Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for Paraffinic RPO

1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

1.1 Product Name:
(RPO)Paraffinic RPO
1.2 MANUFACTURER'S NAME/ADDRESS: ATMCO
Turan Güneş Blv. İlkbahar Mah. Galip Erdem CD. 613
Sk.Fahrettin Paşa) 06550
Emergency Contact: 00903125147055

UAE OFFICE:

ADD: 2406 OF THE BURLINGTON TOWER,

BUSINESS BAY, DUBAI-UAE

TEL:0097145681743

2. COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

2.1 Chemical Information:
CHEMICAL NAME: Aromatic Extract
CHEMICAL FORMULA: C20-C50 Hydrocarbons
2.2 PRODUCT USE:

This product is intended for use in engineered processes designed to minimize contact and exposure. Use in other applications may result in higher exposures and require additional controls, such as local exhaust ventilation and personal protective equipment.
2.3 DESCRIPTION:

ATDMC are a complex mixture of hydrocarbons and aromatics from a variety of chemical processes blended to meet standardized product specifications. Composition varies greatly and includes C20 to C50 hydrocarbons with a boiling range of above 315° F. The following is a non-exhaustive list of common components, typical percentage ranges in product, and occupational exposure limits for each.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

3.1 HEALTH HAZARD DATA:

Exposure may occur through skin contact. Avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact with product. Use chemical protective gloves and clothing where direct handling of product is required. Practice good hygiene and frequent hand washings. Inhalation of oil vapors or mists is possible if product is heated or contacts high speed moving equipment. If inhalation is possible, use engineering controls or respiratory protective equipment as specified in Section 8 of this MSDS. Material should be regarded as potentially carcinogenic and handling procedures developed to address potential exposure. See Section 11 for specific toxicity information.

3.2 HAZARDS OF COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:
Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide are products of combustion of this product and other forms of hydrocarbons. Carbon Monoxide in moderate concentrations can cause symptoms of

headache, nausea, vomiting, increased cardiac output, and confusion. Exposure to higher concentrations of carbon monoxide can cause loss of consciousness, heart damage, brain damage, and/or death. Exposure to high concentrations of carbon dioxide can cause simple asphyxiation by displacing available oxygen. Exposure to the combustion products of this and other similar materials should be avoided.

3.3 MEDICAL CONDITION GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Medical conditions which have the same symptoms and effects as those outlined under the health hazard information section can be aggravated by exposure to this product.

3.4 MEDICAL LIMITATION:

None known, however persons with acne, skin sensitivity or skin disease may be more susceptible to adverse skin conditions.

3.5 ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:

3.5.1 INHALATION: Not sufficiently volatile to present a hazard from vapor inhalation under normal use. Oil mist generated by fast moving machinery and high temperatures may cause symptoms of respiratory tract irritation.

3.5.2 SKIN CONTACT: Prolonged or repeated exposure to liquid or mist may cause dry skin, irritation, and oil acne.

3.5.2 SKIN ABSORPTION: Oil may be absorbed through the skin and skin contact should be avoided.

3.5.3 EYE CONTACT: May cause eye irritation.

3.5.4 INGESTION: Vomiting due to irritation of the digestive tract is common. Keep airway clear. Lubricating oils have low to moderate oral toxicity.

3.6 EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

3.6.1 ACUTE: May cause irritation to the skin and eyes.
(If ingested, can cause gas trointestinal irritation)
Inhalation of mist may cause irritation and lipid pneumonia.

3.6.2 CHRONIC: Prolonged and repeated inhalation of high concentrations of oil mist may cause pulmonary fibrosis. Skin exposure may cause drying, irritation of skin, oil acne, and skin lesions.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 EYES:

Immediately flush eyes with large amount of water for at least 15 minutes holding lids apart to ensure flushing of the entire eye surface. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION.

4.2 SKIN:

Wash contaminated areas with plenty of soap and water. Do not use solvents to remove oil. Remove contaminated clothing and footwear. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION.

4.3 INHALATION:

Get person out of contaminated area to fresh air. If breathing has stopped resuscitate and administer oxygen if readily available. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

4.4 INGESTION:

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

*NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Do not induce vomiting use gastric lavage only. Aspiration of

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petroleum distillates associated with vomiting may cause pulmonary irritation and pneumonitis. If aspiration is suspected, respiratory effects should be evaluated. Suspicious skin lesions should be excised and examined histologically.

5. FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT: >400 °F COC
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: >400 °F
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR: UEL: 0.6% LEL: 7%
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

5.1 Extinguishing Media:

Use water spray, foam, dry chemical or carbon monoxide. Water or foam may cause frothing.

5.2 SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Pressure-demand, self-contained, breathing apparatus should be provided for firefighters in buildings or confined areas where product is stored.

5.3 UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD:

None.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

If material is spilled or released to the atmosphere, steps should be taken to contain liquid and prevent discharges to streams or sewer systems; and control or stop the loss of volatile materials to the atmosphere. Spills or releases should be reported, if required to the appropriate local, state and federal regulatory agencies.

