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PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer

Lubriformance, LLC 2021 Reserve Dr. Canton, TX 75103

Emergency: 1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec)

Phone: 1-903-567-7236

Product Name: TNT 3K Extreme
Revision Date: 12/5/2016
SDS Number: 61855
CAS Number: Blend
Product Code: 61855

Synonyms: Diesel Fuel Additive

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HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS Classification in Accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS):

Physical, Flammable Liquids, 3

Health, Skin corrosion/irritation, 2

Health, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, 2 B

Health, Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure, 3

Health, Acute toxicity, 4 Dermal

Health, Acute toxicity, 4 Inhalation

Health, Acute toxicity, 4 Oral

Health, Carcinogenicity, 2

Health, Aspiration hazard, 1

Environmental, Hazards to the aquatic environment - Chronic, 2

GHS Label Elements, Including Precautionary Statements

GHS Signal Word: DANGER

GHS Hazard Pictograms:









GHS Hazard Statements:

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H320 - Causes eye irritation

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

H312 - Harmful in contact with skin

H332 - Harmful if inhaled

H302 - Harmful if swallowed

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects



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GHS Precautionary Statements:

P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking

P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P302+352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water.

P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308+313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Hazards not Otherwise Classified (HNOC) or not Covered by GHS

When heated above 100 C (212 F) 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 temperature.

VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE

3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:

Chemical Name	Percentage	CAS#
2-Ethyhexylnitrate	20 - 30	27247-96-7
Heavy aromatic solvent naphtha	< 30	64742-94-5
Light aromatic solvent naptha	< 15	64742-95-6
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	< 15	95-63-6
2-Butoxyethanol	< 15	111-76-2
Naphthalene	< 5	91-20-3

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: If symptoms develop, move victim to fresh air.

If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact: Wash with soap and water.

Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Get medical attention if needed.

Eye Contact: Flush with water for several minutes.

If effects occur, consult a physician.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.

Have the victim rinse mouth with water and then drink 2 - 4 cupfuls of water.

Get immediate medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

Activated charcoal mixture may be administered.





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5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: 47.8 C (118.0 F)

Flash Point Method: PMCC

Use dry powder, foam, or carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Water may be ineffective unless used by experienced fire fighters.

When heated above 100 C (212 F) 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 temperature. Spray storage vessels with water to maintain temperature below 100 C (212 F).

VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. 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.

Fire fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

 $\label{lem:composition} \mbox{ Decomposition products may include the following material:}$

Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide, Nitrogen oxides

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Eliminate sources of ignition - Heat, sparks, flame, and electricity

Contain spilled material.

Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers.

Pick up excess with inert absorbant material

Keep away from drains and ground water.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions: Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

Keep away from sources of ignition.

Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, or grind container Handle with care and avoid spillage on the floor (slippage). Ground and bond containers when transferring material

When heated above 100 C (212 F) 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 temperature.

Product transfer:

Do not heat the product. Prior to staring transfer pump, ensure all valves in the product discharge line are open and that the line is unobstructed. Immediately after starting the transfer pump, verify that the product is flowing. If the product is not flowing, shut the pump off immediately. A pneumatic driven diaphragm pump or pumps of other designs equipped with high temperature (75 C) shut off devices are recommended when pumps are provided at fixed locations.

Storage Requirements: Avoid all possible ignition sources.

Do not heat

Warehouses equipped with fire suppression systems are recommended.

Suppression system should be adequate to keep product cool in the event of a fire.

Keep container in a cool, well ventilated area.

Store in a tightly closed container and sealed until ready for use.



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8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: All ventilation should be designed in accordance with OSHA standard (29 CFR 1910.94).

Personal Protective

Equipment:

Use of safety glasses and gloves is recommended.

