



SUPER DIESELEX-4™ ULS

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: 812-838-8165 (Refinery Control Room)
812-838-2446

Trade Name(s): Super Dieselelex-4™ ULS
Super Dieselelex-4™ ULS with Biodiesel

Chemical Name: Petroleum Distillate (NA 1993 or UN 1202)
Chemical Family: Hydrocarbon
CAS Registry Number: 68476-30-2
CAS Registry Number: Methyl Ester (Biodiesel) Additive -- 67784-80-9

SECTION II

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

SUPER DIESELEX-4™ ULS 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 is predominantly a complex mixture of hydrocarbons that includes normal and branched alkanes, cycloalkanes, alkenes, and aromatic type hydrocarbons.

Biodiesel refers to a vegetable oil or animal fat based diesel fuel consisting of long-chain alkyl esters (including methyl esters), which may be added at concentrations ranging from 2% to 80% (B2 through B80). The resultant mixture is identified as a Biodiesel blend. The MSDS for B100 (100%) is available on the www.countrymark.com web page and also upon request. This additive meets ASTM Specification D6751.

SECTION III

PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point (° F) 325 to 700
Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1) at 60° F 0.80 to 0.85
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 (PPM) < 15

Appearance and Odor:

Clear and bright red colored mobile liquid with a 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 NA 1993
Flammable Limits: LEL 0.6 UEL 8.0
Explosive Limits: Lower to 1.0 %

HMIS	H=1	F=2	R=0	PPE=B
NFPA	Red=2	Blue=1	Yellow=0	White=n/a

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 byproducts.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Cool containers with water spray to prevent re-ignition. Containers may explode in heat of fire. Use unmanned hoses or monitor nozzles for large fires.

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, 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, etc.). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until cleanup 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: Allow volatile portion to evaporate in safe setting if allowed by law. Allow sufficient time for vapors to completely clear area.

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 require SCBA Positive Pressure Breathing Apparatus involved in petroleum fire exposures.

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.

SECTION IX

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions to be taken when handling and storing:

Keep all containers in upright position. Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area away from heat, ignition, and strong oxidizers. Do not allow smoking in areas of use or during dispensing. Motors, fans, switches, etc. in area of use or dispensing should be explosion proof. Ground containers when filling. Prevent all static and electric sparks.

Other Precautions:

Have written confined space and tank entry procedures. Never allow tank entry without checking OXYGEN AND VAPOR levels. Use safety harness and safety line on person entering a tank. Stand-by person required with protective equipment available.

SECTION X

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No applicable information was found.

SECTION XI

DOT LABELING INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name:	SUPER DIESELEX-4™ ULS (or other applicable trade name)
Hazardous Classification:	Diesel Fuel, 3, NA 1993 or UN 1202, PG III (DOT ERG No. 128)
Identification Number:	NA 1993 or UN 1202
Label(s) Required:	Flammable Liquid

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