

B&A Int'l, Inc.
Material Safety Data Sheet
FPE Fuel Performance Enhancer
BA20009

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

MSDS Name: FPE Fuel Performance Enhancer

Catalog Numbers: BA20009

Company Identification:

B&A Int'l, Inc.
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McKinney, TX 75069

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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS: INFOTRAC (800) 535-5053

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Chemical Name	% W/V	EINECS/ELINCS
67-56-1	Methyl Hydroxide	(+ or -) 75.5	200-659-6
N/A	Proprietary Organic Compounds	(+ or -) 24.5	N/A

Hazard Symbols: T F

Risk Phrases: 11 23/24/25 39/23/24/25

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: clear or amber. Flash Point: 11 deg C. Poison! Cannot be made non-poisonous. Causes eye and skin irritation. May be absorbed through intact skin. This substance has caused adverse reproductive and fetal effects in animals. **Danger! Flammable liquid and vapor.** Harmful if inhaled. May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. May cause central nervous system depression. May cause digestive tract irritation with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Causes respiratory tract irritation. May cause liver, kidney and heart damage.

Target Organs: Kidneys, heart, central nervous system, liver, eyes.

Potential Health Effects

Eye: Produces irritation, characterized by a burning sensation, redness, tearing,

inflammation, and possible corneal injury. May cause painful sensitization to light.

Skin: Causes moderate skin irritation. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin and dermatitis.

Ingestion: May be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed. May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause systemic toxicity with acidosis. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. May cause cardiopulmonary system effects.

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. May cause adverse central nervous system effects including headache, convulsions, and possible death. May cause visual impairment and possible permanent blindness. Causes irritation of the mucous membrane.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. Chronic inhalation and ingestion may cause effects similar to those of acute inhalation and ingestion. Chronic exposure may cause reproductive disorders and teratogenic effects. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects. Prolonged exposure may cause liver, kidney, and heart damage.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid immediately.

Skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops or persists. Wash clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid immediately. Induce vomiting by giving one teaspoon of Syrup of Ipecac.

Inhalation: Get medical aid immediately. Remove from exposure to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing has ceased apply artificial respiration using oxygen and a suitable mechanical device such as a bag and a mask.

Notes to Physician: Effects may be delayed. Ethanol may inhibit Methyl Hydroxide metabolism.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Information: Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat and/or fire. As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Flammable Liquid. Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures at temperatures above the flashpoint. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed

containers cool. Water may be ineffective. Material is lighter than water and a fire may be spread by the use of water. Vapors may be heavier than air. They can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. May be ignited by heat, sparks, and flame.

Extinguishing Media: For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Water may be ineffective. For large fires, use water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. Do NOT use straight streams of water.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks: Scoop up with a nonsparking tool, then place into a suitable container for disposal. Use water spray to disperse the gas/vapor. Remove all sources of ignition. Absorb spill using an absorbent, non-combustible material such as earth, sand, or vermiculite. Do not use combustible materials such as saw dust. Provide ventilation. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Water spray may reduce vapor but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Do not breathe dust, vapor, mist, or gas. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid contact with heat, sparks and flame. Do not ingest or inhale. Use only in a chemical fume hood. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames.

Storage: Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Flammables-area. Keep containers tightly closed. Do not store in aluminum or lead containers.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs
Methyl Hydroxide	200 ppm TWA; 250 ppm STEL; skin - potential for cutaneous absorption	200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m ³ TWA 6000 ppm IDLH	200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m ³ TWA

OSHA Vacated PELs: Methyl Hydroxide: 200 ppm TWA; 260 mg/m³ TWA; 250 ppm STEL;

325 mg/m³ STEL

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes: Wear chemical goggles.

Skin: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: clear or amber

Odor: alcohol-like - weak odor

pH: Not available.

Vapor Pressure: 128 mm Hg @ 20 deg C

Vapor Density: 1.11 (Air=1)

Evaporation Rate: 5.2 (Ether=1)

Viscosity: 0.55 cP 20 deg C

Boiling Point: 64.7 deg C @ 760.00mm Hg

Freezing/Melting Point: -98 deg C

Autoignition Temperature: 464 deg C (867.20 deg F)

Flash Point: 11 deg C (51.80 deg F)

Decomposition Temperature: Not available.

NFPA Rating: (estimated) Health: 1; Flammability: 3; Reactivity: 0

Explosion Limits, Lower: 6.0 vol %

Upper: 36.00 vol %

Solubility: miscible

Specific Gravity/Density: .7910g/cm³

Molecular Formula: CH₄O

Molecular Weight: 32.04

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Conditions to Avoid: High temperatures, incompatible materials, ignition sources, oxidizers.

Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Acids (mineral, non-oxidizing, e.g. hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, phosphoric acid), acids (mineral, oxidizing, e.g. chromic acid, hypochlorous acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid), acids (organic, e.g. acetic acid, benzoic acid, formic acid, methanoic acid, oxalic acid), azo, diazo, and hydrazines (e.g. dimethyl hydrazine, hydrazine, methyl hydrazine), isocyanates (e.g. methyl isocyanate), nitrides (e.g. potassium nitride, sodium nitride), peroxides and hydroperoxides (organic, e.g. acetyl peroxide, benzoyl peroxide, butyl peroxide, methyl ethyl ketone peroxide),

epoxides (e.g. butyl glycidyl ether), Oxidants (such as barium perchlorate, bromine, chlorine, hydrogen peroxide, lead perchlorate, perchloric acid, sodium hypochlorite)., Active metals (such as potassium and magnesium)., acetyl bromide, alkyl aluminum salts, beryllium dihydride, carbontetrachloride, carbon tetrachloride + metals, chloroform + heat, chloroform + sodium hydroxide, cyanuric chloride, diethyl zinc, nitric acid, potassium-tert-butoxide, chloroform + hydroxide, water reactive substances (e.g. acetic anhydride, alkyl aluminum chloride, calcium carbide, ethyl dichlorosilane).

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, carbon dioxide, formaldehyde.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#:

CAS# 67-56-1: PC1400000

LD50/LC50:

CAS# 67-56-1:

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 40 mg Moderate;

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 mg/24H Moderate;

Draize test, rabbit, skin: 20 mg/24H Moderate;

Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 64000 ppm/4H;

Oral, mouse: LD50 = 7300 mg/kg;

Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 14200 mg/kg;

Oral, rat: LD50 = 5628 mg/kg;

Skin, rabbit: LD50 = 15800 mg/kg;<BR.

Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 67-56-1: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP, or OSHA.

Epidemiology: Methyl Hydroxide has been shown to produce fetotoxicity in the embryo or fetus of laboratory animals. Specific developmental abnormalities include cardiovascular, musculoskeletal, and urogenital systems.

Teratogenicity: Effects on Newborn: Behavioral, Oral, rat: TDLo=7500 mg/kg (female 17-19 days after conception). Effects on Embryo or Fetus: Fetotoxicity, Inhalation, rat: TDLo=10000 ppm/7H (female 7-15 days after conception). Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Cardiovascular, Musculoskeletal, Urogenital, Inhalation, rat: TDLo=20000 ppm/7H (7-14 days after conception).

Reproductive Effects: Paternal Effects: Spermatogenesis: Intraperitoneal, mouse TDLo=5 g/kg (male 5 days pre-mating). Fertility: Oral, rat: TDLo = 35295 mg/kg (female 1-15 days after conception). Paternal Effects: Testes, Epididymis, Sperm duct: Oral, rat: TDLo = 200 ppm/20H (male 78 weeks pre-mating).

Neurotoxicity: No information available.

Mutagenicity: DNA inhibition: Human Lymphocyte = 300 mmol/L. DNA damage: Oral, rat = 10 umol/kg. Mutation in microorganisms: Mouse Lymphocyte = 7900 mg/L. Cytogenetic analysis: Oral, mouse = 1 gm/kg.

Other Studies: Standard Draize Test(Skin, rabbit) = 20 mg/24H (Moderate) Standard Draize Test: Administration into the eye (rabbit) = 40 mg (Moderate). Standard Draize test: Administration into the eye (rabbit) = 100 mg/24H (Moderate).

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Fetotoxicity: Fish: Fathead Minnow: 29.4 g/L; 96 Hr; LC50 (unspecified) Goldfish: 250 ppm; 11 Hr; resulted in death Rainbow trout: 8000 mg/L; 48 Hr; LC50 (unspecified) Rainbow trout: LC50 = 13-68 mg/L; 96 Hr.; 12 degrees C Fathead Minnow: LC50 = 29400 mg/L; 96 Hr.; 25 degrees C, pH 7.63 Rainbow trout: LC50 = 8000 mg/L; 48 Hr.; Unspecified ria: Phytobacterium phosphoreum: EC50 = 51,000-320,000 mg/L; 30 minutes; Microtox test No data available.

