



PEAK Commercial and Industrial Emergency Diesel Thaw

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 Emergency Diesel Thaw

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

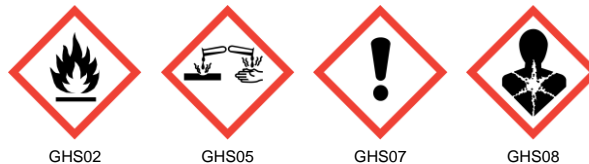
Flammable liquids, Category 3	H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
Acute toxicity (inhalation:vapor) Category 4	H332	Harmful if inhaled
Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2	H315	Causes skin irritation
Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage
Carcinogenicity, Category 2	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) :



Signal word (GHS-US) :

Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H318 - Causes serious eye damage
H332 - Harmful if inhaled

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Precautionary statements (GHS-US)	: H335 - May cause respiratory irritation H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness H351 - Suspected of causing cancer H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure 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 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 P310 - Immediately call a doctor/physician or poison center P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: 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
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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)

19.9 percent of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity. (inhalation: vapor); 36 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

Name	Product identifier	% by wt	GHS-US classification
xylene	(CAS.No.) 1330-20-7	40 - 50	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
isobutyl alcohol	(CAS.No.) 78-83-1	20 - 30	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 STOT SE 3, H336
petroleum naphtha, hydrotreated light	(CAS.No.) 64742-47-8	10 - 20	Asp. Tox. 1, H304
ethylbenzene	(CAS.No.) 100-41-4	10 - 20	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1A, H350 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
2-ethyl-1-hexanol	(CAS.No.) 104-76-7	5 - 10	Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 STOT SE 3, H335

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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	: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
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. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. If vomiting occurs, prevent asphyxia/aspiration pneumonia.

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

Symptoms/effects	: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs . Suspected of causing cancer.
Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Harmful if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Prolonged exposure can cause nervous system damage. May cause nausea, abdominal pain, headache, shortness of breath, visual impairment and blindness. When material is misted or when vapors are released from heating, exposure may cause irritation of mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract.
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 damage.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Gastrointestinal complaints. Vomiting. Diarrhea. Abdominal pain. Central nervous system depression. Headache. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Weakness.

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

No additional information available

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.
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6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures	: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.
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6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Equip cleanup crew with proper protection. Avoid breathing fume, mist, spray, vapors.
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. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing fume, mist, spray, vapors. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Hygiene measures : 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 : Reducing agents. Keep away from strong acids, strong bases and oxidizing agents.
Incompatible materials : Sources of ignition. Direct sunlight. Heat sources.

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

isobutyl alcohol (78-83-1)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	50 ppm
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Skin & eye irr
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	300 mg/m ³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	100 ppm

ethylbenzene (100-41-4)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	20 ppm

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ethylbenzene (100-41-4)		
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

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
Odor	: petroleum-like odor
Odor threshold	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: 106 °C (223 °F)
Flash point	: 25 °C (77 °F) [Method Used: 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

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Specific Gravity	: 0.84 @ 15.6 °C (60 .1 °F)
Density	: 7 lbs/gal @ 15.6 °C (60 .1 °F)
Solubility	: Water: Insoluble
Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: 0.88 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: -93 °C (-135 °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

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

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 : Inhalation:vapour: Harmful if inhaled.

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ATE US (vapors)	11.00 mg/l/4h
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
isobutyl alcohol (78-83-1)	
LD50 oral rat	> 2,830.00 mg/kg bodyweight (Rat; OECD 401: Acute Oral Toxicity; Experimental value; 3350 mg/kg bodyweight; Rat; OECD 401: Acute Oral Toxicity; Experimental value)
LD50 dermal rabbit	2,460.00 mg/kg bodyweight (Rabbit; Experimental value; OECD 402: Acute Dermal Toxicity; > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight; Rabbit; Experimental value; OECD 402: Acute Dermal Toxicity)
ATE US (dermal)	2,460.00 mg/kg bodyweight
ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
LD50 oral rat	3,500.00 mg/kg (Rat; Other; Experimental value)
LD50 dermal rabbit	15,415.00 mg/kg (Rabbit; Literature study; Other; 15432 mg/kg; Rabbit; Experimental value)

