DIESEL FUEL

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE REFINERY ASSOCIATION (NCRA)

BOX 1404 MCPHERSON, KS 67460
316-241-2344 OR 2345, PRODUCT INFORMATION, S. G. CATER

EMERGENCY CONTACT: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 - USE ONLY IN THE CASE OF EMERGENCIES INVOLVING A SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE OR ACCIDENT INVOLVING CHEMICALS.

SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION

SUBSTANCE:	DIESEL FUEL
CHEMICAL FAMILY:	PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON
CAS NUMBER:	68334-30-5
TRADE NAMES/SYNONYMS:	DIESEL OIL; DIESEL FUEL; DIESEL OIL, LIGHT; DIESEL OIL PETROLEUM PRODUCT; DIESEL FUEL, NO. 1-D; NO. 1-D FUEL OIL; PETROLEUM DIESEL OIL PRODUCT; SUMMER DIESEL; DIESEL FUEL #1.
CERCLA RATINGS (SCALE 0-3):	HEALTH = 1 FIRE = 2 REACTIVITY = 0 PERSISTENCE = 1
NFPA RATINGS (SCALE 0-4):	HEALTH = 0 FIRE = 2 REACTIVITY = 0

COMPONENTS AND CONTAMINANTS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	CAS NUMBER	PERCENT
DIESEL FUEL	68334-30-5	>99
MAY INCLUDE TRACES OF SULFUR		
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	

EXPOSURE LIMIT:

MINERAL OIL MIST:	5 MG/M^3 OSHA TWA 5 MG/M^3 ACGIH TWA 10 MG/M^3 ACGIH STEL 5 MG/M^3 NIOSH RECOMMENDED TWA 10 MG/M^3 NIOSH RECOMMENDED STEL
MEASUREMENT METHOD:	PARTICULATE FILTER; 1,1,2-TRICHLORO-1,2,2-TRIFLUOROETHANE; INFRARED SPECTROMETRY; (NIOSH VOL. III #5026).
HYDROGEN SULFIDE:	10 PPM (14 MG/M^3) OSHA TWA 15 PPM (21 MG/M^3) OSHA STEL 10 PPM (14 MG/M^3) ACGIH TWA 15 PPM (21 MG/M^3) ACGIH STEL 10 PPM NIOSH RECOMMENDED 10-MINUTE CEILING 10 PPM (14 MG/M^3) DFG MAK TWA 20 PPM (28 MG/M^3) DFG MAK 10-MINUTE PEAK MOMENTARY VALUE: 4 TIMES/SHIFT
MEASUREMENT METHOD:	DRYING TUBE/MOLECULAR SIEVE TUBE; THERMAL DESORPTION APPARATUS; GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY WITH FLAME IONIZATION DETECTION; (NIOSH VOL. II(6) #296).

PHYSICAL DATA

DESCRIPTION:	YELLOW-BROWN, OILY LIQUID WITH A MILD PETROLEUM ODOR.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	INSOLUBLE
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	0.80
VAPOR PRESSURE:	2 MM HG @ 20 C
VAPOR DENSITY:	>1 AIR = 1.0
BOILING POINT:	325 - 675 F (163 - 357 C)
MELTING POINT:	-30 F (-34 C)

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD:	MODERATE FIRE HAZARD WHEN EXPOSED TO HEAT AND FLAME. VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TO A SOURCE OF IGNITION AND FLASH BACK.

VAPOR-AIR MIXTURES ARE EXPLOSIVE ABOVE FLASH POINT.

F SH POINT: 100 F (38 C) (CC)

UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: 6.0 %

LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: 1.3 %

AUTOIGNITION TEMP.: 350 F (177 C)

OSHA FLAMMABILITY CLASS: II

FIREFIGHTING MEDIA: DRY CHEMICAL, CARBON DIOXIDE, WATER SPRAY OR REGULAR FOAM (1990 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK, DOT P 5800.5).

