits. |
| Eye Effects: | Solvent Petroleum Naphtha, slightly irritating (rabbit). Vinyl Acetate Monomer is a severe eye irritant (rabbit). |

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| Acute Oral Effects: | Solvent Petroleum Naphtha, LD50, 10 ml/kg in rats. Naphthalene, Oral LD50, 2600 mg/kg (rat). Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether, Oral LD50, 1.4 g/kg (Guinea Pig). Oral LD 50 for Vinyl Acetate Monomer is 2,920 mg/kg in rats. |
| Acute Inhalation Effects: | Solvent Petroleum Naphtha, no deaths at 710 ppm (v) (Rat) 4 Hour (s). Vinyl Acetate Monomer, four hour inhalation LC50 is 4,000 ppm in rats. |
| Germ Cell Mutagenicity: | No data available |
| Carcinogenicity: | Cancer Lists: NTP Carcinogen Known: No Anticipated: No IARC Category: None |
| Target Organs: | Heart, Auditory System |
| STOT - Single Exposure: | No data available |
| STOT - Repeated Exposure: | No data available |

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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| Ecotoxicity: | Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. |
| General Ecological Information: | <p>Environmental:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on a recommended classification scheme, an estimated Koc value of 67, determined from an experimental log Kow and a recommended regression-derived equation, indicates that ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether is expected to have high mobility in soil. An estimated BCF value of 2.5 was calculated for ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether, using an experimental log Kow of 0.83 and a recommended regression-derived equation. According to a recommended classification scheme, this BCF value suggests that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. An estimated BCF value of 2.5, from an experimental log Kow, suggests that ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether bioconcentration in aquatic organisms will be low, according to a recommended classification scheme. Bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is moderate to high based on BCF values of 31-275, measured in carp. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is expected to photodegrade in natural waters. If released to the atmosphere, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene will exist solely in the vapor phase in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals and nitrate radicals with half-lives of about 12 hours and 6-30 days, respectively. |

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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| Waste Disposal Method: | Do not dispose of into waste water treatment facilities. Treat or dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, state/provincial, and national requirements. This material, if discarded, is considered a hazardous waste under RCRA Regulation 40 CFR 261. |
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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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| UN Number: | UN1993 |
| UN Proper Shipping Name: | FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains Petroleum Naphtha) |
| Packing Group: | III |
| Land Transport ADR/RID and GGVS/GGVE (Cross Border / Domestic) | |
| Transport Hazard Class(es): | 3 * |
| Maritime Transport IMDG/GGVSea | |
| Transport Hazard Class(es): | 3 |
| Marine Pollutant: | Yes** |
| Air Transport ICAO-TI and IATA-DGR | |
| Transport Hazard Class(es): | 3 |

* This material is not regulated for US DOT transportation in quantities less than 119 gallons per 49 CFR 173:120 (b)(1). Does not apply to transportation by vessel, aircraft or package shipping services.

** This material is a marine pollutant when shipped in quantities greater than 119 gallons.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA 311/312 Categories: 1. Immediate (Acute) Health Effects: YES
2. Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects: YES
3. Fire Hazard: YES
4. Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: NO
5. Reactivity Hazard: YES

New Jersey Right to Know list:

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, CAS# 95-63-6
Xylene, CAS# 1330-20-7

Pennsylvania Right to Know List:

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, CAS# 95-63-6
Ethylbenzene, CAS# 100-41-4
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether, CAS# 111-76-2
Xylene, CAS# 1330-20-7

Canadian Disclosure List

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, CAS# 95-63-6
Ethylbenzene, CAS# 100-41-4
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether, CAS# 111-76-2
Trimethylbenzene, CAS# 25551-13-7

SARA Title III - Section 313

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, CAS# 95-63-6
Xylene, CAS# 1330-20-7

CERCLA Hazardous Substances

Ethylbenzene, CAS# 100-41-4 -- RQ 1000 lb
Vinyl Acetate Monomer, CAS# 108-05-4 -- RQ 5000 lb
Xylene, CAS# 1330-20-7 -- RQ 1000 lb

RCRA Hazardous Substances

Xylene, CAS# 1330-20-7 -- RCRA Code: U239

Clean Air Act - Section 112

Vinyl Acetate Monomer, CAS# 108-05-4 Title V

SC Toxic Air Pollutants List

Ethylbenzene, CAS# 100-41-4
Vinyl Acetate Monomer, CAS# 108-05-4 Title V
Xylene, CAS# 1330-20-7

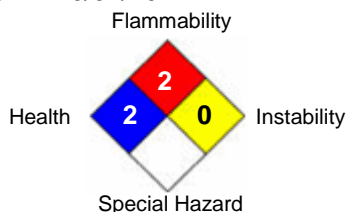
This material or all of its components are listed on the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances under the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date: 04/01/2015 – Section 14

Previous Revisions: New – 10/02/2014

Hazard Rating System:



Company Policy or Disclaimer:

The information on this SDS is based on data which is considered to be accurate. T&T Distributing, Inc, DYPEX, however, makes no guarantees or warranty, either expressed or implied of the accuracy or completeness of this information.

The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the products are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of this product.

This SDS was prepared and is to be used for this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this SDS information may not be applicable.