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ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
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

2-ethyl-1-hexanol (104-76-7)	
LD50 oral rat	3,290.00 mg/kg bodyweight (Rat; Equivalent or similar to OECD 401; Experimental value)
LD50 dermal rat	> 3,000.00 mg/kg bodyweight (Rat; Experimental value; OECD 402: Acute Dermal Toxicity)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2,600.00 mg/kg bodyweight (Rabbit; Experimental value; Equivalent or similar to OECD 402)
ATE US (oral)	3,290.00 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

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye damage.

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

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.

petroleum naphtha, hydrotreated light (64742-47-8)	
Additional information	If material is misted or if vapors are generated from heating, exposure may cause irritation of mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract.

2-ethyl-1-hexanol (104-76-7)	
Additional information	2-Ethylhexanol may cause respiratory tract irritation

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

isobutyl alcohol (78-83-1)	
Additional information	Prolonged or repeated exposure to isobutyl alcohol may cause liver and central nervous system (CNS) damage

petroleum naphtha, hydrotreated light (64742-47-8)	
Additional information	Repeated overexposure to petroleum naphtha can cause nervous system damage

2-ethyl-1-hexanol (104-76-7)	
Additional information	Repeated overexposure to 2-ethylhexanol may result in liver and kidney damage. A 14-day dermal toxicity study of 2-ethylhexanol in rats showed blood effects, decreased spleen weight and decreased triglycerides

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 inhaled.

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Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Harmful if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Prolonged exposure can cause nervous system damage. May cause nausea, abdominal pain, headache, shortness of breath, visual impairment and blindness. When material is misted or when vapors are released from heating, exposure may cause irritation of mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract.
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 damage.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Gastrointestinal complaints. Vomiting. Diarrhea. Abdominal pain. Central nervous system depression. Headache. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Weakness.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

isobutyl alcohol (78-83-1)	
LC50 fish 1	1,430.00 mg/l (LC50; Other; 96 h; Pimephales promelas; Flow-through system; Fresh water; Experimental value)
EC50 Daphnia 1	1,100.00 mg/l (EC50; ASTM; 48 h; Daphnia pulex; Static system; Fresh water; Experimental value)
Threshold limit algae 1	593 mg/l (EC50; OECD 201: Alga, Growth Inhibition Test; 72 h; Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata; Static system; Fresh water; Experimental value)
Threshold limit algae 2	< 53 mg/l (NOEC; 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)

2-ethyl-1-hexanol (104-76-7)	
EC50 Daphnia 1	39.00 mg/l (EC50; EU Method C.2; 48 h; Daphnia magna; Static system; Fresh water; Experimental value)
LC50 fish 2	17.10 mg/l (LC50; EU Method C.1; 96 h; Leuciscus idus; Flow-through system; Fresh water; Experimental value)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

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.

isobutyl alcohol (78-83-1)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Biodegradable in the soil. Low potential for adsorption in soil. Photodegradation in the air.

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)

2-ethyl-1-hexanol (104-76-7)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Biodegradable in the soil. Highly mobile in soil.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

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).

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isobutyl alcohol (78-83-1)	
Log Pow	1.00 (Practical experience/observation; 25 °C)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (Log Kow < 4).
ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	
BCF fish 1	1.00 (BCF; Other; 6 weeks; Oncorhynchus kisutch; Flow-through system; Salt water; Literature study)
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).
2-ethyl-1-hexanol (104-76-7)	
BCF other aquatic organisms 1	25.33 (BCF; BCFWIN)
Log Pow	2.90 (Experimental value; OECD 117: Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water), HPLC method; 25 °C)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (Log Kow < 4).