6.1 SMALL SPILLS:

Remove ignition sources. Absorb spilled material with non-combustible materials such as cat litter, dirt, sand, or petroleum sorbets pads/pillows. Do not use combustible materials like rags, wood chips, or saw dust. Remove contaminated materials to an appropriate disposal container.

6.2 LARGE SPILLS:

Remove ignition sources. Dike spill area with sand or dirt to contain material and cover sewers/drains. Remain upwind and keep unnecessary people away. Contact trained emergency response team for cleanup. Remove liquid using grounded suction pumps, isolate hazard area and deny entry.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE INFORMATION:

Store only in approved containers. Protect containers against physical damage. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Separate from oxidizing materials. Store in cool, well ventilated area of noncombustible construction, away from possible sources of ignition. Keep away from incompatible materials.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS:

Special ventilation is not required unless product is sprayed, heated near its flash point, or produces a mist. Total enclosure and is recommended where compatible with operations where mist, spray, or vapor may be generated. Local exhaust ventilation may be used as an alternate method if total enclosure is unfeasible.

8.2 SPECIFIC PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

8.2.1 RESPIRATORY: Respiratory protection is generally not required unless product is sprayed or heated near its flash point; use approved respirators, following manufacturer's

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recommendations where mist, spray, or vapor may be generated.
8.2.2 EYE: Face shield and goggles or chemical goggles should be worn where mist or spray may be generated.
8.2.3 GLOVES: Impermeable protective gloves, such as nitrile, gloves should be worn during routine handling of this product. Glove selection should be based on resistance to aromatic hydrocarbons.
8.2.4 OTHER CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT: Standard work clothing. Clothing contaminated with this product should be removed, washed in soap and water and dried before reuse. Shoes which have been contaminated with this product and can not be decontaminated should be discarded. Shower and eyewash facilities should be accessible.

8.3 EXPOSURE MONITORING

8.3.1 BIOLOGICAL: No applicable procedure.
8.3.2 PERSONAL/AREA: The applicable method measures oil mist.
8.3.3 EMPTY CONTAINER WARNING: Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or heat with other sources of ignition; the container may explode and cause injury or death.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Dark colored liquid with typical light oily odor.
PH: Neutral VISCOSITY: Grade dependent
BOILING RANGE @ 760 mm Hg: >315 °F VAPOR DENSITY (Air=1): N/A
FREEZING POINT: N/A EVAPORATION RATE (Bu Ac=1): N/A
VAPOR PRESSURE: Nil. SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H_2O=1):): ~0.99
API GRAVITY: Grade dependent % VOLATILES BY VOL.: < 0.1 to 15
BULK DENSITY AT 60° F: N/A SOLUBILITY IN H_2O % BY WT.: Trace

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

10.1 CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY:
Under normal conditions, material is stable.
10.2 INCOMPATIBILITY:
Avoid contact with strong oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, oxy-chlorine salts, and high oxygen concentrations.
10.3 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:
Thermal decomposition products may include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of sulfur and hydrocarbons.
10.4 HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
Material is not known to polymerize.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Prolonged and repeated contact with oils can produce skin lesions. It has been determined that the carcinogenic activity of refined oils is related to the severity of processing of the base oil. It also has been determined that sufficient evidence exists to classify untreated or mildly hydro treated oils as carcinogenic to humans. This product is untreated and has not been tested to determine carcinogenic potential.
This product should be regarded as a human carcinogen and used in engineered systems designed to prevent or minimize contact. Where direct contact is necessary, appropriate personal protective equipment should selected based on a review of the product hazards. In all

cases of use, an exposure assessment should be conducted by a qualified person to determine adequacy of engineering controls, administrative controls, and personal protective equipment.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For detailed information, contact MSDS Assistance at +98(21)22229500

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Clean-up action should be carefully planned and executed shipment, storage, and/or disposal of waste materials are regulated and action to handle or dispose of spilled or released material must meet all applicable local, state and federal rules and regulations. If any question exists, the appropriate agencies should be contacted to assure proper action being taken. Waste product and contaminated material will be considered a hazardous waste if the flash point is less than 140°F requiring disposal at an approved hazardous waste facility.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is not a DOT regulated material and does not meet the definition of a hazardous material under 49 CFR §171.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

A: This product is reportable as a combustible substance.
B: This product does contain chemicals identified as toxic under 40 CFR Part 372 and is subject to the reporting requirements of this section. These chemicals are:
Poly nuclear Aromatics N/A > 5
C: IRAN REGULATIONS:
This product does contain chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. These chemicals are mineral oils.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 HAZARD AND EXPOSURE INFORMATION

Acute Hazard: An adverse health effect which occurs rapidly as a result of short term exposure.
Ceiling: The concentration that should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.
Chronic Hazard: An adverse health effect which generally occurs as a result of long term exposure or short term exposure with delayed health effects and is of long duration.
Fire Hazard: A material that poses a physical hazard by being flammable, combustible, phyrophoric or an oxidizer.
Hazardous Ingredients: Names of ingredients which have been identified as health hazards.
Pressure Hazard: A material that poses a physical hazard due to the potential of a sudden release of pressure such as explosive or a compressed gas.
Reactive Hazard: A material that poses a physical hazard due to the potential to become unstable reactive, water reactive or that is organic peroxide.