

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### Product Identification

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Product Name: FPS Cold Weather  
Synonyms: Diesel fuel additive  
Chemical Name: Proprietary Mixture  
Chemical Family: Diesel Fuel Additive  
CAS Number: Blend

#### Company Identification

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Manufactured for:  
Fuel Performance Solutions  
P.O. Box 903  
Chesterton, IN 46304 USA  
1-888-577-3835 (For product information)

For chemical emergency ONLY (spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident), Call  
CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300

### 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### COMPONENT LISTING:

Chemical Name	Amount	CAS Number
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SOLVENT NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROM.	30.0 - 60.0 %	64742-95-6
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	< 30.0 %	95-63-6
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL METHYL ETHER	10.0 - 30.0 %	34590-94-8
XYLENE	< 3.0 %	1330-20-7
TRIMETHYLBENZENE	< 2.0 %	25551-13-7
CUMENE	< 2.0 %	98-82-8
ETHYLBENZENE	< 0.5 %	100-41-4
VINYL ACETATE MONOMER	< 0.1 %	108-05-4

(See Section 8 for exposure guidelines)

(See Section 15 for regulatory information)

SARA 311 Categories:

Immediate (Acute) Health Effects....: Yes  
Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects....: Yes  
Fire Hazard.....: Yes  
Sudden Release Of Pressure Hazard...: No  
Reactivity Hazard.....: No

### 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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***** EMERGENCY OVERVIEW *****  
*  
* Combustible liquid. Can cause severe lung damage *  
* and may be fatal if swallowed. May cause central *  
* nervous system depression. *  
* *  
*****
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HMIS Rating - Health: 2  
Flammability: 2  
Reactivity: 0

NFPA Rating - Health: 2  
Flammability: 2  
Reactivity: 0

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYE:  
May cause eye irritation or discomfort.

SKIN:  
Brief contact may cause slight irritation. Prolonged contact, as with clothing wetted with material, may cause more severe irritation and discomfort, seen as local redness and swelling.

Other than the potential skin irritation effects noted above, acute (short term) adverse effects are not expected from brief skin contact.

**INHALATION:**

Vapor inhalation and/or skin absorption can cause central nervous system effects, including dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Chronic exposures may cause hearing loss, irregular heart rhythms and potential cardiac arrest.

Moderately irritating to respiratory tract.

**INGESTION:**

Liquid can directly enter the lungs when swallowed or vomited. Serious lung damage and possibly fatal chemical pneumonia can develop if this occurs.

**SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:**

Effects of overexposure may include eye and skin irritation, irritation of the nose and throat. Central nervous system effects include dizziness, headache, drowsiness, loss of coordination, fatigue, giddiness, loss of appetite and abdominal pain. Symptoms of ingestion include irritation of digestive tract, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

**CARCINOGENICITY INFORMATION:**

Vinyl Acetate Monomer has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). This IARC classification was based upon limited evidence of carcinogenicity to animals and inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity to humans.

Ethylbenzene has been classified by IARC as a possible human carcinogen (Group 2B) on the basis of sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals, but inadequate evidence in exposed humans.

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.

**TARGET ORGAN:**

Target organs: Heart, Auditory System.

#### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

##### EYE CONTACT FIRST AID:

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove any contact lenses if worn. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

##### SKIN CONTACT FIRST AID:

Wash skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash clothing separately before reuse.

##### INHALATION FIRST AID:

Remove to fresh air.

If not breathing, give artificial respiration and contact a physician immediately. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen and contact a physician immediately.

##### INGESTION FIRST AID:

If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting, but have the victim rinse mouth with water, and then drink 2 - 4 cupfuls of water. Get immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.

##### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

Activated charcoal mixture may be administered. To prepare activated charcoal mixture, suspend 50 grams activated charcoal in 400 mls of 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 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.

Light hydrocarbons have been associated with cardiac sensitization in abuse situations. Hypoxia or the injection of adrenaline-like substances enhanced these effects.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

TCC Flash Point: 42.2 C (108.0 F)  
Autoignition Temperature: N/A

### FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR

LEL: N/A  
UEL: N/A

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Carbon dioxide, foam or dry chemical.

### FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Combustible Liquid. Can burn in a fire, releasing toxic vapors, fumes, and smoke, including carbon monoxide and organic vapors. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure buildup which could result in container rupture or explosion.

### FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

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

Avoid breathing smoke and vapor.

### COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:

Hazardous decomposition products are oxides of carbon and nitrogen including CO and CO<sub>2</sub>.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### SAFEGUARDS (PERSONNEL):

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (See Section 8). Evacuate non-emergency personnel to a safe area.

If applicable, report spills to the proper environmental agencies as required by federal, state and local regulations.

### INITIAL CONTAINMENT:

Eliminate all sources of ignition - Heat, sparks, flame, electricity, and impact. Contain spilled material with dikes or absorbents. Do not allow material to enter soil, surface water, or sewer system. If possible, try to contain floating material.

LARGE SPILLS PROCEDURE:

Stop the source of the leak, if it is safe to do so. Contain spilled material. Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a disposal container. Absorb residue with inert material (e.g. dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container. Do not flush to sewer. Use explosion-proof equipment during clean-up.

SMALL SPILLS PROCEDURE:

Absorb spills with inert material. Transfer to a chemical waste container and dispose of properly. Spills are extremely slippery and should be cleaned up immediately.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Treat or dispose of in accordance with all federal, state, and local requirements.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING (PERSONNEL):

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.

Ground and bond containers when transferring material.

Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Keep away from food and drinking water.

HANDLING (PHYSICAL ASPECTS):

Secure container after each use. Store in a cool dry, secure area. Keep out of reach of children. Ground containers when transferring material.

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of.

STORAGE PRECAUTIONS:

Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool dry place. Eliminate all sources of ignition - heat, sparks, flame, electricity, impact and friction. Contact with hot surfaces may ignite the product.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary to control any air contaminants to within their TLVs during the use of this product.

### EYE / FACE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:

Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles) and a face shield.

### SKIN PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:

Wear protective gloves to minimize skin contamination. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing impervious to this material.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:

Under normal use conditions, with adequate ventilation, no special handling equipment is required. If anticipating close contact with this product or its mist, local ventilation may be required to keep exposure below limits.

### EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

#### 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

ACGIH TWA: 25 ppm

#### DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL METHYL ETHER

OSHA PEL: 100 ppm, 600 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

ACGIH TWA: 100 ppm

ACGIH STEL: 150 ppm

#### XYLENE

OSHA TWA: 100 ppm

ACGIH TWA: 100 ppm

OSHA STEL: 150 ppm

ACGIH STEL: 150 ppm

#### TRIMETHYLBENZENE

OSHA TWA: 25 ppm

ACGIH TWA: 25 ppm

#### CUMENE

OSHA PEL: 50 ppm, 245 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

OSHA TWA: 50 ppm

ACGIH TWA: 50 ppm

#### ETHYLBENZENE

OSHA TWA: 100 ppm

OSHA STEL: 125 ppm

ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM .....: Liquid  
COLOR .....: Amber  
ODOR .....: Aromatic hydrocarbon  
SOLUBILITY IN WATER ...: Nil  
SPECIFIC GRAVITY .....: 0.891 at 60 Deg F (Water = 1)  
BULK DENSITY .....: 7.42 Pounds per Gallon at 60 Deg F  
PH .....: Not applicable

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### STABILITY:

Stable at normal temperatures and storage conditions.

### POLYMERIZATION:

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### INCOMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER MATERIALS:

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, such as nitric and sulfuric acids, halogens, hydrogen peroxide and chlorinating agents. May burn or react violently with fluorine/oxygen mixtures with 50-100% fluorine. Decomposes with heat.

### DECOMPOSITION:

In the case of fire, a complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

### CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Sources of ignition and temperatures above 50C (122F) - 60C (140F).

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### EYE EFFECTS:

Vinyl Acetate Monomer is a severe eye irritant (rabbit).

Solvent Petroleum Naphtha, slightly irritating (rabbit).

SKIN EFFECTS:

Vinyl Acetate Monomer is a slight skin irritant. Skin absorption LD50 is 2,335 mg/kg in rabbits for Vinyl Acetate.

Solvent Petroleum Naphtha, no deaths reported at 4 ml/kg (Rat). Slightly irritating (rabbit, 4 hour(s)).

ACUTE ORAL EFFECTS:

Oral LD50 for Vinyl Acetate Monomer is 2,920 mg/kg in rats.

Solvent Petroleum Naphtha, LD50, 10 ml/kg in rats.

ACUTE INHALATION EFFECTS:

Inhalation 4 hour LC50 is 4,000 ppm in rats for Vinyl Acetate Monomer.

