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Starting fluid #2061

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72-62-7825-11 MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET		VALVOLINE, INC. Subsidiary of Ashland Oil, Inc. P.O. BOX 14000 LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40512 (606) 264-7000	24-hour Emergency Telephone 1 (800) 274-5263 or 1-800-ASHLAND
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THIS MSDS COMPLIES WITH 29 CFR 1910.1200 (THE HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD)

Product Name: PYR SFR-11
PRIME AUTOMOTIVE WNSP., P.O. BOX 751150
MEMPHIS TN 38175-2115
ATTN: PLANT MGR / SAFETY DIR.

08 70 000 6145730-000
PRODUCT: 60251016
INVOICE: 862310
INVOICE DATE: 10/25/93
TO: PRIME AUTOMOTIVE WNSP.,
5850 EAST SHELBY DRIVE

Date Sheet No. 177785-006.U01
Prepared: 1/93
Supersedes: 1/93

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

General or Generic ID: SOLVENT BLEND
DOT Hazard Classification: 2.1 (FLAMMABLE GAS)

SECTION II - COMPONENTS

THE COMPOSITION OF THIS PRODUCT IS BEING WITHHELD AS A TRADE SECRET.
IF PRESENT, IARC, NTP AND OSHA CARCINOGENS AND CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SARA TITLE III, SECTION 313 ARE IDENTIFIED IN THIS SECTION.
SEE DEFINITION PAGE FOR CLARIFICATION

INGREDIENT	% (by WT)	PEL	TLV	Nois
CARBON DIOXIDE CAS #: 124-38-7	1-10	10000 PPM	5000 PPM	(1)
HEPTANE CAS #: 142-87-5	55-70	400 PPM	400 PPM	(2)
ETHYL ETHER CAS #: 60-29-7	10-25	400 PPM	400 PPM	
HEXANE CAS #: 110-54-3	1-10	50 PPM	50 PPM	(3)

- (1) PEL / TLV NOT ESTABLISHED. PRODUCT IS A SIMPLE ASPHYXANT.
ACGIH/OSHA SHORT TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT (STEL) FOR CARBON DIOXIDE IS 30,000 PPM.
- (2) OSHA/ACGIH SHORT TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT (STEL) FOR N-HEPTANE IS 500 PPM. NIOSH RECOMMENDS A LIMIT OF 85 PPM - 8 HOUR TWA, 440 PPM - CEILING.
- THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS FROM 2-5% TOLUENE (CAS 108-88-3). TOLUENE IS SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 313 OF TITLE III.
- (3) NIOSH RECOMMENDS A LIMIT OF 100 PPM - 8 HOUR TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE, 510 PPM CEILING. THESE LIMITS ARE FOR N-HEPTANE. THE OSHA PEL AND THE ACGIH TLV FOR OTHER ISOMERS OF HEXANE IS 500 PPM, TWA, 1000 PPM SHORT TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT (STEL).

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point	for COMPONENT(10-25%)	96.00 Deg F 36.00 Deg C 760.00 mm Hg
Vapor Pressure	for COMPONENT(10-25%)	659.00 mm Hg 8.00 Deg F 0.00 Deg C
Specific Vapor Density		HEAVIER THAN AIR
Specific Gravity		0.700 1 58.00 Deg F 20.00 Deg C
Percent Volatiles		100.00%
Evaporation Rate		SLOWER THAN ETHER
Appearance		CLEAR
State		LIQUID
Form		NONH6 SOLN

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION INFORMATION

FLASH POINT(TCC) -58.0 Deg F (-50.0 Deg C)

EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (LOWEST VALUE OF COMPONENT) LOWER = 1.0%

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: REGULAR FOAM OR CARBON DIOXIDE OR DRY CHEMICAL

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000632 **PYR SFR-II** Page: 2**SECTION IV - HAZARDOUS INFORMATION (CONTINUED)**

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: MAY FORM TOXIC MATERIALS; CARBON DIOXIDE AND CARBON MONOXIDE, VARIOUS HYDROCARBONS, ETC.

FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES: WEAR SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS WITH A FULL FACEPIECE OPERATED IN THE POSITIVE PRESSURE DEMAND MODE WHEN FIGHTING FIRES.

SPECIAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS: NEVER USE WELDING OR CUTTING TORCH ON OR NEAR DRUM (EVEN EMPTY) BECAUSE PRODUCT (EVEN JUST RESIDUE) CAN IGNITE EXPLOSIVELY.