Exposure Guidelines: Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum)

OSHA TWA: 500 ppm

2-Ethylhexylnitrate

OSHA TWA: 1 ppm, 8 hours

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene ACGIH TWA: 25 ppm

2-Butoxyethanol

OSHA PEL: 25 ppm, 120 mg/m³

OSHA TWA: 25 ppm ACGIH TWA: 25 ppm

Naphthalene

OSHA PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/m³ OSHA TWA: 10 ppm, 50 mg/m³ ACGIH TWA: 10 ppm, 52 mg/m³ OSHA STEL: 15 ppm, 75 mg/m³ ACGIH STEL: 15 ppm, 79 mg/m³

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Amber Liquid **Physical State:** Spec Grav./Density: 0.93 at 60F Viscosity: Not available **Boiling Point:** Not available Flammability: Not available **Partition Coefficient:** Not available **Vapor Pressure:** Not available Not available pH: Not available Evap. Rate: **Decomp Temp:** Not available

Odor: Aromatic solvent
Solubility: Nil in water
Freezing/Melting Pt.: Not available
Flash Point: 47.8 C (118.0 F)
Vapor Density: Not available
Bulk Density: 7.72 lbs/gal at 60 F
UFL/LFL: Not available

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Unstable at temperatures greater than 100 C (212 F)

Conditions to Avoid: High temperatures above 50 C (122 F), sparks, and open flame.

Materials to Avoid: Avoid strong oxidizing agents. May burn or react violently to flourine/oxygen mixtures.

Hazardous Decomposition: Combustion will produce carbon dioxide and, possibly toxic chemicals such as carbon monoxide.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Repeated skin contact with this product may cause dermatitis or an oil acne. No component is listed as a mutagen or teratogen.

EYE EFFECTS:

Solvent Petroleum Naphtha, slightly irritating (rabbit).

SKIN EFFECTS:

Solvent Petroleum Naphtha, no deaths reported at 4 ml/kg (Rat). Slightly irritating (rabbit, 4 hour(s)). 2-Ethylhexylnitrate LD50 >5000 mg/kg in rabbits



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ACUTE ORAL EFFECTS:

Solvent Petroleum Naphtha, LD50, 10 ml/kg in rats. Naphthalene, Oral LD50, 2600 mg/kg (rat). 2-Butoxyethanol, Oral LD50, 1.4 g/kg (Guinea Pig). 2-Ethylhexylnitrate LD50 >10000 mg/kg in rats

ACUTE INHALATION EFFECTS:

Solvent Petroleum Naphtha, no deaths at 710 ppm (v) (Rat) 4 Hour (s). Inhalation 1 hour LC50 is >633 ppm in guinea pig for Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid exposing to the environment.

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Based on calculations.

This product contains components which may be persistent in the environment.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, state/provincial, and national requirements. Do not flush to surface water or drains.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN1993, Flammable liquids, n.o.s., 3, PGIII, (Contains Petroleum Naphtha, 2-Ethylhexylnitrate. marine pollutant)

This material is not regulated for US DOT transportation in quantities less than 119 gallons.

IMDG & IATA: UN1993, Flammable liquids, nos, (Petroleum naptha, 2-Ethylhexylnitrate), 3, III, marine pollutant.

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Component (CAS#) [%] - CODES

Nitric acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester (27247-96-7) [20-30%] TSCA

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, heavy arom. (64742-94-5) [<30%] TSCA

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light arom. (64742-95-6) [<15%] TSCA

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6) [<15%] MASS, NJHS, PA, SARA313, TSCA, TXAIR

2-Butoxyethanol (111-76-2) [<15%] HAP, MASS, OSHAWAC, PA, TSCA, TXAIR

RQ(100LBS), Naphthalene (91-20-3) [<5%] CERCLA, CSWHS, EPCRAWPC, GADSL, HAP, MASS, NJHS, OSHAWAC, PA,PRIPOL, SARA313, TOXICPOL, TOXICRCRA, TSCA, TXAIR, TXHWL

Regulatory CODE Descriptions

RQ = Reportable Quantity

TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act

MASS = MA Massachusetts Hazardous Substances List

NJHS = NJ Right-to-Know Hazardous Substances PA = PA Right-To-Know List of Hazardous Substances

PA = PA Right-To-know List of Hazardous Substances SARA313 = SARA 313 Title III Toxic Chemicals

TXAIR = TX Air Contaminants with Health Effects Screening Level





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HAP = Hazardous Air Pollutants
OSHAWAC = OSHA Workplace Air Contaminants
CERCLA = Superfund clean up substance
CSWHS = Clean Water Act Hazardous substances
EPCRAWPC = EPCRA Water Priority Chemicals
TOXICRCRA = RCRA Toxic Hazardous Wastes (U-List)
TXHWL = TX Hazardous Waste List

16 OTHER INFORMATION

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