



PEAK Commercial and Industrial Diesel Anti-Gel Premium

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations
Revision date: 06/15/2017

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Mixture
Product name : PEAK Commercial and Industrial Diesel Anti-Gel Premium

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

Use of the substance/mixture : Fuel: additive

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Old World Industries, LLC
4065 Commercial Ave.
Northbrook, IL 60062 - USA
T (847) 559-2000
www.oldworldind.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : (800) 424-9300; (703) 527 3887 (International)
Chemtrec

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Flammable liquids, Category 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
Acute toxicity (oral), Category 4	H302	Harmful if swallowed
Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation
Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 2A	H319	Causes serious eye irritation
Carcinogenicity, Category 2	H351	Suspected of causing cancer
Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3, Narcosis	H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation	H335	May cause respiratory irritation
Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Category 2	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Full text of H statements : see section 16

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



GHS02

GHS07

GHS08

Signal word (GHS-US) :

Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor
H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

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Precautionary statements (GHS-US)	<p>H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness H351 - Suspected of causing cancer H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure</p> <p>: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, open flames, sparks. - No smoking P233 - Keep container tightly closed P240 - Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, lighting, ventilating equipment P242 - Use only non-sparking tools P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge P260 - Do not breathe fume, mist, spray, vapors P264 - Wash affected areas thoroughly after handling P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area P280 - Wear personal protective equipment as required P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call doctor/physician or poison center. Rinse Mouth P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell P330 - Rinse mouth P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO₂), Dry chemical, foam to extinguish P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool P405 - Store locked up P501 - Dispose of contents/container to appropriate waste disposal facility, in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations</p>
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2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : SPARKS MAY IGNITE LIQUID AND VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE (OR EXPLOSION).

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

38.7 percent of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity. (inhalation: vapor); 20.1 percent of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity. (inhalation: mist)

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixtures

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Name	Product identifier	% by wt	GHS-US classification
petroleum naphtha, heavy aromatic	(CAS-No.) 64742-94-5	21 - 35	Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
xylene	(CAS-No.) 1330-20-7	20 - 30	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315
2-ethylhexyl nitrate	(CAS-No.) 27247-96-7	20 - 30	Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
ethylbenzene	(CAS-No.) 100-41-4	5 - 10	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1A, H350 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
naphthalene	(CAS-No.) 91-20-3	1 - 5	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Carc. 2, H351 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	(CAS-No.) 95-63-6	1 - 5	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	(CAS-No.) 108-67-8	1 - 5	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
1,2,3-trimethylbenzene	(CAS-No.) 526-73-8	1 - 5	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H335

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures general : Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- First-aid measures after inhalation : Assure fresh air breathing. Allow the victim to rest.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse immediately with plenty of water for 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper lids. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

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

- Symptoms/effects : Causes damage to organs . Suspected of causing cancer.
- Symptoms/effects after inhalation : Prolonged exposure can cause nervous system damage.
- Symptoms/effects after skin contact : Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard.
- Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Gastrointestinal complaints. Vomiting. Diarrhea. Abdominal pain. Central nervous system depression. Headache. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Weakness. When material is misted or when vapors are released from heating, exposure may cause irritation of mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract.

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

Treat symptomatically.

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SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Carbon dioxide. Dry chemical. Foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a heavy water stream. Container may slop over if solid jet (water/foam) is applied. Will float and can be reignited on water surface.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Fire hazard : Flammable liquid and vapor.
- Explosion hazard : May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture. Vapors may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.

5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

- Firefighting instructions : Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent fire fighting water from entering the environment.
- Protection during firefighting : Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.
- Other information : Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire-fighting helmet, coat, pants, boots and gloves).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- General measures : Remove ignition sources. Use special care to avoid static electric charges. No open flames. No smoking. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

- Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

- Protective equipment : Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.
- Emergency procedures : Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental precautions

- Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Methods for cleaning up : Soak up spills with inert solids, such as clay or diatomaceous earth as soon as possible. Collect spillage. Store away from other materials.

