



CountryMark

#2 DIESEL LS

Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION I

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer's Name: Countrymark Cooperative, LLP
Address: 1200 Refinery Road
Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620

Emergency Telephone Number: 812-838-2446 (Refinery Control Room)

Trade Name(s): #2 Diesel LS
#2 Diesel LS with Soy Methyl Ester additive (for Soy Biodiesel blends)
#2 Diesel Dyed LS
#2 Diesel Dyed LS with Soy Methyl Ester additive (for Soy Biodiesel blends)

Chemical Name: Petroleum Distillate (UN 1993)
Chemical Family: Hydrocarbon
CAS Registry No.: 68476-30-2
CAS Registry for Soy Methyl Ester additive is #67784-80-9

SECTION II

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

#2 DIESEL LS is a petroleum distillate designed to meet specifications set up in the United States by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM D 396 & D 975). This material contains some hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of products from a catalytic cracking unit and is predominantly a complex mixture of hydrocarbons that includes normal and branched alkanes, cycloalkanes, alkenes, and aromatics type hydrocarbons.

Soy Methyl Ester additive is a vegetation-based oil derivative and has been added at concentrations ranging from 2% to 20% (B2 through B20). The resultant mixture is identified as a Soy Biodiesel blend. The MSDS for B100 (100%) is available on the www.countrymark.com web page and also upon request. This additive meets ASTM Spec. D6751.

SECTION III

PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point (°F)	325 to 700
Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1) at 60°F	0.78 to 0.88
Vapor Pressure (mm. Hg at 60°F)	< 10
Percent Volatile by Volume (%)	Not Determined
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	4 to 6
Evaporation Rate	Slower than Ether
Solubility in Water	Insoluble
Sulfur	< 0.05%

#2 DIESEL LS
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Appearance and Odor:

Clear to light yellow colored mobile liquid with a characteristic petroleum odor. #2 Diesel Dyed LS is a dyed product. Its appearance is clear and red colored mobile liquid with characteristic petroleum odor (Red dye added containing Solvent Red 164 at a concentration spectrally equivalent to a minimum of 3.9 PTB of solid dye standard solvent Red 26).

SECTION IV **FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA**

Flash Point (PM): > 125 ° F
Classification: Flammable Liquid UN 1993
Flammable Limits: LEL 0.6 UEL 8.0
Explosive Limits: Lower to 1.0 %

Extinguishing Media:

Small Fires: Dry Chemical, Carbon Dioxide, Water Spray, or Foam.
Large Fires: Water Spray, Fog, or Foam

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

May form toxic materials of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons, etc. as combustion by- products.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Cool containers with water spray to prevent re-ignition. Containers may explode in heat of fire. Use unmanned fixed nozzles where possible.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Can react violently with oxidizing agents such as Chlorine, Permanganates, and Dichromates resulting in fire or explosion. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near container (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

SECTION V **HEALTH HAZARD**

Threshold Limit Value:

300 to 500 PPM if essentially Aliphatic Hydrocarbon composition. When benzene and or other aromatics are present, then about 120 PPM TLV is applicable.

Effects of Overexposure:

EYES - Can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, blurred vision.
SKIN - Prolonged or repeated contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting or dermatitis.
BREATHING - Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness, and even asphyxiation.
SWALLOWING - Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

IF IN EYES - Flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Get medical attention.
IF ON SKIN - Thoroughly wash exposed area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before wearing.
IF INHALED - Remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep person warm, quiet, and get medical attention.
IF SWALLOWED - Do not induce vomiting. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention. Aspiration of material into the lungs due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonia which can be fatal.

SECTION VI

REACTIVITY DATA

Stable X Unstable _____

Incompatibility (Materials to avoid): Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents like Chlorine, Permanganates, and Dichromates as these may cause fire/explosion.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

May form toxic materials of Carbon Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide, various hydrocarbons, etc. as combustion byproducts.

Hazardous Polymerization: May Occur _____ Will Not Occur X

SECTION VII

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken in case material is released:

Small Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (smoking, flares, flames, including pilot lights, electrical sparks, and etc.). Absorb liquid on paper, vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and transfer to non-leaking containers for proper disposal.

Large Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (smoking, flares, flames, including pilot lights, electrical sparks, and etc.). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source, dike area of spill to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank or truck. Remaining liquid may be taken up on sand, clay, earth, floor absorbent or other absorbent material and shoveled into non-leaking containers for proper disposal. Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities as required.

Waste Disposal Method:

Small Spill: Absorb in suitable media or allow volatile portion to evaporate if allowed under law. Allow sufficient time for vapors to completely clear.

Large Spill: Reclaim as much as possible for reprocessing or salvage. Destroy by liquid incineration. Contaminated absorbent may be deposited in a landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

SECTION VIII

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection:

Normally not needed for normal exposure. A NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. Firefighters may require SCBA Positive Pressure Breathing Apparatus when involved in petroleum fires.

Ventilation:

Explosion proof motors and fans are required to provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(S). Mixture of vapors and air is highly explosive if ignited.

Personal Protective Equipment and Apparel:

Gloves: Wear petroleum resistant gloves such as: Neoprene, Nitrile, rubber gloves, etc.

Eye Protection: Safety goggles or face shield for protection from splashing in eyes.

Other Protective Equipment: Wear impervious protective clothing and boots appropriate for work situations to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact. Launder contaminated clothing before wearing.

