

Safety Data Sheet - GHS

**COLORADO
PETROLEUM**



According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

PRODUCT NAME: RUGGED 8001 Diesel Fuel Additive
SDS NUMBER: RG8001
TRADE NAME:

Rugged Premium Biodiesel Additive Winter

SYNONYMS:

RELEVANT IDENTIFIED USE: Diesel Fuel Additive
USES ADVISED AGAINST: All others
24 HOUR EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: (CHEMTREC)1-800-424-9300

Supplier

Colorado Petroleum
5590 High St.
Denver, CO. 80216
303-294-0302
WWW.COLOPETRO.COM

DATE PREPARED: 11-08-2019
DATE REVISED: 11-08-2019
PREPARED BY: Jack Snavelly

Section 2 – Hazard Identification..

Classified Hazards: This material is considered hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements: Flammable liquid and vapor.
Harmful if swallowed.
May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.
Harmful in contact with skin.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May be harmful if inhaled.
May cause cancer.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

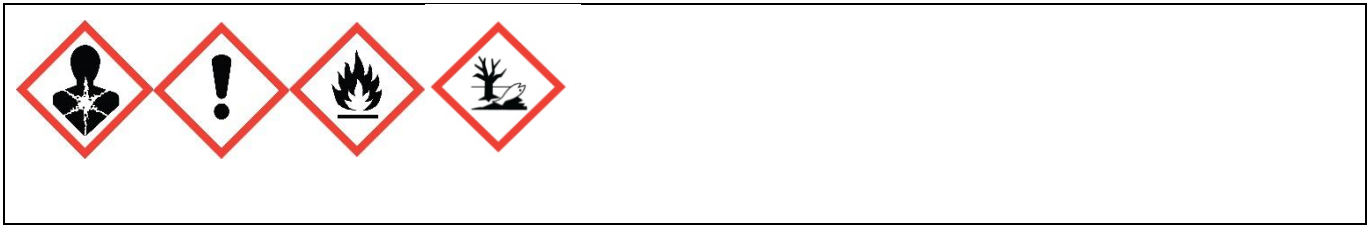
LABEL ELEMENTS

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Section 3 – Composition Information on Ingredients

CHEMICAL NAME	PERCENT	CAS NUMBER
Naphtha (light aromatic)	20-34	64742-95-6
C12-C14 Isoalkanes	25-30	68551-19-9
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	14-20	95-63-6
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	8-10	111-90-0
1,3,5 Trimethylbenzene	2-6	108-67-8
2- Ethylhexanol	1-3	104-76-7
Xylene	1-3	1330-20-7
Naphtha (heavy aromatic)	1-3	64742-94-5
Ethylbenzene	<1	100-41-4
Cumene	<1	98-82-8
Methanol	<1	67-56-1
Naphthalene	<1	91-20-3
Trimethylbenzene	<1	25551-13-7
Amine reaction products	<1	84605-20-9

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation:

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that gas or vapor is still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious. Place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie, belt or waistband.

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Eye Contact: If irritation or redness develops from exposure, immediately flush eyes with clean water. Remove contact lenses. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops and persists, seek medical attention. Isopropyl Alcohol is absorbed through the skin and may result in effects similar to inhalation exposure.

Ingestion: Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Section 5 – Fire-Fighting Measures

NFPA 704 HAZARD CLASS

Health: 1 Flammability: 2 Instability: 0

0 (Minimal)	Health	2
1 (Slight)	Flammability	2
2 (Moderate)	Reactivity	0
3 (Serious)	Personal Protection	
4 (Severe)		

Flash Point (F): 43.3°C (109.9 °F) (lowest component)

Flash Point Method:

Auto Ignition Temperature: Not reported.

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or water spray is recommended. Water or foam can cause frothing of materials heated above 212 °F / 100°C. 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.

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazard: Flammable liquid and vapor. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of the fire with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of sulfur, nitrogen or phosphorus may also be formed. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may

accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

Fire Fighting Equipment: 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).

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Small Spills: Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements.

Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material.

Large Spills: For large spillages, notify persons downwind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Keep all sources of ignition away from spill/release. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material.

Methods and Materials for containment and cleaning up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

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Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however, local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow All OSHA Regulations and Standards (29 CFR 1910.120)

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Spills will produce very slippery surfaces. Brief or intermittent skin contact is not expected to cause harm if the solvent is thoroughly removed by washing with soap and water. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes.