NFPA CODES: HEALTH- 1 FLAMMABILITY- 4 REACTIVITY- 0

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LEVEL: NOT ESTABLISHED FOR PRODUCT. SEE SECTION II.

EFFECTS OF ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE:

SKIN - PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY CAUSE MODERATE IRRITATION, DEFATTING, DERMATITIS.
EYES - MAY CAUSE SEVERE IRRITATION, REDNESS, TEARING, BLURRED VISION.
SWALLOWING - MAY CAUSE GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION, NAUSEA, VOMITING, AND DIARRHEA. ASPIRATION OF MATERIAL INTO THE LUNGS MAY CAUSE CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS WHICH MAY BE FATAL.
BREATHING - EXCESSIVE INHALATION OF VAPORS MAY CAUSE NASAL AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATION, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS INCLUDING DIZZINESS, HEADACHES, FATIGUE, NAUSEA, HEADACHE AND POSSIBLE UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND EVEN ASPHYXIATION.

FIRST AID:

IF ON SKIN: THOROUGHLY WASH EXPOSED AREA WITH SOAP AND WATER. REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING. LAUNDRY CONTAMINATED CLOTHING BEFORE RE-USE.
IF IN EYES: FLUSH WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER, LIFTING UPPER AND LOWER LIDS OCCASIONALLY, GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.
IF SWALLOWED: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. KEEP PERSON WARM, QUIET, AND GET MEDICAL ATTENTION. ASPIRATION OF MATERIAL INTO THE LUNGS DUE TO VOMITING CAN CAUSE CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS WHICH CAN BE FATAL.
IF BREATHED: IF AFFECTED, REMOVE INDIVIDUAL TO FRESH AIR. IF BREATHING IS DIFFICULT, ADMINISTER OXYGEN. IF BREATHING HAS STOPPED GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. KEEP PERSON WARM, QUIET AND GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY:

INHALATION, SKIN CONTACT

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE:

PROLONGED AND REPEATED INHALATION OF HIGH LEVELS OF MIXED ISOMERS OF HEXANE RESULTED IN KIDNEY DAMAGE IN MALE RATS. THE EFFECTS OBSERVED ARE THE SAME AS THOSE SEEN IN MALE RATS EXPOSED TO OTHER HYDROCARBONS. THE MECHANISM BY WHICH THESE CHEMICALS CAUSE THE CHARACTERISTIC KIDNEY TOXICITY IS UNIQUE TO THE MALE RAT AND THE KIDNEY EFFECTS ARE NOT EXPECTED TO OCCUR IN MAN.

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: CANNOT OCCUR

STABILITY: STABLE

INCOMPATIBILITY: AVOID CONTACT WITH: STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES**STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:**

SMALL SPILL: ALLOW TO EVAPORATE.

VENTILATE AREA.

ELIMINATE ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION SUCH AS FLARES, FLAMES (INCLUDING PILOT LIGHTS), AND ELECTRICAL SPARKS.

LARGE SPILL: ELIMINATE ALL IGNITION SOURCES (FLARES, FLAMES, INCLUDING PILOT LIGHTS, ELECTRICAL SPARKS).

ALLOW TO EVAPORATE. PERSONS NOT WEARING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM AREA UNTIL LEAK HAS BEEN REPAIRED.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

SMALL SPILL: ALLOW MATERIAL TO EVAPORATE.

LARGE SPILL: VENTILATE AREA OF SPILL. ALLOW MATERIAL TO EVAPORATE.

SECTION VIII - PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TO BE USED

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: IF WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMIT(S) OF PRODUCT OR ANY COMPONENT IS EXCEEDED (SEE SECTION II), A NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED AIR SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR IS ADVISED IN ABSENCE OF PROPER ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL. OSHA REGULATIONS ALSO PERMIT OTHER NIOSH/MSHA RESPIRATORS (NEGATIVE PRESSURE TYPE) UNDER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS (SEE YOUR INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST). ENGINEERING OR ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED TO REDUCE EXPOSURE.

VENTILATION: PROVIDE SUFFICIENT MECHANICAL (GENERAL AND/OR LOCAL EXHAUST) VENTILATION TO MAINTAIN EXPOSURE BELOW TLV(S).

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: NOT REQUIRED UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS OF USE

EYE PROTECTION: NOT REQUIRED UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS OF USE.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: NOT REQUIRED UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS OF USE.

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