

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product Name:** Low FP Diesel

**Customer Product Name:**

**Product Number(s):** HF 0017, HF 0126, HF 0127, HF 0128, HF 0155, HF 0157, HF 0162, HF 0164, HF 0323, HF 0351, HF 0363, HF 0365, HF 0372, HF 0402, HF 0508, HF 0523, HF 0574, HF 0582, HF 0609, HF 0618, HF 0621, HF 0633, HF 0635, HF 0638, HF 0639, HF 0648, HF 0649, HF 0650, HF 0659, HF 0663, HF 0670, HF 0676, HF 0682, HF 0690, HF 0695, HF 0699, HF 0703, HF 0704, HF 0710, HF 0713, HF 0724, HF 0746, HF 0755, HF 0782, HF 0795, HF 0796, HF 0797, HF 0809, HF 0825, HF 0839, HF 0855, HF 0859, HF 0860, HF 0864, HF 0873, HF 0895, HF 0921, HF 0931, HF 0932, HF 0935, HF 0961, HF 0974, HF 0976, HF 0983, HF 0991, HF 0995, HF 0999, HF 1001, HF 1007, HF 2010, HF 2012, HF 2013, HF 2044, HF 2051, HF 2052, HF 3008, TR 1580, TR 1654, TR 1854, TR 1894, TR 2012, TR 2093, TR 2101, TR 2102, TR 2103, TR 2104, TR 2105, TR 2145, TR 2223, TR 2287, TR 2295, TR2296, TR2312, TR 2318, TR 2372, TR 2473, TR 2494, TR 2581, TR 1556, etc.

**CAS #:** 68476-34-6

### 1.2 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Uses:** Fuel for engine development and testing

**Restrictions:** No data available

### 1.3 Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Haltermann Solutions™

15635 Jacintoport Blvd.

Houston, TX 77015 USA

1-800-969-2542

[mhoveraker@jhaltermann.com](mailto:mhoveraker@jhaltermann.com)

Fax: 281-457-1469

E-mail contact for SDS

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

832-376-2026

800-424-9300

24 HR Emergency Assistance

24 HR CHEMTREC

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### Classification according to 29 CFR §1910.1200 (d)

Flammable liquids (Category 3)  
Carcinogenic toxicity (Category 2)  
Reproductive toxicity (Category 2)  
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Category 2)  
Skin irritation (Category 2)  
Eye irritation (Category 2)  
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Category 3)  
Aspiration hazard (Category 1)

### 2.2 Label elements

#### Labeling according to 29 CFR §1910.1200 (f)

Pictogram(s):



Signal word: **Danger**

#### Hazard statement(s):

Flammable liquid and vapor.  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
Causes skin irritation.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
May cause respiratory irritation.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
Suspected of causing cancer.  
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### Precautionary statement(s):

#### Prevention:

Obtain special instructions before use.  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.  
Keep container tightly closed.  
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools.  
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Wash thoroughly after handling.  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Response:**

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
Do NOT induce vomiting.  
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.  
Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, foam, AFFF, or dry powder for extinction.

**Storage:**

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.  
Store locked up.

**Disposal:**

Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

**2.3 Other hazards**                      **None**

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**3.1 Substances**

Chemical Name	CAS #	EINECS	Amount
DIESEL	68476-34-6	270-676-1	100%
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	8002-05-9	232-298-5	70-80%
DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, HYDROTREATED LIGHT	64742-47-8	265-149-8	5-15%
DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, HYDROTREATED MIDDLE	64742-46-7	265-148-2	0-10%
HEXANE	110-54-3	203-777-6	0-2%
HEPTANE	142-82-5	205-563-8	0-2%
OCTANE	111-65-9	203-892-1	0-2%
SOLVENT NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC	64742-94-5	265-198-5	5-15%
SOLVENT NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC	64742-95-6	265-199-0	0-5%

XYLENE	1330-20-7	215-535-7	0-4%
TRIMETHYLBENZENES	25551-13-7	247-099-9	0-2%
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6	202-436-9	0-2%
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	108-67-8	203-604-4	0-2%
CUMENE	98-82-8	202-704-5	0-2%
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	202-049-5	0-3%

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

#### General advice

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
Show this this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

#### Inhalation

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Refer for medical attention.

#### Skin Contact

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.  
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

#### Eye Contact

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

#### Ingestion

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
Do NOT induce vomiting.  
If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.

