



# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## DIESEL FUEL TREATMENT

### PRODUCT & COMPANY INFORMATION

**Product Name:** DIESEL FUEL TREATMENT

**Manufacturer Information**

**Company Name:** Warco Products, Inc.

**Address:** 12505 Herman Rd. Tualatin, OR 97062 USA

**Phone:** 503.783.0250

**Fax:** 503.612.1700

**Email:** [info@warcopro.com](mailto:info@warcopro.com)

**24 Hour Emergency Contact:** Chemtrec 800-424-9300

### COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS#	Percentage	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
1. Kerosene	800-20-6	90.0-100.0%	5 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	No data
2. Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.0-0.05%	10 ppm	10 ppm	No data
3. ALTRA DDA-1305	NA	0.0-2.0%	10 ppm	25 ppm	No data

  

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS#	OSHA STEL	OSHA CEIL	ACGIH STEL	ACGIH CEIL
1. Kerosene	800-20-6	No data	No data	No data	No data
2. Naphthalene	91-20-3	No data	No data	15 ppm	No data
3. ALTRA DDA-1305	NA	15 ppm	No data	No data	No data

### HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

#### Emergency Overview

**CAUTION!**

**OSHA/NFPA COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID – SLIGHT TO MODERATE IRRITANT – EFFECTS CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM – HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED**

Moderate fire hazard. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. May cause dizziness and drowsiness. May cause eye irritation and skin irritation (rash). Long-term, repeated exposure may cause skin cancer.

If ingested, do NOT induce vomiting, as this may cause chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs).

**Route(s) of Entry:** Inhalation? Yes    Skin? Yes    Eyes? Yes    Ingestion? Yes

**Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic)**

No data available.

**Signs and symptoms of Exposure**

**EYES-** Contact with liquid or vapor may cause mild irritation.

**SKIN-** May cause skin irritation with prolonged or repeated contact. Practically non-toxic if absorbed following acute (single) exposure. Liquid may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts if large areas of skin are repeatedly exposed.

**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.



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Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances, including irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, and central nervous system (brain) effects similar to alcohol intoxication. In severe case, tremors, convulsion, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest, and death may occur.

**INHALATION-** Excessive exposure may cause irritations to the nose, throat, lungs and respiratory tract. Central nervous system (brain) effects may include headache, dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure, and death.

**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.

### Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure

Irritation from skin exposure may aggravate existing open wounds, skin disorders, and dermatitis (rash).

### OSHA Hazard Classes:

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** Irritant

**PHYSICAL HAZARDS:** Combustible Liquid

**TARGET ORGANS & EFFECTS:** Central Nervous System

## FIRST AID MEASURES

### Emergency & First Aid Procedures

**EYES** – In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids open to ensure adequate flushing. Seek medical attention.

**SKIN** – Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water or waterless hand cleanser. Obtain medical attention if irritation or redness develops.

**INGESTION** – DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give liquids. Obtain immediate medical attention. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, lean victim forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Monitor for breathing difficulties. Small amounts of material that enter the mouth should be rinsed out until the taste has dissipated.

**INHALATION** – Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, ensure and open airway and provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.

## FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Flammability Classification:**

COMBUSTIBLE

**Flash Pt:**

> 100.00 F (37.8 C) Method Used: TCC

**Explosive Limits:**

LEL: .7% UEL: .5%

**Autoignition Pt:**

410.00 F (210.0 C)

**Fire Fighting Instructions:**

Small fires in the incipient (beginning) stage may typically be extinguished using handheld portable fire extinguishers and other fire fighting equipment.

Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA-approved pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece and full protective clothing.

Isolate area around container involved in fire. Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires, the used of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous



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to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tanks typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied fire fighting foam. (See Section 16 for the NFPA 704 Hazard Rating.)

### Flammable Properties and Hazards

Vapors may be ignited rapidly when exposed to heat, spark, open flame or other source of ignition. When mixed with air and exposed to ignition source, flammable vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Being heavier than air, vapors may travel long distances to an ignition source and flash back. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard.

### Extinguishing Media

**SMALL FIRES:** Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray, fire fighting foam, or Halon.

**LARGE FIRES:** Water spray, foam or fire fighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No data available.

## ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Steps to Be Taken In Case Material is Released or Spilled

ACTIVATE FACILITY'S SPILL CONTINGENCY OR EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN.

Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources. Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to confirm spill areas. Spills may infiltrate subsurface soil and groundwater; professional assistance may be necessary to determine the extent of subsurface impact.

