



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Diesel Melt

Section 1 – COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

DSG Canada
Product Information 1-800-667-6879
www.dieselservices.com

DSG Saskatoon
230 29th Street East
Saskatoon, SK S7L 6Y6
Ph.: (306) 242-7644
Fax: (306) 242-5457

DSG Red Deer
540 – 7700 – 76th Street Close
Red Deer, AB T4P 4G6
Ph.: (403) 348-8184
Fax: (403) 348-8958

**IN CASE OF A DANGEROUS GOODS EMERGENCY
CALL CANUTEC AT THE 24-HOUR NUMBER
613-966-6666**

Section 2 – COMPOSITION / INGREDIENT INFORMATION

Material	CAS Number	%
Proprietary Components.....		
Isopropanol.....	67-63-0.....	20-40
Light Ends of Polyethylbenzene residue	178535-25-6.....	40-70
(Triethylbenzene)	102-25-0.....	(<20)
*(Naphthalene).....	91-20-3.....	(<2)

*Disclosure as a toxic chemical is required under Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372.

Section 3 – HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

Overexposure by inhalation to Isopropanol may include irritation of the upper respiratory passages, with coughing and discomfort. Ingestion can cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and loss of consciousness. Inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact may initially include nonspecific discomfort, such as nausea, headache, and abdominal pain, flushing of the face, hypotension, or weakness. Higher exposures to Isopropanol may lead to temporary nervous system depression with anesthetic effects such as dizziness, headache, confusion, incoordination, and loss of consciousness or fatality from gross overexposure. There are rare inconclusive reports of human sensitization to Isopropanol.

May cause eye irritation. Direct exposure may cause skin irritation (redness, swelling). A single prolonged exposure may result in the material being absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.

Eye contact with the product ingredients may cause eye irritation with discomfort, tearing, or blurring of vision. Direct exposure may cause skin irritation (redness, swelling). A single prolonged exposure may result in the material being absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.

In general, overexposure to high atmospheric concentrations of alkyl-substituted aromatics may produce central nervous depression, headache, dizziness, incoordination, nausea and loss of appetite. Aspiration



(liquid enters the lung), may cause lung damage due to chemical pneumonia, a condition caused by petroleum-like solvents.

Minute amounts of petroleum hydrocarbons aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possible death.

Individuals with preexisting diseases of the kidneys or liver may have increased susceptibility to the toxicity of excessive exposures.

Carcinogenicity Information

None of the components present in this material at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, ACGIH as carcinogens.

Section 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

Skin Contact

Flush skin with water after contact. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Eye Contact

In case of contact immediately, flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.

Ingestion

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Allow victim to rinse his mouth and then to drink 2-4 cupfuls of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician.

Notes to Physicians

Activated charcoal mixture may be administered. To prepare activated charcoal mixture, suspend 50 grams activated charcoal in 400-ml water and mix thoroughly. Administer 5 ml/kg or 350 ml for an average adult.

Because of the danger of aspiration, emesis or gastric lavage should not be employed unless the risk is justified by the presence of additional toxic substances. Activated charcoal may induce vomiting, but may be given after emesis or lavage to absorb toxic additives. Steroid therapy in mild to moderate cases does not improve outcome. Bacterial pneumonia often occurs after exposure, but prophylactic antibiotics are not indicated and should be reserved for documented bacterial pneumonia.

Section 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties

Flash Point 58°F (14°C)
Method PMCC
Flammable Liquid

Extinguishing Media

Water Spray, Foam, Dry Chemical, CO₂.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear full protective equipment.



Section 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Note: Review FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES and HANDLING (PERSONNEL) SECTIONS before proceeding with clean up. Use appropriate PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT during clean up. Soak up with sawdust, sand, oil dry or other absorbent material. Remove source of heat, sparks, flame, impact, friction, or electricity. Dike spill. Prevent material from entering sewers, waterways, or low areas.

Spill Clean-Up

Soak up with sawdust, sand, oil dry or other absorbent material.

Accidental Release Measures

Spills are very slippery and should be cleaned up promptly.

Section 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling (Personnel)

Avoid breathing vapors or mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Handling (Physical Aspects)

Keep away from heat, sparks and flames.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store in accordance with National Fire Protection Association recommendations.

Section 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Engineering Controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/Face Protection

Wear overall chemical splash goggles or safety glasses.

Respirators

Where there is potential for airborne exposures in excess of applicable limits, wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection.

