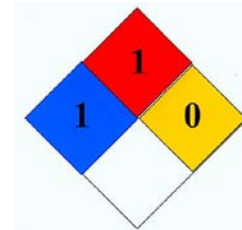




## Material Safety Data Sheet

MFG; Imperial Western Products  
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Phone 760-398-0815



### 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT

General Product Name: B5: (95 % Petroleum Diesel, 5 %Biodiesel) Blend  
Product Description: No. 2 Diesel Fuel, Low Sulfur and Biodiesel  
CAS Number: No. 2 Diesel Fuel, Low Sulfur: (68476-34-6), Methyl Soyate: 67784-80-9;  
Rapeseed Methyl Ester: 73891-99-3; Methyl Tallowate: 61788-61-2

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### 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product may be composed, in whole or in part, of any of the following:

Methyl Esters [CAS No.: 67784-80-9]  
Diesel Fuel No. 2 [CAS No.: 68476-34-6]  
Hydrodesulfurized Middle Distillate (petroleum) [CAS No.: 64742-80-9]  
Hydrodesulfurized Light Catalytic Cracked Distillate (Petroleum) [CAS No.: 68333-25-5]  
Kerosene [CAS No.: 8008-20-6]  
Hydrodesulfurized Kerosine (Petroleum) [CAS No.: 64742-81-0]

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### 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Summary

Secondary effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.

This product contains petroleum middle distillates similar to those shown to produce skin tumors on laboratory rodents following repeated application. All tumors appeared during the latter portion of the typical 2-year lifespan of the animals. Certain studies have shown that washing the exposed skin of the test animal with soap and water between treatments greatly reduces the potential tumorigenic effects. These data suggest that good personal hygiene is effective in reducing the risk of this potential adverse health effect.

This material and/or its components have been associated with developmental toxicity, reproductive toxicity, genotoxicity, immunotoxicity, and/or carcinogenicity. Refer to Section 11 of this MSDS for additional health-related information.

## Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure

Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs. Breathing this material may cause central nervous system depression with symptoms including nausea, headache, dizziness, fatigue, drowsiness, or unconsciousness.

This material can cause eye irritation with tearing, redness, or a stinging or burning feeling. Further, it can cause swelling of the eyes with blurred vision. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact.

This material can cause skin irritation. Symptoms include redness, itching, and burning of the skin. This material can be absorbed by the skin and produce central nervous system depression (headache, nausea, fatigue and/or other symptoms including unconsciousness). If the skin is damaged, absorption increases. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause severe dermatitis and/or more serious skin disorders. Chronic symptoms may include drying, swelling, scaling, blistering, cracking, and/or severe tissue damage.

**Target Organs** May cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, lungs, liver, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Check for and remove contact lenses. Flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes while occasionally lifting and lowering eyelids. Do not use eye ointment unless directed to by a physician. Seek medical attention if excessive tearing, irritation, or pain persists.

Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists.

Move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately. Keep the affected individual warm and at rest.

Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

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## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**NFPA Flammability Classification:** NFPA Class-II combustible liquid.

**Flash Point:** Closed cup: AP 52°C (AP 125°F). (Pensky-Martens.)

**Lower Flammable Limit:** AP 0.6 %

**Upper Flammable Limit** AP 7.5 %

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons sulfur and nitrogen.

**SMALL FIRE:** Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, or inert gas (nitrogen). dioxide and inert gas can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon inert gas in confined spaces.

**LARGE FIRE:** Use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water fog and spray cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can cause frothing not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels excessive pressure, autoignition or explosion. DO NOT use a solid stream on the fire as the water may spread the fire to a larger area.

Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous

decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area and fight maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enter sewers or waterways.

**Combustible Liquid!** This material releases vapors when heated above ambient temperatures. Vapors can cause a flash fire. Vapors can travel to a source flashback. A vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined as sewers. Use only with adequate ventilation. If container is not properly ruptured in the heat of a fire.

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES SPILL CLEAN-UP PROCEDURES

**Combustible Liquid!** Release can result in a fire hazard.

Remove sources of ignition, contain spill to smallest area possible. Stop leak if possible.

Pick up small spills with absorbent materials and dispose of properly to avoid spontaneous combustion (see unusual fire and explosion hazards above).

Recover large spills for salvage or disposal. Wash hard surfaces with safety solvent or detergent to remove remaining oil film. Greasy nature will result in a slippery surface.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### **Combustible Liquid!**

A static electrical charge can accumulate when this material is flowing through pipes, nozzles or filters and when it is agitated. A static spark discharge can ignite accumulated vapors particularly during dry weather conditions. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process. Do not fill any portable container in or on a vehicle. Special precautions, such as reduced loading rates and increased monitoring, must be observed during "switch loading" operations (i.e., loading this material in tanks or shipping compartments that previously containing gasoline or similar low flash point products).