6.4. Reference to other sections

- See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Additional hazards when processed : Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.
- Precautions for safe handling : Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapor. No open flames. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing fume, mist, spray, vapors.
- Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash affected areas thoroughly after handling.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Technical measures : Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, lighting, ventilating equipment.
- Storage conditions : Keep only in the original container in a cool, well ventilated place away from : Heat sources, hot surfaces, open flames, sparks. Keep container tightly closed.
- Incompatible products : Strong bases. Strong acids.
- Incompatible materials : Sources of ignition. Direct sunlight. Heat sources.
- Storage temperature : < 40.00 °C (< 104 °F)

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7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

xylene (1330-20-7)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	434 mg/m ³
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (mg/m ³)	651 mg/m ³
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Upper Respiratory Tract & eye irritant; Central Nervous System impairment
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	435 mg/m ³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	100 ppm
OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	655 mg/m ³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (ppm)	150 ppm

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Upper Respiratory Tract irritant; kidney damage (nephropathy)
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	435 mg/m ³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	100 ppm
OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	545 mg/m ³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (ppm)	125 ppm

naphthalene (91-20-3)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	52 mg/m ³
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures, total hydrocarbon vapor, Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	50 mg/m ³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm
OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	75 mg/m ³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (ppm)	15 ppm

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	123 mg/m ³
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	25 ppm (Trimethyl benzene (mixed isomers); USA; Time-weighted average exposure limit 8 h; TLV - Adopted Value)
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	125 mg/m ³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	25 ppm

1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (108-67-8)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	25 ppm (Trimethyl benzene (mixed isomers); USA; Time-weighted average exposure limit 8 h; TLV - Adopted Value)
OSHA	Not applicable	

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1,2,3-trimethylbenzene (526-73-8)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	25 ppm (Trimethyl benzene (mixed isomers); USA; Time-weighted average exposure limit 8 h; TLV - Adopted Value)
OSHA	Not applicable	

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 air changes per hour). Provide local exhaust or general room ventilation.

8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment:

Avoid all unnecessary exposure. Gloves. In case of splash hazard: safety glasses. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.

Materials for protective clothing:

GIVE GOOD RESISTANCE: nitrile rubber. neoprene. GIVE POOR RESISTANCE: Polyvinyl alcohol. Note: polyvinyl alcohol gloves are water soluble and should not be used when there is potential for water contact.

Hand protection:

Wear protective gloves

Eye protection:

Chemical goggles or safety glasses

Skin and body protection:

Wear suitable protective clothing. Chemical resistant apron

Respiratory protection:

Where exposure through inhalation may occur from use, respiratory protection equipment is recommended. Wear respiratory protection



Other information:

Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Color	: Colorless amber
Odor	: petroleum-like odor
Odor threshold	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: 136 °C (277 °F)
Flash point	: 45 °C (113 °F) [Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Specific Gravity	: 0.91 Estimated @ 15.6 °C (60.1 °F)
Density	: 7.63 lbs/gal @ 15.6 °C (60.1 °F)
Solubility	: Water: Insoluble

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Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: 3.46 mm ² /s @ 40 °C (104 °F)
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available
Explosive limits	: No data available

9.2. Other information

Other properties : Pour Point: -48 °C (-54 °F).

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No additional information available

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Combustible liquid. May form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture. May undergo self-accelerating, exothermic reaction if heated above 100 °C (212 °F).

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures. Open flame. Overheating. Heat. Sparks.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Keep away from strong acids, strong bases and oxidizing agents. Reducing agents. Nitriles.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Fume. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. May release flammable gases.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Oral: Harmful if swallowed.

