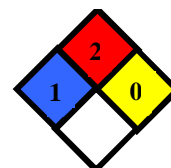


# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## HIGH SPEED DIESEL

### Section 1 – Chemical Product and Company Identification

Chemical Name: High Speed Diesel  
Chemical Formula: Complex mixture of hydrocarbons  
CAS Number:  
Synonyms: Diesel, Gas oil, High Flash HSD (HF HSD)  
General Use: Motor Fuel and in Defence aircrafts



NFPA 704 (Sec 16)

### Section 2 – Composition / Information on Ingredients

Composition: Complex mixture of hydrocarbons Hazardous  
Components:  
ACIGH TLV TWA: Not listed  
There are two basic types of HSD depending on the flash points - the Normal HSD and the High Flash HSD

### Section 3 – Hazards Identification

Primary Entry Routes: Ingestion, inhalation, skin and eyes  
Acute Effects: Inhalation can cause dizziness, headache and nausea, depresses central nervous system and has an anesthetic effect. Breathing of liquid droplets may lead to chemical pneumonia. Ingestion can lead to nausea, diarrhea and affect central nervous system. Skin irritant. Prolonged contact can result in skin drying and dermatitis. Eye irritant.  
Carcinogenicity : Not listed as carcinogenic  
Chronic Effects : No data available

### Section 4 – First Aid Measures

Eyes: Flush with water for 15 min. Get medical attention.  
Skin: Wash with warm water & soap.  
Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Consult a physician if irritation persists.  
Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Do not give liquids. Get medical help at once.

### Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point:	> 35 °C and > 66°C for HF HSD
Flash Point Method:	Abel / Pensky Marten
Auto ignition Temperature:	230 °C to 250 °C (highly variable)
LEL:	0.5 %
UEL:	5.0 %
Flammability Classification:	Flammable
Extinguishing Media:	Foam, Dry Chemical Powder, CO2
Unusual Fire or Explosion:	Heat produces vapours and can cause violent rupture of containers.
Hazards:	
Hazardous Combustion	Carbon di oxide, carbon mono oxide, benzene
Products:	
Fire-Fighting Instructions:	Small fires can be extinguished by hand held extinguishers. Major fires may require withdrawal and allowing the tank to burn. Fire fighters should wear self breathing apparatus while fighting fire

## Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Small Spills:	Shut off leaks without risk. Absorb on sand or earth.
Containment:	Prevent spillage from entering drains or water sources
Cleanup:	After spills wash area with soap and water preventing runoff from entering drains.

## Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions:	Do not use/store near heat/open flame. Use gumboots, gloves while handling the product. Do not inhale. Stay upwind while handling the product. Product should never be used to remove oil or grease from skin. It should not be siphoned by mouth. It should be stored in closed containers away from heat & source of ignition. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling
Storage Requirements:	Do not use/store near heat/open flame/water/acids

## Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:	Provide proper ventilation for environment to be below TWA
Respiratory Protection:	Use respiratory protection if ventilation is improper
Protective Clothing /	Use face shield, PVC gloves, safety boots while handling.
Equipment:	Contaminated clothing to be immediately removed

## Section 9 – Protection Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State:	Liquid
Appearance and Odour:	Straw yellow or dark yellow liquid. Characteristic hydrocarbon like odour
Vapor Pressure:	0.5 mm of Hg at 38 °C (RVP)

Specific Gravity:	0.82 to 0.86 gm / cc
Water Solubility:	Insoluble
Boiling Point:	110 °C to 375 °C
Freezing Point:	< 15 °C
Vapour Density:	3 to 5 (Air = 1)
Sulphur content :	10 ppm max.

## Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Stability:	Chemically stable.
Chemical Incompatibilities:	Incompatible with oxidizing agents & chlorine. Reacts vigorously with oxidising materials.
Conditions to Avoid:	
Hazardous Decomposition	Carbon di oxide, carbon mono oxide
Products:	

## Section 11 – Toxicological Information

ACIGH TLV TWA:	Data not available
Toxicity Data:	Data not available
Acute Inhalation Effects:	

## Section 12 – Ecological Information

Prevent spillage from entering drains or water sources. After spills wash area with soap and water preventing runoff from entering drains. Can burn with lot of heat producing CO<sub>2</sub> and CO.

## Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations

## Section 14 – Transport Information

Shipping Name:	High Speed Diesel, High Flash Diesel
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## Section 15 – Regulatory Information

Non - Toxic/Flammable Substance
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## Section 16 – Other Information