#### Advice to Physician

Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

#### Acute

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.  
Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.  
Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.  
If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.  
Breathing of high vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea, and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

**Delayed**

Long term or repeated exposure to this material may have effects on the central nervous system and defat the skin. Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears.

**4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

No data available.

**5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

**5.1 Extinguishing Media**

In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, foam, AFFF, or dry powder for extinction.  
Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Water jet spray.

**5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Produces oxides of carbon upon combustion.

**5.3 Advice for firefighters**

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand (OSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

**5.4 Further information**

The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.

**NFPA Rating:**

Health:	1
Flammability:	2
Reactivity:	0

**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

**Protective Measures**

Evacuate danger area and consult an expert.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Stay upwind and keep out of low area. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area.

Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus in large spill.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly shut off leaks if possible without personal risk.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding all equipment.

## 6.2 Environmental precautions

Do NOT wash away into sewer. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment

Use appropriate containment of product and fire fighting water to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches, or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

## 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For large spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as a vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste.

For small spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place.

## 6.4 Reference to other sections

Refer to Section 8 for personal protection advice and Section 13 for disposal information.

# 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

## 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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

Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Avoid contact with eyes or skin.

Use closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding). Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling. Use non-sparking hand tools.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

## 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store separated from strong oxidants. Reacts violently with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.

Store locked up.

For containers or container linings, use mild steel, stainless steel. Do not use natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.

The vapor mixes well with air, explosive mixtures are formed easily. As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

## 7.3 Specific end use(s)

No data available.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Permissible Exposure Limits

Compound Name	CAS #	Source 1	Source 2	BEI/Skin Notation
DIESEL	68476-34-6	ACGIH TWA: 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	N.D.	May be absorbed through the skin!
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	8002-05-9	OSHA TWA: 500 ppm	N.D.	N.D.
DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, HYDROTREATED LIGHT	64742-47-8	OSHA TWA: 500 ppm	N.D.	N.D.
DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, HYDROTREATED MIDDLE	64742-46-7	OSHA TWA: 500 ppm	N.D.	N.D.
HEXANE, N-	110-54-3	ACGIH TWA: 50 ppm	OSHA TWA: 500 ppm	BEI: 2,5-Hexanedion: 0.4 mg/L in urine [end of shift]. May be absorbed through the skin!
HEPTANE	142-82-5	ACGIH TWA: 400 ppm	OSHA TWA: 500 ppm	N.D.
OCTANE	111-65-9	ACGIH TWA: 300 ppm	OSHA TWA: 500 ppm	N.D.
SOLVENT NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HEAVY	64742-94-5	OSHA TWA: 500 ppm	N.D.	N.D.
SOLVENT NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, LIGHT	64742-95-6	OSHA TWA: 500 ppm	N.D.	N.D.
XYLENE	1330-20-7	ACGIH TWA: 100 ppm	OSHA TWA: 100 ppm	BEI: Methylhippuric acids: 1.5 g/g creatinine in urine [end of shift]
TRIMETHYLBENZENES	25551-13-7	ACGIH TWA: 25 ppm	N.D.	N.D.
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6	ACGIH TWA: 25 ppm	N.D.	N.D.
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	108-67-8	ACGIH TWA: 25 ppm	N.D.	N.D.
CUMENE	98-82-8	ACGIH TWA: 50 ppm	N.D.	N.D.
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	ACGIH TWA: 10 ppm; ACGIH STEL: 15 ppm	OSHA TWA: 10 ppm	May be absorbed through the skin!

N.D. - No data available

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

OSHA: U.S. Occupational Health and Safety Administration

TWA: Time weighted average

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

BEI: Biological Exposure Indices

### 8.2 Exposure Controls

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures may include the following:

Use sealed systems as far as possible. Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

### 8.3 Personal Protective Equipment

Use personal protective equipment as required.

All personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers for more information.

#### Respiratory Protection

Use only with adequate ventilation. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator should be used.

When there is potential for airborne exposures in excess of applicable limits, wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection. Contact respirator supplier for specific recommendations.

For situations where high concentrations of vapors may be present, use an approved supplied air respirator operated in positive pressure mode.

#### Hand Protection

Where hand contact with this material may occur, use gloves that meet applicable standards.

Specific glove information is provided based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending upon the specific use conditions.

Contact glove manufacturer for advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves.

