



Premium Deselex-4 on and off-road

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations
Revision Date: 12/21/2016 Date of Issue: 12/21/2016

Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Premium Deselex-4 on and off-road

Synonyms: Premium Deselex-4 Winter

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: No use is specified.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC

1200 Refinery Road

Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620

T (812) 838-8165

Countrymark.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : Countrymark: (812) 838-8165 (CHEMTREC) (800) 424-9300

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US Classification

Flam. Liq. 3 H226

Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist) H332

Skin Irrit. 2 H315

Carc. 2* H351

STOT RE 2 H373

Asp. Tox. 1 H304

Aquatic Acute 3 H402

Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

* No. 2 diesel fuels are a confirmed animal carcinogen via dermal exposure, however there is unknown relevance in humans.

Diesel particulate matter (DPM) is an IARC class 1 known human carcinogen.

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H332 - Harmful if inhaled.
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H402 - Harmful to aquatic life.
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 - Keep away from extremely high or low temperatures, ignition sources, and incompatible materials. No smoking.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
P240 - Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

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P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
P301+P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison center or doctor.
P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312 - Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use appropriate media (see section 5) to extinguish.
P391 - Collect spillage.
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate individuals with pre-existing eye, skin, respiratory, kidney, liver, and pulmonary disorders. Flammable vapors can accumulate in head space of closed systems. Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM) is a component of diesel exhaust both of which can cause headache, dizziness, and irritation to the eyes, nose, and throat. Prolonged exposure to DPM and diesel exhaust can also increase the risk of respiratory, cardiopulmonary, and lung cancer. Contains a trace amount of sulfur (< .0015%). Gas can accumulate in the headspace of closed containers, use caution when opening sealed containers. Heating the product or containers can cause thermal decomposition of the product and release hydrogen sulfide. Contains benzene, a regulated human carcinogen. Benzene has the potential to cause anemia and other blood diseases, including leukemia, after repeated and prolonged exposure. Exposure to light hydrocarbons in the same boiling range as this product has been associated in animal studies with systemic toxicity. See also Section 11 – Toxicological Information.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Fuels, diesel, no. 2	(CAS No) 68476-34-6	80 - 100	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Carc. 2, H351* STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Soybean oil, methyl ester	(CAS No) 67784-80-9	<= 20	Not classified

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CFI-2741**	(CAS No) Not applicable	0.175	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2B, H320 Carc. 2, H351 Repr. 2, H361
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Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

* No. 2 diesel fuels are a confirmed animal carcinogen via dermal exposure, however there is unknown relevance in humans. Diesel particulate matter (DPM) is an IARC class 1 known human carcinogen.

**Premium Deselex-4 Winter contains a trace amount of cold flow additive (e.g. 1750 ppm or 0.175%) which poses no additional hazards.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

First-aid Measures General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: 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.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Thoroughly wash exposed area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before wearing. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Get medical attention.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give liquids. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, lean victim forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention. Aspiration of material into the lungs due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonia which can be fatal.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: Harmful if inhaled. Causes skin irritation. Suspected of causing cancer.* Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

WARNING: The burning of any hydrocarbon as a fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products, including carbon monoxide, and inadequate oxygen levels, which may cause unconsciousness, suffocation, and death.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Causes skin irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause eye irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: The major health threat of ingestion occurs from the danger of aspiration (breathing) of liquid drops into the lungs, particularly from vomiting. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death. May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. In severe cases, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest, and death may occur.

Chronic Symptoms: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged exposure may cause effects in specific organs such as the liver, kidneys, blood, and nervous system. Suspected of causing cancer.*

* No. 2 diesel fuels are a confirmed animal carcinogen via dermal exposure, however there is unknown relevance in humans. Diesel particulate matter (DPM) is an IARC class 1 known human carcinogen.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water spray, dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Flammable liquid and vapor.

Explosion Hazard: May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture.

Reactivity: Reacts with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

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Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Extinguish/cool from behind cover/unmanned monitors. Do not breathe fumes from fires or vapors from decomposition. Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Other Information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Use special care to avoid static electric charges. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do NOT breathe (vapor, mist, spray). Do not allow product to spread into the environment.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Ventilate area. Eliminate ignition sources. Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Use only non-sparking tools. Ventilate area. Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material, then place in suitable container. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material. If spilled directly onto the ground, remove sufficient soil to ensure material is fully recovered. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. Concerning disposal elimination after cleaning, see item 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. When heated to decomposition, emits toxic fumes. Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM) is a component of diesel exhaust both of which can cause headache, dizziness, and irritation to the eyes, nose, and throat. Prolonged exposure to DPM and diesel exhaust can also increase the risk of respiratory, cardiopulmonary, and lung cancer. Flammable vapors may accumulate in the head space of closed systems. Container may remain hazardous when empty.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. No smoking. Do not breathe vapors, mist, and spray. Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking and again when leaving work. Wash hands and forearms thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep/Store away from extremely high or low temperatures, ignition sources, direct sunlight, and incompatible materials. Keep in fireproof place. Store locked up.