PEAK Commercial and Industrial Diesel Anti-Gel Premium	
ATE US (oral)	500.00 mg/kg bodyweight
petroleum naphtha, heavy aromatic (64742-94-5)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5,000.00 mg/kg (Rat)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2,000.00 mg/kg (Rabbit)
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	> 5.00 mg/l/4h (Rat)
xylene (1330-20-7)	
LD50 oral rat	3523 - 8600 mg/kg (Rat; OECD 401: Acute Oral Toxicity; Literature study; 3523 mg/kg bodyweight; Rat; OECD 401: Acute Oral Toxicity; Experimental value; >4000 mg/kg bodyweight; Rat; OECD 401: Acute Oral Toxicity; Experimental value)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 4,200.00 mg/kg bodyweight (Rabbit; Experimental value; OECD 402: Acute Dermal Toxicity)
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	29.00 mg/l/4h (Rat; Experimental value; 27.57 mg/l/4h; Rat; Experimental value)
ATE US (oral)	3,523.00 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (dermal)	1,100.00 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (gases)	4,500.00 ppmv/4h
ATE US (vapors)	11.00 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	1.50 mg/l/4h
2-ethylhexyl nitrate (27247-96-7)	
LD50 oral rat	> 9,640.00 mg/kg (Rat)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 4,820.00 mg/kg (Rabbit)
ATE US (gases)	4,500.00 ppmv/4h
ATE US (vapors)	11.00 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	1.50 mg/l/4h
ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
LD50 oral rat	3,500.00 mg/kg (Rat; Other; Experimental value)

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ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
LD50 dermal rabbit	15,415.00 mg/kg (Rabbit; Literature study; Other; 15432 mg/kg; Rabbit; Experimental value)
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	17.80 mg/l/4h (Rat; Literature study)
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	4,000.00 ppm/4h (Rat; Literature study)
ATE US (gases)	4,500.00 ppmv/4h
ATE US (vapors)	11.00 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	1.50 mg/l/4h

naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LD50 oral rat	> 1,100.00 mg/kg (Rat)
LD50 dermal rat	> 2,500.00 mg/kg (Rat)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 20,000.00 mg/kg (Rabbit)
ATE US (oral)	500.00 mg/kg bodyweight

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	
LD50 oral rat	> 5,000.00 mg/kg (Rat; Equivalent or similar to OECD 401; Literature; 6000 mg/kg bodyweight; Rat; Experimental value)
LD50 dermal rat	> 3,440.00 mg/kg (Rat; Read-across; OECD 402: Acute Dermal Toxicity)
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	18.00 mg/l/4h (Rat)
ATE US (gases)	4,500.00 ppmv/4h
ATE US (vapors)	18.00 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	1.50 mg/l/4h

1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (108-67-8)	
LD50 oral rat	6,000.00 mg/kg bodyweight (Rat; Equivalent or similar to OECD 401; Read-across)
LD50 dermal rat	> 2,000.00 mg/kg bw/day (Rat; Read-across; Equivalent or similar to OECD 402)
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	24.00 mg/l/4h (Rat; Literature study)
ATE US (oral)	6,000.00 mg/kg bodyweight
ATE US (vapors)	24.00 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust,mist)	24.00 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation : Not classified

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

Carcinogenicity : Suspected of causing cancer.

xylene (1330-20-7)	
IARC group	3 - Not classifiable

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

naphthalene (91-20-3)	
IARC group	2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.

xylene (1330-20-7)	
Additional information	Xylene has been found to cause cardiac, liver and kidney effects, anemia and eye damage in laboratory animals. Prolonged and repeated inhalation of hydrocarbon solvents such as xylene can cause chronic neurological disturbances. Chronic exposure to xylene has been shown to cause hearing loss in experimental animals.

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2-ethylhexyl nitrate (27247-96-7)	
Additional information	Inhalation of 2-ethylhexyl nitrate may cause vasodilation resulting in reduced blood pressure and other cardiovascular effects. Symptoms include headache, dizziness, nausea, fatigue, heart palpitations, confusion and possible loss of consciousness. High concentrations may cause headaches, dizziness, nausea, behavioral changes, weakness, drowsiness and stupor. Absorption of 2-ethylhexyl nitrate through the skin may cause vasodilation resulting in reduced blood pressure and other cardiovascular effects. Ingestion of 2-ethylhexyl nitrate may cause vasodilation resulting in reduced blood pressure and other cardiovascular effects. Symptoms include headache, dizziness, nausea, fatigue, heart palpitations, confusion and possible loss of consciousness.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

naphthalene (91-20-3)	
Additional information	Repeated overexposure to naphthalene may cause cataracts, destruction of red blood cells, fever, jaundice and kidney and liver damage.