#### Eye Protection

Chemical splash goggles which meet the national standards should be used when handling this material.

#### Skin Protection

Chemical resistant suit including boots and gloves should be used when handling this material.

#### Specific Hygiene Measures

Do not eat, drink, or smoke when handling this material. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.

#### Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the vapor concentrations of chemicals in the workplace may be required to confirm compliance with OEL and adequacy of exposure controls.

Sources for recommended air monitoring methods include:

USA: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH): Manual of Analytical Methods, <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/nmam/nmammenu.html>.

USA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA): Sampling and Analytical Methods, <http://osha.gov/dts/sltc/methods/toc.html>.

#### Environmental Exposure Controls

Local guidelines for emissions limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapors. See Sections 6, 7, 12, and 13 for more information on environmental exposure controls.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

(a) Appearance	Form:	Liquid		
	Color:	Pale yellow to brown if undyed; red or purple if dyed.		
(b) Odor		Mild		
(c) Odor threshold		No data available		
(d) pH		No data available		
(e) Melting/freezing point		No data available		
(f) Initial boiling point and boiling range		140 - 350	°C	
(g) Flash point		>38	°C	closed cup
(h) Evaporation rate		No data available		
(i) Flammability (solid, gas)		No data available		
(j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits		No data available		
(k) Vapor pressure		No data available		
(l) Vapor density		No data available		
(m) Relative density		No data available		
(n) Solubility (ies)		No data available		
(o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water		No data available		
(p) Auto-ignition temperature		No data available		
(q) Decomposition temperature		No data available		
(r) Viscosity		No data available		

### 9.2 Other information

Gravity	32 - 51	°API
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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

May react violently with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.

### 10.2 Chemical Stability

This material is stable under normal conditions of use.

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts violently with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.

### 10.4 Conditions to Avoid

Heat, sparks, open flames, and other sources of ignition. Avoid the build up of static electricity.

The vapor mixes well with air, explosive mixtures are formed easily. As a result of flow, agitation, etc., electrostatic charges can be generated.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents.

### 10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products

In the event of fire, oxides of carbon, hydrocarbons, fumes, and smoke may be produced.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Likely routes of exposure

Likely routes of exposure include: inhalation, eye and skin contact, and ingestion.

### 11.2 Signs and symptoms of exposure

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, and pain.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include dryness and redness.

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.

Breathing of high vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea, and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears.

### 11.3 Delayed and immediate effects/Chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure

#### Eye

Contact with eyes may cause redness and pain. This material is not expected to cause serious/permanent eye damage but irritation may occur.

#### Skin

This material is not expected to cause skin corrosion but irritation may occur.

#### Inhalation

Inhalation of this material may cause: cough, dizziness, headache, sore throat, diarrhea, nausea, loss of appetite, vomiting, and unconsciousness.

#### Ingestion

Ingestion of this material may cause: abdominal pain, cough, dizziness, headache, sore throat, diarrhea, nausea, loss of appetite, vomiting, and unconsciousness.

#### Chronic effects

Long term or repeated exposure to this material may cause dermatitis.

#### Subchronic effects

This substance and vapor is irritating to the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system at high concentrations resulting in narcosis.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitization

No data available.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available.

### Reproductive toxicity

Affects reproductive system in animals at doses which produce other toxic effects. (n-Hexane). Animal tests suggest that this material may cause toxicity to human reproduction or development. (Xylene).

### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Respiratory System: Repeated exposure affects the respiratory system.

Central Nervous System (CNS): Repeated exposure can cause effects on the central nervous system.

### Specific target organ toxicity - repeat exposure

Auditory System: Prolonged or repeated exposure to toluene or xylene in high concentrations may enhance hearing damage caused by exposure to noise.

Blood: May have effects on the blood resulting in chronic hemolytic anemia. (Naphthalene)

Vision/Visual System: May cause cataracts. (Naphthalene).

Peripheral Nervous System: Repeated exposure causes peripheral neuropathy in animals. (n-Hexane)

### Aspiration hazard

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

### Potential health effects

Irritating to the respiratory system. Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness, irritating to the eyes and skin.

Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure; see Section 11 for details.

Target organ(s): Auditory system. Respiratory system. Visual system. Central nervous system (CNS).

