



Material Safety Data Sheet

PRI-D Fuel Treatment

Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: PRI-D Diesel Fuel Treatment

Supplier: Power Research Inc.
6970 Portwest Drive, Suite 180
Houston, TX 77024
713.490.1100

Application: Diesel Fuel Stabilizer

24-Hour Emergency Number: INFOTRAC: 1-800-535-5053

Effective Date: March 10, 2005

NFPA

Health	2
Fire	2
Reactivity	0

Section 2. Composition and Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
1. Shellsol D60	64742-88-7	35-45
2. Mixture of amines	Not Established	5-35
3. Organic Dispersants	Not Established	5-35

Section 3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview:

Appearance and Odor : Amber. Liquid. Hydrocarbon.

Health Hazards : Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

Safety Hazards : Combustible liquid. Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

Health Hazards:

Inhalation : Vapors expected to be slightly irritating. Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Skin Contact : May cause moderate irritation to skin. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Eye Contact : Vapors may be irritating to the eye.

Ingestion : Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

Other Information : Possibility of organ or organ system damage from prolonged exposure; see Chapter 11 for details. Target organ(s):
Cardiovascular system.
Central nervous system (CNS).

- Signs and Symptoms** : Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing. Breathing of high vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.
- Aggravated Medical Condition** : Pre-existing medical conditions of the following organ(s) or organ system(s) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: Respiratory system. Central nervous system (CNS). Skin. Eyes.

Section 4. First Aid Measures

- General Information** : In general no treatment is necessary, however, obtain medical advice.
- Inhalation** : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- Skin Contact** : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.
- Eye Contact** : Flush eyes with water while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision, or swelling persist, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- Ingestion** : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
- Advice to Physician** : Causes central nervous system depression. Dermatitis may result from prolonged or repeated exposure. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

- Flash point** : Typical 65 °C / 149 °F (ASTM D-93 / PMCC)
- Explosion / Flammability limits in air** : 0.7 - 6 %(V)
- Auto ignition temperature** : 315 °C / 599 °F (ASTM E-659)
- Specific Hazards** : Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
- Extinguishing Media** : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic environment.
- Unsuitable Extinguishing Media** : Do not use water in a jet.
- Protective Equipment for Firefighters** : Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Additional Advice** : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

- Protective measures** : Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapor or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.
- Clean Up Methods** : For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
- Additional Advice** : See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity. Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Centre at (800) 424-8802. This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

- General Precautions** : Avoid breathing of or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
- Handling** : Extinguish any naked flames. Do Not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.
- Storage** : Must be stored in a diked (bunded) area. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Storage Temperature: Ambient. Maximum storage time: 6 months
- Product Transfer** : Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. If positive displacement pumps are used, these must be fitted with a non-integral pressure relief valve.
- Recommended Materials** : For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint.
- Unsuitable Materials** : Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers
- Container Advice** : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits

In the absence of occupational exposure standards for this product, it is recommended that the following are adopted.

Material	Source	Type	ppm	mg/m ³
Stoddard Solvent	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm	
	OSHA Z1	PEL	500 ppm	2,900 mg/m ³
	OSHA Z1A	TWA	100 ppm	525 mg/m ³

- Exposure Controls** : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
- Personal Protective Equipment** : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
- Respiratory Protection** : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapors [boiling point >65 °C (149 °F)] meeting EN141. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g., airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.
- Hand Protection** : Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves
Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves
- Eye Protection** : Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles).
- Protective Clothing** : Use protective clothing which is chemical resistant to this material. Safety shoes and boots should also be chemical resistant.
- Environmental Exposure Controls** : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapor.



Section 9. Typical Physical and Chemical Properties

- Appearance : Colorless Liquid
- Odor : Hydrocarbon.
- Boiling point : Typical 179 - 213.9 °C / 354 - 417.0 °F
- Flash point : Typical 65 °C / 149 °F (ASTM D-93 / PMCC)
- Explosion / Flammability limits in air : 0.7 - 6 %(V)
- Auto-ignition temperature : 315 °C / 599 °F (ASTM E-659)
- Vapor pressure : Typical 30 - 93 Pa at 0 °C / 32 °F
- Specific gravity : 0.78 - 0.81
- Water solubility : Insoluble.
- Volatile organic carbon content : 100 %
- Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1) : 0.04 (ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1)

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

- Stability** : Stable under normal conditions of use.
- Conditions to Avoid** : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
- Materials to Avoid** : Strong oxidizing agents.
- Hazardous Decomposition Products** : Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

- Basis for Assessment** : Information given is based on product testing, and/or similar products, and/or components.
- Acute Oral Toxicity** : Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rat
Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
- Acute Dermal Toxicity** : Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rat
- Acute Inhalation Toxicity** : Low toxicity: LC50 greater than near-saturated vapor concentration / 1 hours, Rat
- Skin Irritation** : May cause moderate irritation to skin.
Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis.
- Eye Irritation** : Essentially non-irritating to eyes.
- Repeated Dose Toxicity** : Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans
Cardiovascular system: chronic abuse of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest. Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system.
- Carcinogenicity** : Repeated exposure causes skin tumor promotion in experimental animals.

Section 12. Ecological Information

- Acute Toxicity**
- Fish** : Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 > 1000 mg/l
- Aquatic Invertebrates** : Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 > 1000 mg/l
- Algae** : Low toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 > 1000 mg/l
- Mobility** : Floats on water.
Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility.
- Persistence/degradability** : Expected to be readily biodegradable.
Oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.
- Bioaccumulation** : Has the potential to bio-accumulate.
- Other Adverse Effects** : In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

- Material Disposal** : Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
- Container Disposal** : Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard if heated above the flash point. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
- Local Legislation** : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

Section 14. Transport Information

US Department of Transportation Classification (49CFR)	
Identification number	UN 1268
Proper shipping name	Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s.
Class / Division	Combustible liquid
Packing group	III
Contains	OIL
Emergency Response Guide	128
Additional Information	This material is not regulated under 49 CFR if in a container of 119 gallon capacity or less.
	This material is an 'OIL' under 49 CFR Part 130 when transported in a container of 3500 gallon capacity or greater.

IMDG
This material is not classified as dangerous under IMDG regulations.

IATA (Country variations may apply)
This material is not classified as dangerous under IATA regulations.

Section 15. Regulatory Information

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material

Federal Regulatory Status

DSL	Listed.	
INV (CN)	Listed.	
TSCA	Listed.	
EINECS	Listed.	265-150-3
KECI (KR)	Listed.	KE-25622
PICCS (PH)	Listed.	

SARA Hazard Categories (311/312)

Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard. Fire Hazard.

State Regulatory Status

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65)

This material does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Section 15. Other Information

Power Research Inc. Disclaimer

NOTE: The information on this MSDS is based on data that is considered to be accurate. Power Research Inc., however, makes no guarantees or warranty, either expressed or implied of the accuracy or completeness of this information.

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