Aspiration hazard : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Potential adverse human health effects and symptoms : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Harmful if swallowed.

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : Prolonged exposure can cause nervous system damage.

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure to this material can result in absorption through skin causing significant health hazard.

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Gastrointestinal complaints. Vomiting. Diarrhea. Abdominal pain. Central nervous system depression. Headache. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Weakness. When material is misted or when vapors are released from heating, exposure may cause irritation of mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

petroleum naphtha, heavy aromatic (64742-94-5)	
EC50 Daphnia 1	0.95 mg/l (EC50; 48 h)
LC50 fish 2	2.34 mg/l (LC50; 96 h; Oncorhynchus mykiss)
Threshold limit algae 2	2.5 mg/l (EC50; 72 h)

2-ethylhexyl nitrate (27247-96-7)	
Threshold limit algae 1	3.22 mg/l (EC50; OECD 201: Alga, Growth Inhibition Test; 72 h; Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata; Static system; Fresh water; Experimental value)

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
LC50 fish 2	4.20 mg/l (LC50; OECD 203: Fish, Acute Toxicity Test; 96 h; Salmo gairdneri; Semi-static system; Fresh water; Experimental value)

naphthalene (91-20-3)	
EC50 Daphnia 1	2.16 mg/l (EC50; 48 h; Daphnia magna)
LC50 fish 2	0.11 mg/l (LC50; 96 h; Oncorhynchus mykiss)
Threshold limit algae 1	0.4 mg/l (EC50; 72 h; Skeletonema costatum)

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	
LC50 fish 1	7.72 mg/l (LC50; 96 h; Pimephales promelas; Flow-through system; Fresh water)
EC50 Daphnia 1	3.60 mg/l (LC50; OECD 202: Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test; 48 h; Daphnia magna; Static system; Fresh water; Experimental value)
Threshold limit algae 2	2.356 mg/l (EC50; ECOSAR; 96 h; Algae; Fresh water)

1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (108-67-8)	
EC50 Daphnia 1	6.00 mg/l (LC50; OECD 202: Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test; 48 h; Daphnia magna; Static system; Fresh water; Experimental value)
Threshold limit algae 2	25 mg/l (EC50; DIN 38412-9; 48 h; Scenedesmus subspicatus; Static system; Fresh water; Experimental value)

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12.2. Persistence and degradability

petroleum naphtha, heavy aromatic (64742-94-5)	
Persistence and degradability	Not readily biodegradable in water.
xylene (1330-20-7)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Biodegradable in the soil. No (test) data on mobility of the substance available. Photolysis in the air.
2-ethylhexyl nitrate (27247-96-7)	
Persistence and degradability	Not readily biodegradable in water.
ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Biodegradable in the soil. Low potential for adsorption in soil.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	1.44 g O ₂ /g substance (20d.)
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	2.10 g O ₂ /g substance
ThOD	3.17 g O ₂ /g substance
BOD (% of ThOD)	45.40 (20 days)
naphthalene (91-20-3)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Forming sediments in water. Biodegradable in the soil. Adsorbs into the soil. Photolysis in the air.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	0.00 g O ₂ /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	0.22 g O ₂ /g substance
ThOD	2.99 g O ₂ /g substance
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	
Persistence and degradability	Not readily biodegradable in water. Forming sediments in water. Biodegradable in the soil. Adsorbs into the soil. Low potential for mobility in soil. Photodegradation in the air.
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	0.44 g O ₂ /g substance
1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (108-67-8)	
Persistence and degradability	Not readily biodegradable in water. Forming sediments in water. Biodegradable in the soil. Adsorption to soil is possible. Photodegradation in the air.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	0.10 g O ₂ /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	0.32 g O ₂ /g substance
ThOD	3.19 g O ₂ /g substance
BOD (% of ThOD)	0.03
1,2,3-trimethylbenzene (526-73-8)	
Persistence and degradability	Not readily biodegradable in water. Forming sediments in water. Non degradable in the soil. Adsorbs into the soil. Photodegradation in the air.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

