



Diesel Fuels, ULSD & Bio 5 or less

Safety Data Sheet

Prepared according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Revision date: 11/16/2018

Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name : Diesel Fuels, ULSD & Bio 5 or less
Product form : Mixture
Formula : Branched chain hydrocarbons, variable. Petroleum distillate fraction consisting of a complex mixture of paraffinic, olefinic, naphthenic hydrocarbons plus fused polycyclic hydrocarbons (C10 and higher) as benzene solubles.
Other means of identification : Diesel Fuel, Bio Diesel Blends, Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel.
APEX, Specified: B2 ULSD, B-5 Biodiesel ULSD, Dyed B-5 ULSD, CA ULTRA LOW SULFUR DIESEL, Dyed ULSD, ULSD W/Pour Dep, Dyed ULSD W/Pour Dep, Dyed Winterized ULSD, Winterized ULSD, Heating Oil, ULSD Heating Oil, ULSD Heating Oil, ULSD Heating Oil Dyed, Winterized ULSD Heat Oil.
Other Common Synonyms: 2 Oil, Fuel Oil, Diesel Fuel, Diesel Oil, Diesel Fuel No. 2, Heating Oil (Dyed), Low Sulfur Diesel, Ultra-low sulfur diesel, Marine Diesel Oil (Dyed), B2, B5

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture : Distillation Product. Motor Fuels. Heating Fuels.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Apex Oil Company, Inc.
Clark Oil Trading Company
Enjet, LLC
8235 Forsyth Boulevard, Suite 400
St. Louis, Missouri 63105
General Assistance 1-314-889-9600

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 (Apex reference number: 225708)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classified Hazards

H226 - Flammable liquids -- Category 3
H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1
H315 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 2
H332 -- Acute toxicity, Inhalation -- Category 4
H351 -- Carcinogenicity -- Category 2
H373 -- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) -- Category 2
H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

PHNOC: Electrostatic charge may be generated during pumping and other operations

HHNOC: None known

Label elements



DANGER

Flammable liquid and vapor
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Causes skin irritation
Harmful if inhaled



Suspected of causing cancer
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects



Obtain special instructions before use; Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood; Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking; Keep container tightly closed; Ground/bond container and receiving equipment; Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilation and lighting) equipment; Use only non-sparking tools; Take precautionary measures against static discharge; Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray; Wash skin thoroughly after handling; Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area; Avoid release to the environment; Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection; IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician; Do NOT induce vomiting; IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower; If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention; IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing; IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention; Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse; In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, or foam for extinction; Collect spillage; Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool; Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

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2.3. Other hazards

No additional information available

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%
Fuel oil No. 2	(CAS No) 68476-30-2	60 - 100
Distillates, petroleum, full-range straight-run middle	(CAS No) 68814-87-9	0 - 50
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated middle	(CAS No) 64742-46-7	0 - 50
Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked	(CAS No) 64741-59-9	0 - 40
Benzene	(CAS No) 71-43-2	0.01 - 1

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures general : If exposed or concerned, get medical attention/advice. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Never give anything to an unconscious person.
- First-aid measures after inhalation : IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention. If breathing is difficult, supply oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : IF ON SKIN (or clothing): Remove affected clothing and wash all exposed skin with water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation develops or persists, get medical attention.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : IF IN EYES: Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. If pain, blinking, or irritation develops or persists, get medical attention. Continue rinsing.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth thoroughly. Do not induce vomiting without advice from poison control center or medical professional. Get medical attention immediately.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- Symptoms/injuries : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Harmful if inhaled. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs (liver, Spleen, bone marrow) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : Harmful if inhaled.
- Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : May cause skin irritation.
- Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Direct contact with the eyes is likely to be irritating.
- Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- Chronic symptoms : May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No additional information available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

NFPA 704: National Fire Protection Association

Health: 1 Flammability: 2 Instability: 0



0 = minimal hazard
1 = slight hazard
2 = moderate hazard
3 = severe hazard
4 = extreme hazard

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

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Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Flammable This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe) Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. 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 the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. 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 safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : Evacuate area. Ventilate area. Keep upwind. Spill should be handled by trained clean-up crews properly equipped with respiratory equipment and full chemical protective gear (see Section 8).

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment : Wear Protective equipment as described in Section 8.

Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye or face protection. Approved supplied-air respirator, in case of emergency.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

Methods for cleaning up : Eliminate ignition sources. Wear suitable protective clothing. Soak up spills with inert solids, such as clay or diatomaceous earth as soon as possible. Sweep or shovel spills into appropriate container for disposal. Recover as much product as possible with vacuum truck or pump to storage/salvage vessels. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way, and as per local legislation.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use explosion-proof equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Bond and ground containers during product transfer to reduce the possibility of static-initiated fire or explosion. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Avoid breathing vapors, mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE). Immediately rinse contaminated clothing thoroughly with water. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures : Use explosion-proof equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapors.

Storage conditions : Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep the container tightly closed. Avoid temperature extremes. Store in original container. Keep away from ignition sources. Ground and bond all transfer and storage equipment.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Fuel oil No. 2 (68476-30-2)	
ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	100 (inhalable fraction and vapor, as total hydrocarbons, listed under Diesel fuel)
Remark (OSHA)	OELs not established

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Distillates, petroleum, full-range straight-run middle (68814-87-9)	
Remark (ACGIH)	OELs not established
Remark (OSHA)	OELs not established
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated middle (64742-46-7)	
Remark (ACGIH)	OELs not established
Remark (OSHA)	OELs not established
Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked (64741-59-9)	
Remark (ACGIH)	OELs not established
Remark (OSHA)	OELs not established
Benzene (71-43-2)	
ACGIH TWA (ppm)	0.5
ACGIH STEL (ppm)	2.5
OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1
OSHA PEL (STEL) (ppm)	5 (see 29 CFR 1910.1028)
OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (ppm)	25
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
ACGIH TWA (ppm)	20
Remark (ACGIH)	upper respiratory tract irritation; kidney damage (nephropathy); cochlear impairment
OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	435
OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	100
OSHA PEL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	545
OSHA PEL (STEL) (ppm)	125

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

: Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion-proof equipment with flammable materials. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Personal protective equipment

: Gloves. Protective goggles. Wear chemically impervious apron over labcoat and full coverage clothing. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Hand protection

: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or repeated contact could occur. Gloves should be classified under Standard EN 374 or ASTM F1296. Suggested glove materials are: Neoprene, Nitrile/butadiene rubber, Polyethylene, Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate, PVC or vinyl. . Suitable gloves for this specific application can be recommended by the glove supplier.

Eye protection

: Wear eye protection, including chemical splash goggles and a face shield when possibility exists for eye contact due to spraying liquid or airborne particles.

Skin and body protection

: Wear long sleeves, and chemically impervious PPE/coveralls to minimize bodily exposure.

Respiratory protection

: Wear a NIOSH-approved (or equivalent) full-facepiece airline respirator in the positive pressure mode with emergency escape provisions. In case of inadequate ventilation or risk of inhalation of vapors, use suitable respiratory equipment with gas filter (type A2). Use a positive-pressure air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Appearance	: Viscous liquid.
Color	: Clear. light brown.
Odor	: Petroleum-like odor. Oily Odor.
Odor Threshold	: 0.02 ppm ("rotten egg")
pH	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: > 10

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Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: 177 - 371 °C (350 - 700 °F)
Flash point	: 38 - 82 °C (38 - 82 °F)
Auto-ignition temperature	: > 260 °C (500 °F)
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: 1 (6.5 - 15) mm Hg @ 20 °C (68 °F)
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: > 5 (Air = 1)
Relative density	: 0.9 (typical)
Solubility	: Insoluble.
Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidising properties	: No data available
Explosive limits	: 0.6 - 7.5 vol %

9.2. Other information

VOC content : > 50 %

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

None known.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with : Ignition sources. Incompatible materials.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agent.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition generates : Organic hydrocarbons. Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Organic acids. Aldehydes. Water.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Inhalation:dust/mist: Harmful if inhaled.

Fuel oil No. 2 (68476-30-2)	
LD50 oral rat	12 g/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	4720 µl/kg
Distillates, petroleum, full-range straight-run middle (68814-87-9)	
LD50 oral rat	5000 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	1.72 mg/l/4h
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated middle (64742-46-7)	
LD50 oral rat	7400 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked (64741-59-9)	
LD50 oral rat	3200 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	3.4 mg/l/4h
Benzene (71-43-2)	
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 8200 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	44.66 mg/l/4h (vapor)

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Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
LD50 oral rat	3500 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	15400 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	17.2 mg/l/4h
ATE CLP (gases)	4500.000 ppmv/4h
ATE CLP (vapors)	11.000 mg/l/4h
ATE CLP (dust,mist)	1.500 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Not classified
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: May cause genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity	: May cause cancer.