Fire hazard increases as product temperature approaches its flash point. Keep container closed and drum bungs in place. Remove spillage immediately from walking areas. Do not handle or store near heat, sparks or other potential ignition sources. Do not handle or store with oxidizing agents. Avoid breathing mist or vapor. Never siphon by mouth. Do not taste or swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Provide ventilation to maintain exposure potential below applicable exposure levels. Avoid water contamination. Wash thoroughly after handling. Prevent contact with food or tobacco products.

When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons from hazard area. Eliminate heat, flame and other potential ignition sources. Drain and purge equipment, as necessary, to remove material residues. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Do not use this material as fuel for equipment, such as portable heaters, in enclosed areas. Hazardous combustion products can cause death.

Protect the environment from releases of this material. Prevent discharges to surface waters and groundwater. Maintain handling, transfer and storage equipment in proper working order.

Misuse of empty containers can be dangerous. Empty containers may contain material residues which can ignite with explosive force. **Cutting or welding of empty containers can cause fire, explosion, or release of toxic fumes from residues** Do not pressurize or expose empty containers to open flame, sparks, or heat. Keep container closed and drum bungs in place. All label warnings and precautions must be observed. Return empty drums to a qualified reconditioner. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling, or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this material.

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROL /PERSONAL PROTECTION

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

If vapors or mists are generated, wear a NIOSH approved organic vapor/mist respirator.

### PROTECTIVE CLOTHING:

Safety glasses, goggles, or face shield recommended to protect eyes from mists or splashing. PVC coated gloves recommended to prevent skin contact.

### OTHER PROTECTIVE MEASURES:

Employees must practice good personal hygiene, washing exposed areas of skin several times daily and laundering contaminated clothing before re-use.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Physical State:** Liquid.

**Specific Gravity:** AP 0.84 (Water =1)

**Boiling Range:** 154° C (309° F) to 371° C (700° F)

**Vapor Pressure:** <0.3 kPa (<2 mm Hg) (at 20°C)

**Solubility in Water:** Very slightly soluble in cold water. (<0.1 % w/w)

**Flash Point:** Closed cup: AP 52°C (AP 125°F). (Pensky-Martens.)

**Color:** Transparent, clear to yellow or red.

**Odor:** Characteristic, kerosene-like.

**Additional Properties:** Density = AP 7.0 lbs/gal. Viscosity (ASTM D2161) = 30 - 40 SUS @ 100° F

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### GENERAL:

This product is stable and hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS AND CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Strong oxidizing agents

### HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Combustion produces carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide along with thick smoke.

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## 11. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### WASTE DISPOSAL:

Waste may be disposed of by a licensed waste disposal company. Contaminated absorbent material may be disposed of as hazardous waste. Follow local, state and federal disposal regulations.

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## 12. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Diesel Fuel, Combustible liquid, NA1993, PG III

UN/NA Number: NA 1993

SHIPPING CLASSIFICATION: DOT Class: Combustible liquid with a flash point greater than 37.8°C (100°F)

Emergency Response Guide No.: 128

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## 13. REGULATORY INFORMATION:

### **TSCA Inventory**

This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

### **SARA 302/304 Emergency Planning and Notification**

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable Quantities (RQs) for "Extremely Hazardous Substances" listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355. No components were identified.

### **SARA 311/312 Hazard Identification**

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title facilities subject to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals Category" as defined in 40 CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under hazard categories:

fire, Acute (Immediate) Health Hazard, Chronic (Delayed) Health Hazard

### **SARA 313 Toxic Chemical Notification and Release Reporting**

This product contains the following components in concentrations above *de minimis* levels that are listed as toxic chemicals in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA:

Naphthalene [CAS No.: 91-20-3] Concentration: 2%

Biphenyl (Diphenyl) [CAS No.: 92-52-4] Concentration: 2%

Ethylbenzene [CAS No.: 100-41-4] Concentration: 0.9%

### **CERCLA**

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term "hazardous substance" include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. Chemical substances present in this product refinery stream that may be subject to this statute are:

Naphthalene [CAS No.: 91-20-3] RQ = 100 lbs. (45.36 kg) Concentration: 2%

Cumene [CAS No.: 98-82-8] RQ = 5000 lbs. (2268 kg) Concentration: 0.9%

Ethylbenzene [CAS No.: 100-41-4] RQ = 1000 lbs. (453.6 kg) Concentration: 0.9%

Xylene, all isomers [CAS No.: 1330-20-7] RQ = 100 lbs. (45.36 kg) Concentration:

Benzene [CAS No.: 71-43-2] RQ = 10 lbs. (4.536 kg) Concentration: 0.045%

### **Clean Water Act (CWA)**

This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

### **California Proposition 65**

This material may contain the following components which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Diesel exhaust particulate

Naphthalene: <2%

Ethylbenzene: <1%

Toluene: <0.1%

Benzene: <0.1%

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#### **14. OTHER INFORMATION:**

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any other process. Such information is to the best of the company's knowledge and believed accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no representation, warranty or guarantee of any kind, express or implied, is made as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness and we assume no responsibility for any loss, damage or expense, direct or consequential, arising out of use. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for his own particular use.