petroleum naphtha, heavy aromatic (64742-94-5)	
Log Pow	2.9 - 6.1
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumable.
xylene (1330-20-7)	
BCF fish 1	15.00 8 weeks; Salmo gairdneri (Oncorhynchus mykiss)
BCF fish 2	7 - 26 (8 weeks; Oncorhynchus mykiss)
Log Pow	3.20 (Conclusion by analogy; 20 °C)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (BCF < 500).
2-ethylhexyl nitrate (27247-96-7)	
Log Pow	5.24 (Test data; OECD 117: Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water), HPLC method)
Bioaccumulative potential	High potential for bioaccumulation (Log Kow > 5).
ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
BCF fish 1	1.00 (BCF; Other; 6 weeks; Oncorhynchus kisutch; Flow-through system; Salt water; Literature study)

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ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
BCF fish 2	15 - 79 (BCF)
BCF other aquatic organisms 1	4.68 (BCF)
Log Pow	3.15 (Experimental value; 3.6; Experimental value; EU Method A.8: Partition Coefficient; 20 °C)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (BCF < 500).
naphthalene (91-20-3)	
BCF fish 1	23 - 168 (BCF; 8 weeks; Cyprinus carpio)
Log Pow	3.30 (Experimental value)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (BCF < 500).
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	
BCF fish 1	31 - 275 (BCF; Other; 8 weeks; Cyprinus carpio)
Log Pow	3.63 - 4.09 (Experimental value)
Bioaccumulative potential	Potential for bioaccumulation ($4 \geq \text{Log Kow} \leq 5$).
1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (108-67-8)	
BCF fish 2	161.00 (BCF)
Log Pow	3.42 - 4.13 (Experimental value)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (BCF < 500).
1,2,3-trimethylbenzene (526-73-8)	
BCF fish 1	133 - 259 (BCF)
Log Pow	3.66 (Experimental value)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (BCF < 500).

12.4. Mobility in soil

xylene (1330-20-7)	
Ecology - soil	May be harmful to plant growth, blooming and fruit formation.
2-ethylhexyl nitrate (27247-96-7)	
Log Koc	Koc,OECD 121: Estimation of the Adsorption Coefficient (Koc) on Soil and on Sewage Sludge using High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC); 3.75; Experimental value
ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
Surface tension	0.03 N/m
Log Koc	log Koc,PCKOCWIN v1.66; 2.71; Calculated value; Koc; PCKOCWIN v1.66; 517.8; Calculated value
naphthalene (91-20-3)	
Surface tension	0.03 N/m (100 °C)
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	
Surface tension	0.03 N/m
Log Koc	log Koc,3.04; Calculated value
Ecology - soil	May be harmful to plant growth, blooming and fruit formation.
1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (108-67-8)	
Surface tension	0.03 N/m
Log Koc	log Koc,2.87; Calculated value
Ecology - soil	May be harmful to plant growth, blooming and fruit formation.

12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on global warming	: No known effects from this product.
Other information	: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product/Packaging disposal recommendations	: Dispose of contents/container to appropriate waste disposal facility, in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Additional information	: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

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Ecology - waste materials : Avoid release to the environment. Hazardous waste due to toxicity.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN1993 Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Xylene, Naphthalene) R.Q. Xylene 100 lbs; Napthalene 100 lbs, 3, III

UN-No.(DOT) : UN1993

Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Flammable liquids, n.o.s.
(Xylene, Naphthalene) R.Q. Xylene 100 lbs; Napthalene 100 lbs

Class (DOT) : 3 - Class 3 - Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120

Packing group (DOT) : III - Minor Danger

Hazard labels (DOT) : 3 - Flammable liquid



Marine pollutant : Yes (IMDG only)



DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 203

DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 242

DOT Symbols : G - Identifies PSN requiring a technical name

DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) : B1 - If the material has a flash point at or above 38 C (100 F) and below 93 C (200 F), then the bulk packaging requirements of 173.241 of this subchapter are applicable. If the material has a flash point of less than 38 C (100 F), then the bulk packaging requirements of 173.242 of this subchapter are applicable.