Carefully contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so. Protect bodies of water by diking, absorbents, or absorbent boom, if possible. Do not flush down sewer or drainage systems, unless it is designed and permitted to handle such material. The use of fire fighting foam may be useful in certain situations of reduced vapors. The proper use of water spray may effectively disperse product vapors or the liquid itself, preventing contact with ignition sources or areas/equipment that require protection.

Take up with sand or other absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container for reclamation or disposal – caution, flammable vapors may accumulate in closed containers. Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

## HANDLING & STORAGE

### Hazard Label Information:

Avoid breathing harmful vapors. Wash hands before eating.

### Precautions To Be Taken in Handling

Handle as a combustible liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame! Electrical equipment should be approved for classified area. Bond and ground containers during product transfer to reduce the possibility of static-initiated fire or explosion.

Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point



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products (such as this product) - see API Publication 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents".

### Precautions To Be Taken in Storing

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Use approved vented containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut heat, weld or expose such containers to sources of ignition. Store in well ventilated area. This storage should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". Avoid storage near incompatible materials. The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks".

### Other Precautions

Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use as a cleaning solvent on the skin. Do not use solvents or harsh abrasive skin cleaners for washing this product from exposed skin areas. Waterless cleaners are effective. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Use care when laundering to prevent the formation of flammable vapors which could ignite via washer or dryer. Consider the need to discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves.

## EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)

A NIOSH/MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2-1992, NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic, and the manufacturer for additional guidance on respiratory protection selection.

Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, in oxygen-deficient atmospheres, or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

### Eye Protection

Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying.

### Protective Gloves

Gloves constructed of nitrile, neoprene, or PVC are recommended.

### Other Protective Clothing

Chemical protective clothing such as E.I. Dupont Tychem, Saranex, or equivalent recommended based on degree of exposure.

NOTE: The resistance of specific material may vary from product as well as with degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.

### Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.)

Use adequate ventilation to keep vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces.

## PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical States:  Gas  Liquid  Solid



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Melting Pt:	No Date.
Boiling Pt:	300.00 F (148.9 C) – 580.00 F (304.4 C)
Autoignition Pt:	410.00 F (210.0 C)
Flash Pt:	> 100.00 F (37.8 C) Method: TCC
Explosive Limits:	LEL: .7% UEL: .5%
Specific Gravity (Water=1):	.79 - .85
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	.4 MM_HG at 68.0 F (20.0 C)
Vapor Density (vs. Air=1):	4.5
Evaporation Rate (vs Buyl Acetate=1)	No data.
Solubility in Water:	No data.
Other Solubility Notes:	Negligible
Percent Volatile:	100.0%
Corrosion Rate:	No data.
pH:	No data.
Appearance and Odor	APPEARANCE – red-dyed liquid ODOR – Characteristic petroleum distillate odor.

### STABILITY & REACTIVITY

**Stability:** Unstable [ ] Stable [ ]

**Conditions to Avoid – Instability**  
Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources.

**Incompatibility – Materials to Avoid**  
Keep away from strong oxidizers such as nitric and sulfuric acids.

**Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts**  
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will occur [ ] Will not occur [x]

**Conditions to Avoid-Hazardous Polymerization**  
No data.

### TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### **Toxicological Information**

Acute dermal LD50 (rabbits): >2g/kg  
Acute oral LD50 (rats): >5g/kg  
Primary dermal irritation: moderate irritant (rabbits)  
Primary eye irritation: slightly irritating (rabbits)  
Guinea pig sensitization: negative

#### **Chronic Toxicological Effects**

Dermal carcinogenicity: positive (mice)

Studies have shown that similar products produce skin cancer or skin tumors in laboratory animals following repeated applications without washing or removal. The significance of this finding to human exposure has not been determined. Other studies with active skin carcinogens have shown that washing the animal's skin with soap and water between applications reduced tumor formation.

The National Toxicology program has reported a chronic inhalation study in rats of naphthalene, a minor component of this product. Naphthalene caused severe inflammation and an increase in tumors of the nasal epithelium in both sexes. NTP considered this to be clear evidence of carcinogenic activity in rats. The relevance to the inhalation toxicity of this product in humans is unknown.



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### Carcinogenicity/Other Information

Similar products produced skin cancer and systemic toxicity in laboratory animals following repeated applications. The significance of these results to human exposures has not been determined - see Section 11 Toxicological Information.

The National Toxicology program has reported a chronic inhalation study in rats of naphthalene, a minor component of this product. Naphthalene caused severe inflammation and an increase in tumors of the nasal epithelium in both sexes. NTP considered this to be clear evidence of carcinogenic activity in rats. The relevance to the inhalation toxicity of this product in humans is unknown.

Carcinogenicity: NTP? No      IARC Monographs? No      OSHA Regulated? No

### ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Ecological Information

Keep out of sewers, drainage areas and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under Federal and State regulations.

### DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste Disposal Method

Consult federal, state and local waste regulations to determine appropriate disposal options.

### TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Land Transport (US DOT)

##### DOT Proper Shipping Name

Combustible Liquid, N.O.S. 3, UN 1223, 1993, 111. (Consumer Commodity ORM-D) 12 oz container

Bulk Transport- Flammable Liquid, N.O.S. (Contains Kerosene), 3.3, UN1993, III

DOT Packing Group:    III

#### Additional Transport Information

May be reclassified for transportation as a COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID under conditions of DOT 49CFR 173.120(b)(2).

### REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### US EPA SARA Title III

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS#	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
1. Kerosene	8008-20-6	No	No	No	No
2. Naphthalene	91-20-3	No	Yes 100 LB	Yes	Yes
3. ALTRA DDA-1305	NA	No	No	No	No

#### US EPA CAA, CWA, TSCA

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS#	EPA CAA	EPA CWA NPDES	EPA TSCA	CA PROP 65
1. Kerosene	8008-20-6	No	No	No	No
2. Naphthalene	91-20-3	HAP	Yes	8A PAIR	Yes
3. ALTRA DDA-1305	NA	No	No	No	No



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**SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Lists:**

- Sec.302: EPA SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Chemical with TPQ. \*indicates 10000 LB TPQ if not volatile.
- Sec.304: EPA SARA Title III Section 304: CERCLA Reportable + Sec.302 with Reportable Quantity. \*\*indicates statutory RQ.
- Sec.313: EPA SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory. Note: -Cat indicates a member of a chemical category.
- Sec.110: EPA SARA 110 Superfund Site Priority Contaminant List

**TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Acts) Lists:**

- 5A(2): Chemical Subject to Significant New Rules (SNURS)
- 6A: Commercial Chemical Control Rules
- 8A: Toxic Substances Subject to Information Rules on Production
- 8A CAIR: Comprehensive Assessment Information Rules – (CAIR)
- 8A PAIR: Preliminary Assessment Information Rules – (PAIR)
- 8C: Records of Allegation of Significant Adverse Reactions
- 8D: Health and Safety Data Reporting Rules
- 8D TERM: Health and Safety Data Reporting Rules Terminations
- 12(b): Notice of Export

**Other Important Lists:**

- CWA NPDES: EPA Clean Water Act NPDES Permit Chemical
- CAA HAP: EPA Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutant
- CAA ODC: EPA Clean Air Act Ozone Depleting Chemical (1=CFC, 2=HCFC)
- CA PROP 65: California Proposition 65

**Regulatory Information**

**U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGULATORY INFORMATION:** This product and its constituents herein are on the EPA TSCA Inventory. Any spill or uncontrolled release of this product, including any substantial threat of release, may be subject to federal, state and/or local reporting requirements. This product an/or its constituents may also be subject to other regulations at the state and/or local level. Consult those regulations applicable to your facility/operation.

**CLEAN WATER ACT (OIL SPILLS):** Any spill or release of this product to "navigable waters" (essentially any surface water, including certain wetlands) or adjoining shorelines sufficient to cause a visible sheen or deposit of a sludge or emulsion must be reported immediately to the National response Center (1-800-424-8802) or, if not practical, the U.S. Coast Guard with follow-up to the National Response Center, as required by U.S. Federal Law. Also contact appropriate state and local regulatory agencies as required.

**CERCLA SECTION 103 AND SARA SECTION 304 (RELEASE TO THE ENVIRONMENT) :** The CERCLA definition of hazardous substances contains a "petroleum exclusion" clause which exempts crude oil, refined, and unrefined petroleum products and any indigenous components of such. However, other federal reporting requirements (e.g., SARA Section 304 as well as the Clean Water Act if the spill occurs on navigable waters) may still apply.

**CANADIAN REGULATORY INFORMATION (WHMIS):** Class B, Division 3 (Combustible Liquid) Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B (Toxic by other means)

**EPA Hazard Categories:**

This material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:

- Yes  No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard
- Yes  No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard
- Yes  No Fire Hazard



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Yes  No      Reactive Hazard

### OTHER INFORMATION

#### **Company Policy or Disclaimer**

to be accurate as of the date of this Material Safety Data Sheet. However, an MSDS may not be used as a commercial specification sheet of manufacturer or seller, and no warranty or representation, expressed or implied, is made as to the accuracy or comprehensiveness of the foregoing data and safety information, nor is any authorization given or implied to practice any patented invention without a license. In addition, no responsibility can be assumed by vendor for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use, from any failure to adhere to recommended practices, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material.