Incompatible Products: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

Special Rules on Packaging: Gas can accumulate in the headspace of closed containers, use caution when opening sealed containers. Heating the product or containers can cause thermal decomposition of the product and release hydrogen sulfide.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

No use is specified.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

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Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	100 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction and vapor)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route, Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	100 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	150 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	1.5 g/g Kreatinin Parameter: Methylhippuric acids - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	435 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	100 ppm
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	0.15 g/g Kreatinin Parameter: Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift (nonspecific)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	435 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	100 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	545 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	125 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	800 ppm (10% LEL)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	435 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	100 ppm
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl- (95-63-6)		
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	125 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	25 ppm
Naphthalene (91-20-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route, Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	Parameter: 1-Naphthol with hydrolysis plus 2-Naphthol with hydrolysis - Sampling time: end of shift (nonquantitative, nonspecific)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	50 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	75 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	15 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	250 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	50 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Gas detectors should be used when flammable and toxic gases/vapors may be released. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment

: Safety glasses with side-shields. Gloves. Protective clothing. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



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Materials for Protective Clothing	: Chemically and fire/flame resistant/retardant materials and fabrics.
Hand Protection	: Wear chemically resistant protective gloves such as neoprene or nitrile.
Eye Protection	: No special eye protection is normally required. Where splashing is possible, wear safety glasses with sideshields.
Skin and Body Protection	: Wear suitable protective clothing.
Respiratory Protection	: Use NIOSH-approved air-purifying or supplied-air respirator where airborne concentrations of vapor or mist are expected to exceed exposure limits.
Thermal Hazard Protection	: When working with hot material, use suitable thermally protective clothing.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Liquid
Appearance	: Premium Deselex-4 is a clear to light yellow liquid. Premium Deselex-4 Off Road is a dyed product. Its appearance is clear and red colored mobile liquid containing Solvent Red 164 at a concentration spectrally equivalent to a minimum 3.9 PTB of solid dye standard solvent Red 26.
Odor	: Characteristic petroleum odor.
Odor Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Evaporation Rate	: Slower than Ether
Melting Point	: No data available
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: 325 - 700 °F (162.78 - 371.11 °C)
Flash Point	: > 125 °F (> 51.67 °C)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: No data available
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor Pressure	: < 10 mm Hg
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: 4 - 6 (AIR = 1)
Relative Density	: No data available
Specific Gravity	: 0.78 - 0.88 (water = 1)
Solubility	: Insoluble in water.
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available
Lower Flammable Limit	: 0.6 %
Upper Flammable Limit	: 8 %
Explosive Limits	: Lower to 1.0%
9.2. Other Information	
VOC Content	: 80 - 100 %

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Reacts with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** Flammable liquid and vapor. May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture.
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures. Heat. Sparks. Open flame. Incompatible materials.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** May form toxic materials of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and various hydrocarbons as combustion by-products.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity: Inhalation:dust,mist: Harmful if inhaled.

Premium Deselex-4 on and off-road	
ATE (Dust/Mist)	3.60 mg/l/4h
Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)	

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LD50 Oral Rat	18.7 - 24.9 ml/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 4300 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	3.6 mg/l/4h
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	29.08 mg/l/4h
ATE (Dermal)	1,100.00 mg/kg body weight
ATE (Vapors)	11.00 mg/l/4h
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	3500 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	15400 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	17.2 mg/l/4h (Exposure time: 4 h)
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, heavy aromatic (64742-94-5)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2 ml/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 590 mg/m ³ (Exposure time: 4 h)
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic (64742-95-6)	
LD50 Oral Rat	8400 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	3400 ppm/4h
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether (111-77-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	4 ml/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	9404 mg/kg
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl- (95-63-6)	
LD50 Oral Rat	6000 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 3160 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	18 g/m ³ (Exposure time: 4 h)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	10.8 mg/l/4h
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	533 - 710 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	1120 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 340 mg/m ³ (Exposure time: 1 h)

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer.*

Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)	
IARC group	3
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
IARC group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Evidence of Carcinogenicity.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
IARC group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

WARNING: The burning of any hydrocarbon as a fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products, including carbon monoxide, and inadequate oxygen levels, which may cause unconsciousness, suffocation, and death.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Causes skin irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause eye irritation.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: The major health threat of ingestion occurs from the danger of aspiration (breathing) of liquid drops into the lungs, particularly from vomiting. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death. May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. In severe cases, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest, and death may occur.