## 11.4 Acute Toxicity Estimates

Compound Name	CAS #	TEST - SPECIES - RESULT
DIESEL	68476-34-6	Oral LD50 - Rat: 12 g/kg
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	8002-05-9	Oral LD50 - Rat: >5000 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 - Rabbit > 2000 mg/kg
HEXANE, N-	110-54-3	Oral LD50 - Rat: 25,000 mg/kg Inhalation LD50 - Rat: 169 mg/L/4 Hr
HEPTANE	142-82-5	Oral LD50 - Rat: >5000 mg/kg;
OCTANE	111-65-9	Inhalation LD50 - Rat: 118,000 mg/L/4 Hr
SOLVENT NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC	64742-94-5	Oral LD50 - Rat: >5000 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 - Rabbit: >3160 mg/kg; Inhalation LC50 - Rat: >11.4 mg/ L /6 hr
XYLENE	1330-20-7	Oral LD50 - Rat: >3500 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 - Rabbit: >43 g/kg; Inhalation LC50 - Rat: 6350 ppm/4 hr.
TRIMETHYLBENZENES	25551-13-7	Oral LD50 - Rat: 8970 mg/kg
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6	Oral LD50 - Rat: 3550 mg/kg; Dermal LC50 - Rabbit: >3160 mg/kg; Inhalation LC50 - Rat: 18 mg/L/4 Hr
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	108-67-8	IP LD 100 - Rat: 1500 mg/kg
CUMENE	98-82-8	Oral LD50 - Rat: 2910 mg/kg Dermal LC50 - Rabbit: 10,600 mg/kg;
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	Oral LD50 - Rat: 490 mg/kg Oral LD50 - Rat (Sprague Dawley): 2600 mg/kg Dermal LC50 - Rat: > 20 g/kg

## 11.5 Carcinogenicity

### IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer):

Cumene, Naphthalene, Fuel Oils residual (heavy), and Diesel Fuel (marine) are listed as: Possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

### NTP (National Toxicology Program):

Naphthalene is listed as: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

### OSHA (U.S. Occupational Health and Safety Administration):

No components listed as a carcinogen by OSHA (29CFR 1910 Subpart Z).

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Ecotoxicity

This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms.

Compound Name	CAS #	TEST-SPECIES-RESULTS	
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	8002-05-9	LC 50 - Fish: 3 mg/ L / 96 Hr; EC 50 - Crustaceans: 5.3 mg/ L /48 Hr	
DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, HYDROTREATED LIGHT	64742-47-8	LC 50 - Fish: 2.6mg/ L / 96 Hr	
HEPTANE	142-82-5	LC 50 - Carassius Auratus: 4 mg/L/ 96 Hr; LC 50 - Mysidopsis Bahia: 0.1 mg/L/ 96 Hr; 50 - Daphnia Magna: >10 mg/ L/ 24 Hr	LC
OCTANE	111-65-9	EC 50 - Daphnia Magna: 0.38 mg/ L/ 24 Hr	
SOLVENT NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HEAVY AROMATIC	64742-94-5	LC 50 - Fish: 45 mg/ L / 96 Hr	
XYLENE	1330-20-7	LC 50 - Daphnia Magna: 150 mg/ L/ 24 Hr; EC 50 - Chlorococcales: 100 mg/L/24 Hr; LC 50 - Palaemonetes Pugio: 14 mg/L/ 24 Hr	
TRIMETHYLBENZENES	25551-13-7	LC 50 - Palaemonetes Pugio: 7 mg/L/ 24 Hr	
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6	EC 50 - Daphnia Magna: 30 mmol/m3/48 Hr; LC 50 - Pimephales Promelas: 7.7 mg/L/96 Hr	
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	108-67-8	EC 50 - Daphnia Magna: 50 mg/ L/ 24 Hr	
CUMENE	98-82-8	EC 50 - Daphnia Magna: 0.6 ppm/48 Hr; LC 50-Pimephales Promelas: 6.32 mg/L/96 Hr; Oral LD 50 - Agelaiua Phoeniceus: 98 mg/kg	
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	LC 50 Fish (min): 0.213 mg/L/96 Hr; LC 50-Oncorhynchus Gorbuscha:1.4mg/L/96 Hr; EC 50 - Pandalus Goniurus: 2.2 mg/L/96 Hr; EC 50 - Pimephales Promelas: 6.35 mg/L/48 Hr	

## 12.2 Persistence and Degradability

According to National Library of Medicine's Hazardous Substances Data Bank [NLM HSDB]: The rate of degradation varies depending upon the chemical structure of the individual components.