Protective Clothing

Where there is potential for skin contact have available and wear as appropriate Impervious gloves, apron, pants, hood and jacket.

Exposure Limits

Isopropanol:

PEL (OSHA).....400 ppm, 980 mg/m³, 8 hr, TWA
TLV (ACGIH)..... 400 ppm, 983 mg/m³, 8 hr, TWA
STEL 500 ppm, 1,230 mg/m³
(Notice of intended changes for 2002: 200 ppm TWA,
400 ppm STEL, A4)

Naphthalene:

PEL (OSHA) 10 ppm, 50 mg/m³, 8 hr. TWA
TLV (ACGIH) STEL 15 ppm, 79 mg/m³, A4 10 ppm,
52 mg/m³, 8 hr TWA, Skin; A4

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Data

Appearance	Clear, Straw Colored
Form	Liquid
Odor	Aromatic
Specific Gravity.....	0.852 @ 60/60°F (16/16°C)
Density	7.10 lbs./gal. @ 60°F (16°C)
Solubility in water.....	~40%

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable at normal temperatures and storage conditions.

Incompatibility

Incompatible with strong oxidizers.

Decomposition

Decomposes with heat. Hazardous gases/vapors produced are oxides of carbon.

Polymerization

Will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Animal Data

Isopropanol:

Inhalation 4 hours LC50	16,000 ppm in rats
Skin absorption LD50	16.37 ml/kg (c.12,900 mg/kg)
Oral LD50	4,700 mg/kg in rats

Naphthalene:

Inhalation 15 minute LC50:.....	>0.34 mg/L in rats
Skin Absorption LD50:.....	10,000 mg/kg in rabbits
Oral LD50:	1,780 mg/kg in rats

Isopropyl Alcohol is not a skin irritant, is a mild eye irritant, and is untested for animal sensitization. The effects in animals from single exposure by inhalation include microscopic and morphologic changes of the epithelial cells of the nose and middle ear mucosa. Repeated exposures resulted in narcosis and fatty degeneration of the liver. No lung tumors were observed in a long term inhalation exposure. Single dermal application of a 70% solution showed significant skin absorption. Repeated of the skin.

Long term dermal applications of a 50% solution to the face of rats resulted in no adverse effects. Toxicity described in animals from single ingestion exposure include narcotic effects. Repeated administration of approximately 6 g/kg in rats demonstrated no effects on growth or liver weights. Long term administration of a 1% solution to rats caused effects on body weight gain and growth. Dogs administered 1300 mg/kg exhibited signs of drunkenness. No adequate animal test reports are available to define carcinogenic hazards.

Continued voluntary drinking of 2.5% aqueous Isopropyl

Alcohol through two successive generations of rats produced no reproductive effects. Developmental toxicity was observed only at maternally toxic dose levels. The compound does not produce genetic damage in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures but has not been tested in animals.



Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Isopropanol

900-1100 ppm/24 hr/chub/critical range/fresh water
96 hour LC50, fathead minnows: 11,130 mg/L

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal must be in accordance with applicable Federal, State/Provincial and Local regulations. May be a RCRA hazardous waste due to the ignitability characteristics.



Section 14 - SHIPPING INFORMATION

DOT

Proper Shipping Name Flammable Liquid, N.O.S. (Isopropanol,
Aromatic Hydrocarbons)
Hazard Class 3
I.D. No. (UN/NA) UN 1993
Packing Group..... II
Special Information..... Flash Point: 14°C
Marine Pollutant..... Triethylbenzene
Reportable Quantity..... No
DOT Label(s) Flammable Liquid

IMO

Proper Shipping Name Flammable Liquid, N.O.S. (Isopropanol,
Aromatic Hydrocarbons)
Hazard Class 3
I.D. No. (UN)..... 1993
Packing Group..... II
Special Information..... Flash Point: 14°C
Marine Pollutant..... Triethylbenzene
IMO Label Flammable Liquid

Shipping Containers

Steel Drums UN1A1/Y/100

Section 15 - US FEDERAL REGULATIONS

TSCA Inventory StatusReported / Included

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NPCA-HMIS Rating

Health 2
Flammability 3
Reactivity 0

Personal Protection rating to be supplied by user depending on uses conditions

The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process.

Responsibility for MSDS:

MSDS Coordinator
DSG Canada
230 – 29th Street East
Saskatoon, SK S7L 6Y6
(800) 667-6879 or
(306) 242-7644

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