Storage Requirements: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow All OSHA Regulations and Standards (29 CFR 1910.120)

Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name	ACGIH	OSHA	Other
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	TWA: 25 ppm	
1,3,5 Trimethylbenzene	TWA: 25 ppm		
Trimethylbenzene	TWA: 25 ppm, 123 mg/m ³	TWA: 25 ppm, 125 mg/m ³	
Xylene	TWA: 150 ppm	TWA: 100 ppm STEL:150 ppm	
Cumene	TWA: 50 ppm, 246 mg/m ³	PEL: 50 ppm , TWA: 50 ppm 245 mg/m ³	
Ethylbenzene	TWA: 125 ppm, STEL: 125 ppm	TWA: 100 ppm STEL:125 ppm	

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Naphthalene	PEL: 10 ppm, 50 mg/m3 TWA: 10 ppm 50 mg/m3
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*NE = Not Established

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

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Eye/Face Protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles) and a face shield. Use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 whenever working with chemicals.

Skin/Hand Protection: Wear long sleeves to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact. Wear protective, chemical gloves to minimize skin contamination. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing impervious to this material. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Respiratory Protection: Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with R or P95 filters may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

Appearance: Medium brown.

Physical Form: Liquid.

Odor: Slight solvent odor.

Odor Threshold: No data

PH: Not available

Vapor Density (air=1): >2 [Air=1]

Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air): N/A

Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air): N/A

Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): N/A

Particle Size: Not applicable

Percent Volatile: No data

Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable

Flash Point: 43.3°C (109.9°F)

Test Method: Not reported

Initial Boiling Point/Range: °C (°F)

Vapor Pressure: mm Hg @ 20C (most volatile component)

Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow): No data

Melting/Freezing Point: no data

Auto-ignition Temperature: Not reported.

Decomposition Temperature: No data

API Gravity: No data.

Relative Density: No data

Density lbs/gal: No data

Solubility in Water: No data

Specific Gravity: No data

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definitions.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

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Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

Conditions to avoid: Extended exposure to high temperatures can cause decomposition. Avoid all possible sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11- Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Dizziness, drowsiness, confusion.		
Dermal	Causes skin irritation.		
Oral	Stomach pains, dizziness, drowsiness. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.		

Aspiration Hazard:

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes eye irritation.

Skin Sensitization: Causes skin irritation.

Respiratory Sensitization: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

Nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for target organ toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for target organ toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Carcinogenicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for carcinogenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for germ cell mutagenicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Reproductive Toxicity: No information available on the mixture, however none of the components have been classified for reproductive toxicity (or are below the concentration threshold for classification).

Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

Section 12 – Ecological Information

GHS Classification: No classified hazards

Toxicity: Harmful to aquatic organisms. The product has not been tested. The statement derived from the properties of the individual components.

Persistence and Degradability: Not established

Bioaccumulative Potential: Not established

Mobility in Soil: Not available

Other adverse effects: None anticipated.

Other adverse effects: None anticipated.

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Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Under the CERCLA/ RCRA regulations currently in effect, this material is regulated as a hazardous waste or material. Therefore, it must be disposed of in a “permitted” hazardous waste facility in compliance with EPA and/or other applicable local, state and federal regulations.

Section 14 - Transportation Information

DOT Transportation Data

UN Number: UN1993

UN proper shipping name: Combustible Liquid N.O.S. (contains petroleum naphtha, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene)

Transport hazard class(es): 3(Combustible Liquid)

Packing Group: III

Environmental Hazards: DOT: Combustible Liquid

Special precautions for user: Transport within user’s premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

Acute Health Hazard: Yes

Chronic Health Hazard: Yes

Fire Hazard: Yes

Pressure Hazard: No

Reactive Hazard: No

Clean Water Act (CWA): pursuant to Section 311(b)(4) of the CWA. Discharges of petroleum products in any kind to surface waters must be immediately reported to the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802.

CERCLA/SARA – Title III- Section 313

1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)

Xylene (1330-20-7)

Cumene (98-82-8)

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):

This material contains the following chemicals identified as Hazardous Substances in 40 CFR Part 302 as required by section 102(a) of CERCLA:

Xylene (1330-20-7) RQ 1000 Lb

Cumene (98-82-8) RQ 5000 Lb

Ethylbenzene (100-41-4) RQ 1000 Lb

California Proposition 65:

Warning: This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

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Warning: This product contains less than 1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

International Hazard Classification

Canada:

1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)
2- Ethylhexanol (104-76-7)
Naphthalene (91-20-3)
Trimethylbenzene (25551-13-7)
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)

WHMIS Hazard Class:

International Inventories

U.S. Export Control Classification Number:

Section 16 – Other Information

Date of issue:	Previous Date of issue:	SDS Number:	Status:
11-08-2019	12-05-2016	RG8001	FINAL

Disclaimer

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Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments

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and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)