12.4. Mobility in soil

xylene (1330-20-7)	
Ecology - soil	May be harmful to plant growth, blooming and fruit formation.
isobutyl alcohol (78-83-1)	
Surface tension	0.07 N/m (20 °C)
Log Koc	log Koc, SRC PCKOCWIN v1.66; 0.31; Calculated 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
2-ethyl-1-hexanol (104-76-7)	
Surface tension	0.00 N/m (20 °C; 0.81 g/l)
Log Koc	Koc, PCKOCWIN v1.66; 26.01; Calculated value

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.
- 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, Isobutyl alcohol) R.Q. Xylene 100 lbs, Ethyl benzene 1000 lbs, 3, III
- UN-No. (DOT) : UN1993
- Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Flammable liquids, n.o.s.
(Xylene, Isobutyl alcohol) R.Q. Xylene 100 lbs, Ethyl benzene 1000 lbs
- Class (DOT) : 3 - Class 3 - Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120
- Packing group (DOT) : III - Minor Danger

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Hazard labels (DOT) : 3 - Flammable liquid



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.

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, Isobutyl alcohol), 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, Isobutyl alcohol), 3, III
Class (IATA) : 3 - Flammable Liquids
Packing group (IATA) : III - Minor Danger

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Subsidiary risks (IATA)

: **Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft** Quantity limitation: 10 L Packaging instructions: Y344

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

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EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	United States inventory (TCSA 8b): All components are listed or exempt
CERCLA RQ	228 lb(s) (104 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) 20057 lbs (9098 kgs) <i>Calculated</i> This is the amount of product/material required to be released before CERCLA reporting is required. (Isobutyl Alcohol CAS # 78-83-1) 9091 lbs (4124 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) >50000 lbs (22680 kgs) <i>Calculated</i> This is the amount of product/material required to be released before CERCLA reporting is required. (n-Butyl alcohol CAS # 71-36-3) >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)
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	100 lb(s) (Xylene CAS # 1330-20-7) 44.0% by weight 5000 lb(s) (Isobutyl alcohol CAS # 78-83-1) 24.9% by weight 1000 lb(s) (Ethyl benzene CAS # 100-41-4) 11.0% by weight 5000 lb(s) (n-Butyl alcohol CAS # 71-36-3) 475.0 ppm by weight 10 lb(s) (benzene CAS # 71-43-2) 55.0 ppm by weight
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	44 % by weight (Xylene CAS# 1330-20-7) Reporting threshold for other uses - 10000 lbs; Reporting threshold for manufacturing and processing - 25000 lbs 11.0 % by weight (Ethyl benzene CAS# 100-41-4) Reporting threshold for other uses - 10000 lbs; Reporting threshold for manufacturing and processing - 25000 lbs

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

isobutyl alcohol (78-83-1)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Not subject to reporting requirements of the United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb(s)
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard

petroleum naphtha, hydrotreated light (64742-47-8)

EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	United States inventory (TCSA 8b): All components are listed or exempted
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard

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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2-ethyl-1-hexanol (104-76-7)

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard
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15.2. International regulations

CANADA

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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.
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EU-Regulations

No additional information available

National regulations

PEAK Commercial and Industrial Emergency Diesel Thaw

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)

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

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)

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)

isobutyl alcohol (78-83-1)

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

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

2-ethyl-1-hexanol (104-76-7)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

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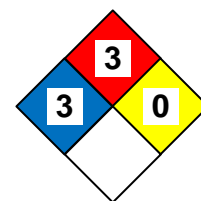
SECTION 16: Other information

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

Full text of H-statements:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H227	Combustible liquid
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage
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
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA health hazard : 3 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury.
NFPA fire hazard : 3 - Liquids and solids (including finely divided suspended solids) that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions.
NFPA reactivity : 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.



Hazard Rating

Health : 3 Serious Hazard - Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given
Flammability : 3 Serious Hazard - Materials capable of ignition under almost all normal temperature conditions. Includes flammable liquids with flash points below 73 °F (22 °C) and boiling points above 100 °F (37 °C), as well as liquids with flash points between 73 °F (22 °C) and 100 °F (37 °C). (Classes IB & IC)
Physical : 0 Minimal Hazard - Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will NOT react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-Explosives.

SDS GHS US (GHS HazCom 2012) OWI

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