

  
**Material Safety Data Sheet**

Product Name: **S-2 Synthetic Diesel Fuel**

Revision Date: 03 November 2004

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**1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

**Product Name:** S-2 Synthetic Diesel Fuel

**Synonyms:** Synthetic Diesel Fuel—Summer Grade, Synthetic Diesel Fuel—Winter Grade, Synthetic Diesel Fuel—Arctic Grade, GTL Diesel Fuel, FT Diesel Fuel, Syntroleum SD-2 Synthetic Distillate.

**Product Code:** not applicable

**MSDS Code:** not applicable

**Chemical Family:** Hydrocarbon

**Responsible Party:** Syntroleum® Corporation  
4322 South 49<sup>th</sup> West Ave.  
Tulsa, OK 74107

For product information contact Syntroleum® Corporation:  
8am – 4pm, U.S. Central Time, Mon – Fri: 918-764-4358

**EMERGENCY INFORMATION**

**24-Hour Emergency Telephone Number:**

For Chemical Emergencies:  
Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident  
Call CHEMTREC  
North America: (800) 424-9300  
Others: (703) 527-3887 (collect)

**Health Hazards:** Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Avoid contact with eyes. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling.

**Physical Hazards:** OSHA combustible liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment).

**Physical Form:** Liquid  
**Appearance:** Colorless (*may contain a dye*)  
**Odor:** Odorless to mild paraffin

**NFPA HAZARD CLASS:**

0 = no special hazards

4 = maximum hazard class

1	Health
2	Flammability
0	Reactivity

**2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

#	Component	CAS No.	Approx. Wt%
1	Fuel, diesel, C <sub>8-28</sub> -alkane rich and Methyl-branched alkane rich.	437986-25-9	100

Note 1: May contain up to 0.5 wt% performance additive(s). Refer to product data sheet.

### **3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

**Eye Contact:** Contact may cause mild eye irritation including stinging, watering, and redness.

**Skin Contact:** Not known to be a skin irritant. No harmful effects from skin absorption are expected.

**Inhalation (Breathing):** Expected to have a low degree of toxicity by inhalation.

**Ingestion (Swallowing):** This may be harmful if ingested. **ASPIRATION HAZARD** – This material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.

**Signs & Symptoms:** Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the nose, throat and digestive tract, nausea, vomiting, transient excitation followed by signs of nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, and fatigue), pulmonary edema (accumulation of fluids in the lungs) and pneumonitis (inflammation of the lungs).

**Aggravated Medical Conditions:** Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin or respiratory (asthma-like) disorders.

**Developmental:** No data.

**Cancer:** No specific data on this substance.

#### **DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:**

**Cancer:** Prolonged or repeated exposure to exhaust gasses produced from engines burning this material may cause cancer.

Whole diesel engine exhaust has been classified as a Group 2A carcinogen (probably carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Diesel exhaust particulate has been classified as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen in the National Toxicology Program's Ninth Report on Carcinogens. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has recommended that whole diesel exhaust be regarded as potentially causing cancer. Diesel engine exhaust is known to the State of California to cause cancer. Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). See Section 11 for additional information. Risk depends on duration and level of exposure.

**Target Organs:** No data.

**Other Comments:** Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as Solvent or Painters' Syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this material may be harmful or fatal.

#### **4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Eye:** If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

**Skin:** First aid is not normally required. However, it is good practice to wash any chemical from the skin. If Skin Irritation develops, wash with soap and water, and seek medical attention.

**Inhalation (Breathing):** First aid is not normally required. If breathing difficulties develop, move victim away from the source of exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Ingestion (Swallowing):** Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

#### **5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

**Flammable Properties:** Flash Point (PMCC): 125-140°F (52-60°C)  
OSHA Flammability Class: Combustible Liquid Class II  
LEL (vol%): ~0.6 UEL (vol%): ~4.7  
Autoignition Temperature: 257°C (494°F)

**Combustion Products:** Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, water vapor.

**Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or alcohol or polymer foam is recommended. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures & Precautions:** For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk.

**Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:** This material is combustible and can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, or mechanical/electrical equipment). Heated liquid can release vapors that may readily form flammable mixtures at or above its flash point. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Spill or Leak Procedures:** Flammable. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release. The use of explosion-proof equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons downwind of spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized treatment drainage systems, and natural waterways. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material (e.g., sand or vermiculite). Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state, and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. **If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, notify the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).**

## 7. HANDLING STORAGE

**Handling:** Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Bond and ground all equipment when transferring from one vessel to another. Can accumulate static charge by flow or agitation. Can be ignited by static discharge. The use of explosion-proof equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as 29 CFR 1910.146. The use of appropriate respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed any established exposure limits (see Section 8). Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Use good personal hygiene practice.