Chronic Symptoms: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged exposure may cause effects in specific organs such as the liver, kidneys, blood, and nervous system. Suspected of causing cancer.*

* No. 2 diesel fuels are a confirmed animal carcinogen via dermal exposure, however there is unknown relevance in humans. Diesel particulate matter (DPM) is an IARC class 1 known human carcinogen.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General : Harmful to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)	
LC50 Fish 1	57 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)	
LC50 Fish 1	3.3 mg/l
EC50 Daphnia 1	3.82 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: water flea)
LC50 Fish 2	2.661 (2.661 - 4.093) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [static])
NOEC Chronic Crustacea	1.17
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
LC50 Fish 1	11.0 - 18.0 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	1.8 - 2.4 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	4.2 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [semi-static])
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, heavy aromatic (64742-94-5)	
LC50 Fish 1	19 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	0.95 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	2.34 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic (64742-95-6)	
LC50 Fish 1	9.22 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
EC50 Daphnia 1	6.14 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether (111-77-3)	
LC50 Fish 1	7500 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 500 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	7500 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus)
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl- (95-63-6)	
LC50 Fish 1	7.19 (7.19 - 8.28) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	6.14 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LC50 Fish 1	5.74 - 6.44 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	2.16 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	1.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 2	1.96 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Flow through])

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

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Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

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12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

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Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)	
BCF Fish 1	0.6 (0.6 - 15)
Log Pow	2.77 - 3.15
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
BCF Fish 1	15
Log Pow	3.2
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, heavy aromatic (64742-94-5)	
BCF Fish 1	61 - 159
Log Pow	2.9 - 6.1
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether (111-77-3)	
Log Pow	-0.682
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl- (95-63-6)	
Log Pow	3.63
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
BCF Fish 1	30 - 430
Log Pow	3.6

12.4. Mobility in Soil No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information

: Avoid release to the environment. Middle distillates are potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems. Distillate fuels will normally float on water. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, a hydrocarbon layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this oil layer can limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, if not removed, oxygen depletion in the waterway can cause a fish kill or create an anaerobic environment. Also, this coating action can also kill plankton, algae, and water birds.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Additional Information: Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. 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.

Ecology - Waste Materials: This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name : DIESEL FUEL
Hazard Class : 3
Identification Number : UN1202
Label Codes : 3
Packing Group : III
Marine Pollutant : Marine pollutant
ERG Number : 128



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : DIESEL FUEL
Hazard Class : 3
Identification Number : UN1202
Packing Group : III

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Label Codes : 3
EmS-No. (Fire) : F-E
EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-E
Marine Pollutant : Marine pollutant



14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : DIESEL FUEL
Packing Group : III
Identification Number : UN1202
Hazard Class : 3
Label Codes : 3
ERG Code (IATA) : 3L



SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Premium Deselex-4 on and off-road	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Soybean oil, methyl ester (67784-80-9)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 %
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, heavy aromatic (64742-94-5)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic (64742-95-6)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether (111-77-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl- (95-63-6)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 %
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %

15.2. US State Regulations

Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether (111-77-3)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl- (95-63-6)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Naphthalene (91-20-3)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision Date	: 12/21/2016
Other Information	: This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapor)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:vapor) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Flam. Liq. 1	Flammable liquids Category 1
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquids Category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids Category 3
Flam. Sol. 2	Flammable solids Category 2
Muta. 1B	Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity Category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2

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STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapor
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H228	Flammable solid
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H340	May cause genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA Health Hazard

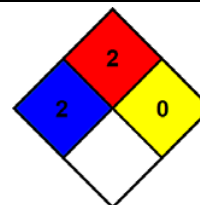
: 2 - Intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury unless prompt medical attention is given.

NFPA Fire Hazard

: 2 - Must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high temperature before ignition can occur.

NFPA Reactivity Hazard

: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



HMIS III Rating

Health

: 2 Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur

Flammability

: 2 Moderate Hazard

Physical

: 0 Minimal Hazard

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

SDS US (GHS HazCom)