Benzene (71-43-2)	
IARC group	1 - Carcinogenic to humans
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	2 - Known Human Carcinogens

Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
IARC group	2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: May cause damage to organs (liver, spleen, bone marrow) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard	: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	: Harmful if inhaled.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	: May cause skin irritation.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	: Direct contact with the eyes is likely to be irritating.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Chronic symptoms	: May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

SECTION 12: Ecological information



GHS Classification:

H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Toxicity: Experimental studies of gas oils show that acute aquatic toxicity values are typically in the range 2-20 mg/L. These values are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon compositions. They should be regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and Degradability: Gas oils are complex combinations of individual hydrocarbon species. Based on the known or expected properties of individual constituents, category members are not predicted to be readily biodegradable. Some hydrocarbon constituents of gas oils are predicted to meet the criteria for persistence; on the other hand, some components can be easily degraded by microorganisms under aerobic conditions.

Persistence per IOPC Fund definition: Non-Persistent

Bioaccumulative Potential: Gas oil components have measured or calculated Log Kow values in the range of 3.9 to 6 which indicates a high potential to bioaccumulate. Lower molecular weight compounds are readily metabolized and the actual

bioaccumulation potential of higher molecular weight compounds is limited by the low water solubility and large molecular size.

Mobility in Soil: Releases to water will result in a hydrocarbon film floating and spreading on the surface. For the lighter components, volatilization is an important loss process and reduces the hazard to aquatic organisms. In air, the hydrocarbon vapors react readily with hydroxyl radicals with half-lives of less than one day. Photooxidation on the water surface is also a significant loss process particularly for polycyclic aromatic compounds. In water, the majority of components will be adsorbed on sediment. Adsorption is the most predominant physical process on release to soil. Adsorbed hydrocarbons will slowly degrade in both water and soil.

Other adverse effects: None anticipated.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods	: Obtain the consent of pollution control authorities before discharging to wastewater treatment plants.
Waste disposal recommendations	: Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations. Do not allow the product to be released into the environment.

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SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN1202 Diesel fuel (Fuel Oil, No. 2), 3, III
UN-No.(DOT) : 1202
DOT NA no. : UN1202
Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Diesel fuel
Fuel Oil, No. 2
Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazard Classes : 3 - Class 3 - Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120
Hazard labels (DOT) : 3 - Flammable liquid



Packing group (DOT) : III - Minor Danger
DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27) : 60 L
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75) : 220 L
DOT Vessel Stowage Location : A - The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel.

Additional information

Other information : No supplementary information available.

Transport by sea

No additional information available

Air transport

No additional information available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

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All chemical substances in this product are listed in the EPA (Environment Protection Agency) TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Inventory
All the constituents of this preparation are registered in the EINECS inventory or in the ELINCS list

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard Fire hazard
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Benzene (71-43-2)

Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	
Section 304 EHS RQ	
CERCLA RQ	10 lb
Section 313	Listed on US SARA Section 313

Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)

Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	
Section 304 EHS RQ	
CERCLA RQ	10 lb
Section 313	Listed on US SARA Section 313

Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)

Section 302 (EHS) TPQ	
Section 304 EHS RQ	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb
Section 313	Listed on US SARA Section 313

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15.2. International regulations

CANADA

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All chemical substances in this product are listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

15.3. US State regulations

California Proposition 65

WARNING! This product contains chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

Benzene (71-43-2)				
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significance risk level (NSRL)
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	6.4 (oral) µg/day 13 (inhalation) µg/day

Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)				
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significance risk level (NSRL)
Yes	No	No	No	54 (inhalation) µg/day 41 (oral) µg/day

Benzene (71-43-2)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Special Hazardous Substances U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List

Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List

SECTION 16: Other information

Indication of changes : Revision 1.0: New SDS Created.
Revision date : 05/12/2015
Other information : Author: BCS.

NFPA health hazard : 3 - Short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given.
NFPA fire hazard : 2 - Must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high temperature before ignition can occur.
NFPA reactivity : 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.

HMIS III Rating

Health : 3*
Flammability : 2
Physical : 0
Personal Protection :

Information contained herein was based on data and compiled from reference materials and other sources believed to be reliable and is offered in good faith. However, the SDS's accuracy or completeness is not guaranteed by Apex, nor is any responsibility assumed or implied for any loss or damage resulting from inaccuracies or omissions. Conditions of use and suitability of the product for particular uses are beyond our control; all risks of use of the product are therefore assumed by the user and WE EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF EVERY KIND AND NATURE, INCLUDING WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE IN RESPECT TO THE USE OR SUITABILITY OF THE PRODUCT. Nothing is intended as a recommendation for uses which infringe valid patents or as extending license under valid patents. Appropriate warnings and safe handling procedures should be provided to handlers and users.