B52 - Notwithstanding the provisions of 173.24b of this subchapter, non-reclosing pressure relief devices are authorized on DOT 57 portable tanks.

IB3 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1 and 31HA2, 31HB2, 31HN2, 31HD2 and 31HH2). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized, except for UN2672 (also see Special Provision IP8 in Table 2 for UN2672).

T4 - 2.65 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3)

TP1 - The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: Degree of filling = $97 / (1 + a (tr - tf))$ Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, and tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling.

TP29 - A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 1.5 bar (150.0 kPa) may be used provided the calculated test pressure is 1.5 bar or less based on the MAWP of the hazardous materials, as defined in 178.275 of this subchapter, where the test pressure is 1.5 times the MAWP.

DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 150

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.

Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number : 128

Other information : No supplementary information available.

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Transportation of Dangerous Goods

Refer to current TDG Canada for further Canadian regulations

Transport by sea

UN-No. (IMDG)	: 1993
Transport document description (IMDG)	: UN 1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. ((Xylene, Naphthalene)), 3, III
Class (IMDG)	: 3 - Flammable liquids
Packing group (IMDG)	: III - substances presenting low danger
Subsidiary risk (IMDG)	: Excepted Quantity: E1
Limited quantities (IMDG)	: 5 L
EmS-No. (1)	: F-E
EmS-No. (2)	: S-E

Air transport

UN-No. (IATA)	: 1993
Transport document description (IATA)	: UN 1993 Flammable liquid, n.o.s. ((Xylene, Naphthalene)), 3, III
Class (IATA)	: 3 - Flammable Liquids
Packing group (IATA)	: III - Minor Danger
Subsidiary risks (IATA)	: Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft Quantity limitation: 10 L Packaging instructions: Y344

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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15.1. US Federal regulations

PEAK Commercial and Industrial Diesel Anti-Gel Premium	
EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	United States inventory (TCSA 8b): All components are listed or exempt
CERCLA RQ	405 lb(s) (184 kgs) <i>Calculated</i> This is the amount of product/material required to be released before CERCLA reporting is required. (xylene CAS# 1330-20-7) 16174 lbs (7337 kgs) <i>Calculated</i> This is the amount of product/material required to be released before CERCLA reporting is required. (ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4) 3417 lbs (1550 kgs) <i>Calculated</i> This is the amount of product/material required to be released before CERCLA reporting is required. (naphthalene CAS# 91-20-3) >50000 lbs (>22680 kgs) <i>Calculated</i> This is the amount of product/material required to be released before CERCLA reporting is required. (vinyl acetate CAS# 108-05-4) >50000 lbs (>22680 kgs) <i>Calculated</i> This is the amount of product/material required to be released before CERCLA reporting is required. (benzene CAS# 71-43-2) >50000 lbs (>22680 kgs) <i>Calculated</i> This is the amount of product/material required to be released before CERCLA reporting is required. (toluene CAS# 108-88-3)
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	100 lb(s) (Xylene CAS # 1330-20-7 [24.7 % by Weight]) 1000 lb(s) (Ethylbenzene CAS # 100-41-4 [6.2 % by Weight]) 100 lb(s) (Naphthalene CAS # 91-20-3 [2.9 % by Weight]) *See regulation for details (Butyl cellosolve CAS # 111-76-2 [0.3 % by Weight]) 5000 lb(s) (Vinyl acetate CAS # 108-05-4 [234 ppm by Weight]) 10 lb(s) (Benzene CAS # 71-43-2 [31 ppm by Weight]) 1000 lb(s) (Toluene CAS # 108-88-3 [22 ppm by Weight])
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	24.7 % by weight (xylene CAS# 1330-20-7) Reporting threshold for other uses - 10000 lbs; Reporting threshold for manufacturing and processing - 25000 lbs 6.2% by weight (ethylbenzene CAS# 100-41-4) Reporting threshold for other uses - 10000 lbs; Reporting threshold for manufacturing and processing - 25000 lbs 4.1% by weight (1,2,4-trimethylbenzene CAS# 95-63-6) Reporting threshold for other uses - 10000 lbs; Reporting threshold for manufacturing and processing - 25000 lbs 2.9% by weight (naphthalene CAS# 91-20-3) Reporting threshold for other uses - 10000 lbs; Reporting threshold for manufacturing and processing - 25000 lbs

petroleum naphtha, heavy aromatic (64742-94-5)