Solvent Petroleum Naphtha, no deaths at 710 ppm (v) (Rat) 4 Hour (s).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Vinyl Acetate: No effects from repeated exposure to vinyl acetate by inhalation were observed at 100 ppm in rats. Exposure to higher concentrations of vinyl acetate by inhalation caused eye irritation and lacrimation, reduced weight gain, and irritation of the respiratory tract with breathing difficulty. The effects observed in rats and mice exposed by inhalation to 200 and 600 ppm for two years include reduced body weight. Repeated exposures by administration of vinyl acetate in the drinking water caused decreased weight gain, and low liver weights. Reduced body weight occurred in rats administered 5000 ppm in their drinking water for two years. Vinyl acetate is weakly carcinogenic in rats, but not in mice. The compound does not have an adverse effect on the development of rats and its effect on reproduction is not considered significant. The genotoxicity of vinyl acetate is equivocal. Genetic damage was produced in some types of cell cultures and in animals, but was negative in other studies. No tests for heritable genetic damage were available.

Please contact supplier for additional toxicological information.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

MISCELLANEOUS:

Please contact supplier for ecological information.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL:

Do not dispose of into waste water treatment facilities. Treat or dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, state/provincial, and national requirements.

This material, if discarded, is considered a hazardous waste under RCRA Regulation 40 CFR 161.

### 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

PRODUCT LABEL .....: FPS Cold Weather  
D.O.T. SHIPPING NAME .....: Combustible Liquid, N.O.S.  
TECHNICAL SHIPPING NAME ...: Contain Petroleum  
Naphtha,1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene  
D.O.T. HAZARD CLASS .....: Combustible Liquid  
UN NUMBER .....: NA1993  
PACKAGE CLASS .....: Packing Group III

MISCELLANEOUS:

If shipping overseas, or via air, the proper shipping name is: Flammable liquid, n.o.s., (Contains Petroleum Naphtha, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene), 3, UN1993, PGIII.

This material is not regulated for US DOT transportation in quantities less than 119 Gallons.

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATORY DISCLOSURES:

New Jersey Right to Know list:

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, CAS #95-63-6, < 30 %.

Cumene, CAS # 98-82-8, < 2.0%.

Xylene, CAS # 1330-20-7, < 3.0 %.

Pennsylvania Right to Know List:

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, CAS #95-63-6, < 30 %.

Cumene, CAS # 98-82-8, < 2.0 %.

Xylene, CAS # 1330-20-7, < 3.0 %.

Ethylbenzene, CAS# 100-41-4, < 0.5%.

Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether, CAS# 34590-94-8, 10.0 - 30.0 %.

Canadian Disclosure List

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE (95-63-6)  
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL METHYL ETHER (34590-94-8)  
TRIMETHYLBENZENE (25551-13-7)  
CUMENE (98-82-8)  
ETHYLBENZENE (100-41-4)

SARA Title III - Section 313

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE (95-63-6)  
XYLENE (1330-20-7)  
CUMENE (98-82-8)  
ETHYLBENZENE (100-41-4)  
VINYL ACETATE MONOMER (108-05-4)

CERCLA Hazardous Substances

XYLENE (1330-20-7) -- RQ 1000 lb  
CUMENE (98-82-8) -- RQ 5000 lb  
ETHYLBENZENE (100-41-4) -- RQ 1000 lb  
VINYL ACETATE MONOMER (108-05-4) -- RQ 5000 lb

RCRA Hazardous Substances

XYLENE (1330-20-7) -- RCRA Code: U239  
CUMENE (98-82-8) -- RCRA Code: U055

Clean Air Act - Section 112

VINYL ACETATE MONOMER (108-05-4)

Title V

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE (95-63-6)  
XYLENE (1330-20-7)  
CUMENE (98-82-8)  
ETHYLBENZENE (100-41-4)  
VINYL ACETATE MONOMER (108-05-4)

SC Toxic Air Pollutants List

XYLENE (1330-20-7)  
CUMENE (98-82-8)  
ETHYLBENZENE (100-41-4)  
VINYL ACETATE MONOMER (108-05-4)

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:

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

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

APPROVAL DATE .....: July 21, 2008  
SUPERCEDES DATE ...: September 28, 2006  
RTN NUMBER .....: 00310449 (Official Copy)

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END OF MSDS  
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