“Empty” containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury bugged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum conditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA Regulations, ANSI Z49.1 and other governmental and industrial references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

**Storage:** Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Post area “No Smoking or Open Flame”. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Substance Name	Occupational Exposure Limits		Limits	Notes
	CAS No.	Agency		
Fuel, diesel, C <sub>8-28</sub> -alkane rich and Methyl-branched alkane rich.	437986-25-9	OSHA	PEL TWA 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
		ACGIH	TLV TWA 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
		ACGIH	STEL 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	

Note: Country, state, local, or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Protective Measures**

**Respiratory Protection:** A NIOSH certified air-purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited (see manufacturer's respirator selection guide). Use a positive pressure air-supplied respirator if there is potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

**Protective Clothing:** Not required based on the hazards of the material. However, it is considered good practice to wear gloves when handling chemicals.

**Eye/Face Protection:** Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

**Additional Protective Measures:** If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used (see appropriate electrical codes).

A source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed.

### 9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, values are determined at 68°F (20°C) and atmospheric pressure (760 mm Hg). Data is typical, individual samples may vary.

Flash Point (PMCC): 125-140°F (51.5-60°C)

Autoignition Temperature: no data

Appearance: Colorless (*may contain a dye*)

Physical State: Liquid

Odor: Odorless to mild paraffin

Vapor Pressure: <2 psi @ 20°C

Vapor Density (air = 1): >1

Viscosity at 40°C: 1.9-4.1 cP

Approx. Boiling Range: 320-720°F (160-382°C)

Freezing Point: ≤32°F (≤0°C)

Solubility in water: Insoluble

pH: not applicable

Density: 0.77 g/ml@ 15°C

### 10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

**Chemical Stability:** Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling. Combustible liquid. Vapor from heated liquid can cause a flash fire.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Avoid all possible sources of ignition (see Sections 5 and 7).

**Incompatible Materials:** Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No definitive information available on carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, target organs or developmental toxicity. Diesel engine exhaust has been classified as a Group 2a Carcinogen (probably carcinogenic to humans) by IARC. See information in Section 3.

  
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**12. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

This material, if discarded as produced, would be a RCRA “characteristic” hazardous waste due to the characteristic of ignitability (D001). If the material is spilled to soil or water, characteristic testing of the contaminated materials is recommended. Further, this material, once it becomes a waste, is subject to the land disposal restrictions in 40 CFR 268.40 and may require treatment prior to disposal to meet specific standards. Consult state and local regulations to determine whether they are more stringent than the federal requirements.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container rinse material could be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and must be disposed of with care and in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Larger empty containers, such as drums, should be returned to the distributor or to a drum reconditioner. To assure proper disposal of smaller empty containers, consult with state and local regulations and disposal authorities.

**13. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

<b>USA DOT</b>	
Shipping Name:	Flammable Liquid, n.o.s. (Paraffins and isoparaffins)
Hazard Class & Div.:	3 (Flammable Liquid)
ID Number:	UN1993
Packing Group:	III
Label(s):	Not applicable
Placard(s):	Flammable
Notes:	1

1. Static Accumulator (50 picosiemens or less) unless performance additive has been added to mitigate static accumulation – consult appropriate product data sheet.

**14. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

This material is listed on the following country inventory lists: no data

This material contains the following list of chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372: none known

This material contains the following list of chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of California Proposition 65: none known

NTP, IARC, or OSHA has not identified this material as a carcinogen. Diesel exhaust has been listed as a potential carcinogen.

EPA (CERCLA) reportable quantity: none known

For details on your regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in your state or country.

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#### **15. DOCUMENTARY INFORMATION**

Current Issue Date: 12 Nov 2004

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#### **16. DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED & IMPLIED WARRANTIES**

The information in this document is believed to be correct as of the date issued. The product is the subject of continued further experimentation and testing. **HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANT LIABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THIS INFORMATION, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE.** This information and product are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make his/her own determination as to the suitability of the product for his/her particular purpose and on the condition that he/she assume the risk of his/her use thereof.