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard
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xylene (1330-20-7)

EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	EPA: I
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard Fire hazard
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 % Subject to Form R - Reporting requirements; Subject to Supplier notification

2-ethylhexyl nitrate (27247-96-7)

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard
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ethylbenzene (100-41-4)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb(s)
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	Subject to Form R - Reporting Requirements; Subject to Supplier Notification

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naphthalene (91-20-3)	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	Subject to Form R - Reporting requirements; Subject to Supplier notification
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	Subject to Form R - Reporting requirements; Subject to Supplier notification

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

PEAK Commercial and Industrial Diesel Anti-Gel Premium	
WHMIS Classification	This SDS has been prepared according to the criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR) (WHMIS 2015) and the SDS contains all of the information required by the HPR. Applicable GHS information is listed in section 2.2 of this SDS.

EU-Regulations

No additional information available

National regulations

PEAK Commercial and Industrial Diesel Anti-Gel Premium	
DSL (Canada): The intentional ingredients of this product are listed	
xylene (1330-20-7)	
Listed on RCRA Hazardous Substances Xylenes (1330-20-7) RCRA Code: U239 Listed on CERCLA Hazardous Substances List (RQ 1000 lb) Listed on the SC Toxic Air Pollutants List Listed on Title V Clean Water Act (CWA) 311	
ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)	
naphthalene (91-20-3)	
Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List) Listed on Title V Listed on the SC Toxic Air Pollutants List Listed on RCRA Hazardous Substances Napthalene (91-20-3) RCRA Code: U165 Listed on CERCLA Hazardous Substances List (RQ 100 lb) Clean Water Act (CWA) 307 Clean Water Act (CWA) 311	
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	
Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List) Listed on Title V	
1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (108-67-8)	
Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)	

15.3. US State regulations

California Proposition 65 - This product contains, or may contain, substance(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer, developmental toxicity and/or reproductive toxicity

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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 significant risk level (NSRL)
Yes	No	No	No	41 µg/day (ingestion); 54 µg/day (inhalation)

naphthalene (91-20-3)				
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 significant risk level (NSRL)
Yes	No	No	No	5.8 µg/day

xylene (1330-20-7)				
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List New York- Reporting of Releases Par 597- List of Hazardous Substances: 1000 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)				

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

naphthalene (91-20-3)				
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List New Jersey- Environmental Hazardous Substances List: SN 1322 TPQ: 500 lb (Reportable at the de minimis quantity of >0.1%) New York- Reporting of Releases Par 597- List of Hazardous Substances: 100 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water) U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List				

1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)				
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List				

1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (108-67-8)				
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List				

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision date : 06/15/2017
Other information : None.

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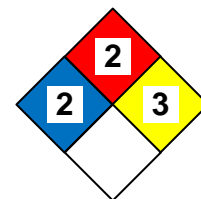
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Full text of H-statements:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H340	May cause genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

- NFPA health hazard : 2 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury.
- NFPA fire hazard : 2 - Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.
- NFPA reactivity : 3 - Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction but that require a strong initiating source or must be heated under confinement before initiation.



- Hazard Rating
- Health : 2 Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur
- Flammability : 2 Moderate Hazard - Materials which must be moderately heated or exposed to high ambient temperatures before ignition will occur. Includes liquids having a flash point at or above 100 °F (37 °C) but below 200 °F (93 °C). (Classes II & IIIA)
- Physical : 3 Serious Hazard - Materials that may form explosive mixtures with water and are capable of detonation or explosive reaction in the presence of a strong initiating source. Materials may polymerize, decompose, self-react, or undergo other chemical change at normal temperature and pressure with moderate risk of explosion

SDS GHS US (GHS HazCom 2012) OWI

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