

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product Form:** Mixture

**Product Name:** # 2 Diesel ULS

**Synonyms:** #2 Diesel ULS, #2 Diesel ULS with Biodiesel, #2 Diesel Dyed ULS, #2 Diesel Dyed ULS with Biodiesel

**1.2. Intended Use of the Product:** Diesel engine oil, Heating Oil

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

#### Company

Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC

1200 Refinery Road

Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620

(812) 838-8165

[CountryMark.com](http://CountryMark.com)

### 1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

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

\*This product is purchased/distributed by Countrymark. Countrymark does not manufacture this product.

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

#### Classification (GHS-US)

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 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.

### 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)

: P101 – If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
 P102 – Keep out of reach of children.  
 P103 – Read label before use.  
 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.

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P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.  
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
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.  
P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.  
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.  
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 Hazard Information

**Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC):** None as defined under 29 CFR 1910.1200.

**Physical / Chemical Hazards:** Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition. Material can release vapors that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapor accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited.

**Health Hazards:** May cause central nervous system depression. High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage. Under conditions of poor personal hygiene and prolonged repeated contact, some polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs) have been suspected as a cause of skin cancer in humans. May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs.

**Environmental Hazards:** Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**NFPA Hazard ID:** Health: 2 Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0

**HMIS Hazard ID:** Health: 2\* Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0

**NOTE:** This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1. Substance

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	%	Classification (GHS-US)
Fuels, diesel, no. 2	(CAS No) 68476-34-6	80 - 100	H226, H304, H332, H351*, H315, H373, H402, H411
Soybean oil, methyl ester	(CAS No) 67784-80-9	0 - 20	Not classified

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.

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## 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 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:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Ingestion is likely to be harmful or have adverse effects.

**Chronic Symptoms:** Suspected of causing cancer\*. 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.

\* 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>)

**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.

**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 (dust, vapor, mist, gas). Do not allow product to spread into the environment. Have written confined space and tank entry procedures. Never allow tank entry without checking OXYGEN AND VAPOR levels. Use safety harness and safety line on person entering a tank. Stand-by person required with protective equipment available.

#### 6.1.1. For Non-emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

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## 6.1.2. For Emergency Responders

**Protective Equipment:** Use appropriate personal protection 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 Material 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 heading 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. Have written confined space and tank entry procedures. Never allow tank entry without checking OXYGEN AND VAPOR levels. Use safety harness and safety line on person entering a tank. Stand-by person required with protective equipment available.

**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. Motors, fans, switches, and etc. in area of use or dispensing should be explosion proof. Ground containers when filling. Prevent all static and electric sparks. Use only non-sparking tools. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. No smoking. Do not breathe vapors, mist, spray. Use appropriate personal protection 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:** Keep containers in upright position. 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. Chlorine. Permanganates. Dichromates.

**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 additional information available

## 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), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (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

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## 8.2. Exposure Controls

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. 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 gases/vapors may be released. Gas detectors should be used when toxic gases may be released. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

### Personal Protective Equipment

: Protective goggles. Gloves. Protective clothing. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



### Materials for Protective Clothing

: Chemically and fire/flammable 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

: Clear to light yellow colored mobile liquid. #2 Diesel Dyed ULS is a dyed product. It's appearance is clear and red colored mobile liquid (Red dye added containing Solvent Red 164 at a concentration spectrally equivalent to a minimum of 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 @ 60°F

: < 10 mm Hg

#### Relative Vapor Density

: 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

: 1.9 cSt at 40 °C – 4.1 cSt at 40 °C

#### Lower Flammable Limit

: 0.6 %

#### Upper Flammable Limit

: 8 %

#### Explosive Limits

: Lower to 1.0%

### 9.2. Other Information

#### VOC content

: 80 - 100 %

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## 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. Chlorine. Permanganates. Chromates.
- 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.

# 2 Diesel ULS	
ATE (Dust/Mist)	3.60 mg/l/4h
Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)	
LD50 Oral Rat	18.7 - 24.9 ml/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 4300 mg/kg
ATE (Dust/Mist)	3.60 mg/l/4h

**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.\*

**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.

**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:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Ingestion is likely to be harmful or have adverse effects.

**Chronic Symptoms:** Suspected of causing cancer\*. 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.

\* 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])

### 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

# 2 Diesel ULS	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

# 2 Diesel ULS	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

**12.4. Mobility in Soil** No additional information available

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## 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:** Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. 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  
 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

<b># 2 Diesel ULS</b>	
<b>SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes</b>	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
<b>Soybean oil, methyl ester (67784-80-9)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
<b>Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	

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**15.2 US State Regulations** Neither this product nor its chemical components appear on any US state lists.

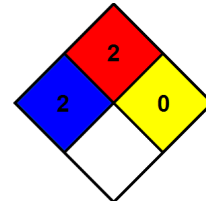
## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

**Revision Date** : 07/06/2015  
**Other Information** : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. 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 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids Category 3
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
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

**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** : 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)