Hydrocarbons in the C5-C9 range are biodegradable only at low concentrations since at higher concentrations they exhibit membrane-solvent toxicity to soil microbes.

Hydrocarbons with condensed ring structures, such as polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and cycloalkanes are relatively resistant to biodegradation.

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

The bioaccumulation potentials of the major components of this product range from low to high. Some higher molecular weight components may be taken up by fish and domestic animals and bioconcentrated if they persist in environmental media. [NLM HSDB]

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

Log Koc values for the individual components of this product have been reported to range from 1.81-4.56. Based on a classification scheme, these Koc values suggest the components of gasoline will have high to no mobility in soil. [NLM HSDB]

## 12.5 Other adverse effects

No data available.

# 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## 13.1 Waste treatment methods

### Product disposal

Recover or recycle if possible.

May be disposed of by controlled incineration

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the physical characteristics and toxicity of the material generated in order to properly designate the waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains, or allow to enter waterways. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.

### Container disposal

Follow all SDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because they may retain product residues.

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 a suitable 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 as this may cause them to explode.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<b>14.1 UN number</b>	NA 1993
<b>14.2 UN proper shipping name</b>	Diesel Fuel
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</b>	3
<b>14.4 Packing group</b>	III
<b>14.5 Environmental hazards</b>	Not listed in Appendix B to 49 CFR §172.101.
<b>IMDG Marine pollutant:</b>	Yes
<b>14.6 Special precautions for the user</b>	No data available.
<b>14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and IBC Code</b>	
<b>MARPOL Category:</b>	X
<b>IBC Code:</b>	3

**Note: Non-bulk packaging of this material (<119 gallons) are not regulated by U.S. DOT.**

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This safety datasheet complies with the requirements of 29 CFR §1910.1200

This material or all of its components are listed on the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances under the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) or are exempt from reporting.

This material or all of its components are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL).

#### FEDERAL REGULATORY LISTS:

Compound Name	CAS #	HAP <sup>1</sup>	SARA 313 <sup>3</sup>	CECLA RQ (lb) <sup>4</sup>	RCRA Code <sup>5</sup>	CAA 112(f) <sup>2</sup>
DIESEL	68476-34-6	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	8002-05-9	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.
DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, HYDROTREATED LIGHT	64742-47-8	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.
DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, HYDROTREATED MIDDLE	64742-46-7	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.
HEXANE, N-	110-54-3	HAP	313	5,000	N.L.	N.L.
HEPTANE	142-82-5	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.
OCTANE	111-65-9	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.
SOLVENT NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, HEAVY	64742-94-5	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.	N.L.



Compound Name	CAS #	LISTING	AMOUNT
HEXANE	110-54-3	PA RTK	0-2%
HEPTANE	142-82-5	PA RTK	0-2%
OCTANE	111-65-9	PA RTK	0-2%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	PA RTK ENVIRONMENTAL	0-4%
TRIMETHYLBENZENES	25551-13-7	PA RTK	0-2%
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6	PA RTK ENVIRONMENTAL	0-2%
CUMENE	98-82-8	PA RTK ENVIRONMENTAL	0-2%
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	PA RTK ENVIRONMENTAL	0-3%

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain any components cited on the Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List.

**ADDITIONAL STATE REGULATIONS:**

Components of this product are found on the following state lists.

Compound Name	CAS #	STATE LISTS
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	8002-05-9	FL, MA, ME, NJ, RI
HEXANE, N-	110-54-3	DE, FL, IL, MA, NJ, NY, RI, WI
HEPTANE	142-82-5	FL, MA, NJ, RI
OCTANE	111-65-9	FL, MA, NJ, RI, WI
XYLENE	1330-20-7	DE, FL, IL, MA, MI, NJ, NY, RI, WI
TRIMETHYLBENZENES	25551-13-7	FL, IL, MA, NJ, RI, WI
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6	DE, MA, NJ
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	108-67-8	MA, NJ
CUMENE	98-82-8	DE, FL, IL, MA, NJ, NY, RI, WI
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	DE, FL, MA, ME, MN, NJ, NY, RI, WI

**15.2 Chemical safety assessment**

No data available.

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Reason for Issue:** This revision updates product numbers and Section 2.  
**Approval date:** August 17, 2015  
**Supersedes date:** December 18, 2013

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END OF SDS

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