Environmental: Dangerous to aquatic life in high concentrations. Aquatic toxicity rating: TLm 96>1000 ppm. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes. Methyl Hydroxide is expected to biodegrade in soil and water very rapidly. This product will show high soil mobility and will be degraded from the ambient atmosphere by the reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals with an estimated half-life of 17.8 days. Bioconcentration factor for fish (golden ide) < 10. Based on a log Kow of -0.77, the BCF value for Methyl Hydroxide can be estimated to be 0.2.

Physical: No information available.

Other: None.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.

RCRA U-Series: CAS# 67-56-1: waste number U154; (Ignitable waste).

Section 14 - Transport Information

	US DOT	IATA	RID/ADR	IMO	Canada TDG
Shipping Name:	METHYL HYDROXIDE				METHYL HYDROXIDE
Hazard Class:	3				3(6.1)
UN Number:	UN1268				UN1268
Packing Group:	II				II
Additional Info:					FLASHPOINT 11 C

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

US FEDERAL

TSCA

CAS# 67-56-1 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

Health & Safety Reporting List

None of the chemicals are on the Health & Safety Reporting List.

Chemical Test Rules

None of the chemicals in this product are under a Chemical Test Rule.

Section 12b

None of the chemicals are listed under TSCA Section 12b.

TSCA Significant New Use Rule

None of the chemicals in this material have a SNUR under TSCA.

SARA

Section 302 (RQ)

CAS# 67-56-1: final RQ = 5000 pounds (2270 kg)

Section 302 (TPQ)

None of the chemicals in this product have a TPQ.

SARA Codes

CAS # 67-56-1: acute, flammable.

Section 313

This material contains Methyl Hydroxide (CAS# 67-56-1, 99%), which is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 373.

Clean Air Act:

CAS# 67-56-1 is listed as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP). This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depleters. This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depleters.

Clean Water Act:

None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Hazardous Substances under the CWA. None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Priority Pollutants under the CWA. None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Toxic Pollutants under the CWA.

OSHA:

None of the chemicals in this product are considered highly hazardous by OSHA.

STATE

CAS# 67-56-1 can be found on the following state right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Florida, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts.

California No Significant Risk Level: None of the chemicals in this product are listed.

European/International Regulations

European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives

Hazard Symbols:

T F

Risk Phrases:

R 11 Highly flammable.

R 23/24/25 Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R 39/23/24/25 Toxic : danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Safety Phrases:

S 16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S 36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
S 45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
S 7 Keep container tightly closed.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 67-56-1: 1

Canada

CAS# 67-56-1 is listed on Canada's DSL List. CAS# 67-56-1 is listed on Canada's DSL List. This product has a WHMIS classification of B2, D1A, D2B.
CAS# 67-56-1 is listed on Canada's Ingredient Disclosure List.

Exposure Limits

CAS# 67-56-1: OEL-ARAB Republic of Egypt:TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m³);Skin OEL-AUSTRALIA:TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m³);STEL 250 ppm;Skin OEL-BELGIUM:TWA 200 ppm (262 mg/m³);STEL 250 ppm;Skin OEL-CZECHOSLOVAKIA:TWA 100 mg/m³;STEL 500 mg/m³ OEL-DENMARK:TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m³);Skin OEL-FINLAND:TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m³);STEL 250 ppm;Skin OEL-FRANCE:TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m³);STEL 1000 ppm (1300 mg/m³) OEL-GERMANY:TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m³);Skin OEL-HUNGARY:TWA 50 mg/m³;STEL 100 mg/m³;Skin OEL-JAPAN:TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m³);Skin OEL-THE NETHERLANDS:TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m³);Skin OEL-THE PHILIPPINES:TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m³) OEL-POLAND:TWA 100 mg/m³ OEL-RUSSIA:TWA 200 ppm;STEL 5 mg/m³;Skin OEL-SWEDEN:TWA 200 ppm (250 mg/m³);STEL 250 ppm (350 mg/m³);Skin OEL-SWITZERLAND:TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m³);STEL 400 ppm;Skin OEL-THAILAND:TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m³) OEL-TURKEY:TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m³) OEL-UNITED KINGDOM:TWA 200 ppm (260 mg/m³);STEL 250 ppm;Skin OEL IN BULGARIA, COLOMBIA, JORDAN, KOREA check ACGIH TLV OEL IN NEW ZEALAND, SINGAPORE, VIETNAM check ACGI TLV

Section 16 - Additional Information

MSDS Creation Date: 11/15/2005

Revision #4 Date: 1/15/2008

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall B&A Int'l, Inc. be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if B&A Int'l, Inc. has advised of the possibility of such damages.