FOR LARGER FIRES, USE WATER SPRAY, FOG OR REGULAR FOAM (1990 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK, DOT P 5800.5).

FIREFIGHTING: MOVE CONTAINER FROM FIRE AREA IF YOU CAN DO IT WITHOUT RISK. APPLY COOLING WATER TO SIDES OF CONTAINERS THAT ARE EXPOSED TO FLAMES UNTIL WELL AFTER FIRE IS OUT. STAY AWAY FROM ENDS OF TANKS. FOR MASSIVE FIRE IN CARGO AREA, USE UNMANNED HOSE HOLDER OR MONITOR NOZZLES; IF THIS IS IMPOSSIBLE, WITHDRAW FROM AREA AND LET FIRE BURN. WITHDRAW IMMEDIATELY IN CASE OF RISING SOUND FROM VENTING SAFETY DEVICE OR ANY DISCOLORATION OF TANK DUE TO FIRE. ISOLATE FOR 1/2 MILE IN ALL DIRECTIONS IF TANK, RAIL CAR, OR TANK TRUCK IS INVOLVED IN FIRE (1990 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK, DOT P 5800.5, GUIDE PAGE 27).

EXTINGUISH ONLY IF FLOW CAN BE STOPPED. USE FLOODING AMOUNTS OF WATER AS FOG, SOLID STREAMS MAY BE INEFFECTIVE. COOL CONTAINERS WITH FLOODING AMOUNTS OF WATER. APPLY WATER FROM AS FAR A DISTANCE AS POSSIBLE. AVOID BREATHING VAPORS, KEEP UPWIND.

TRANSPORTATION DATA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION HAZARD CLASSIFICATION 49 CFR 172.101: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION LABELING REQUIREMENTS 49 CFR 172.101 AND SUBPART E: NONE

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PACKAGING
REQUIREMENTS: NONE
EXCEPTIONS: 49 CFR 173.118(A)

FINAL RULE ON HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REGULATIONS (HMR, 49 CFR PARTS 171-180), DOCKET NUMBERS HM-181, HM-181A, HM-181C, HM-181D, AND HM-204. EFFECTIVE DATE OCTOBER 1, 1991. HOWEVER, COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGULATIONS IS AUTHORIZED ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1991. (55 FR 52402, 12/21/90).

EXCEPT FOR EXPLOSIVES, INHALATION HAZARDS, AND INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCES, THE EFFECTIVE DATE FOR HAZARD COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS IS EXTENDED TO OCTOBER 1, 1993. (56 FR 47158, 10/18/91)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SHIPPING NAME-ID NUMBER, 49 CFR 172.101:	DIESEL FUEL-NA 1993
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION HAZARD CLASS OR DIVISION, 49 CFR 172.101:	3 - FLAMMABLE LIQUID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PACKING GROUP, 49 CFR 172.101:	PG III
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION LABELING REQUIREMENTS, 49 CFR 172.101 AND SUBPART E:	NONE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS:	
EXCEPTIONS:	49 CFR 173.150
NON-BULK PACKAGING:	49 CFR 173.203
BULK PACKAGING:	49 CFR 173.241
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION QUANTITY LIMITATIONS, 49 CFR 172.101:	
PASSENGER AIRCRAFT OR RAILCAR:	60 L
CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY:	220 L

TOXICITY

DIESEL FUEL

IRRITATION DATA:	500 MG SKIN-RABBIT MODERATE.
TOXICITY DATA:	9 GM/KG ORAL-RAT LD50; 7.5 GM/KG (MARKET PLACE SAMPLE) ORAL-RAT LD50 (AETODY); >5 ML/KG (MARKET PLACE SAMPLE) SKIN-RABBIT LD50 (AETODY).
CARCINOGEN STATUS:	HUMAN INADEQUATE EVIDENCE, ANIMAL LIMITED EVIDENCE (IARC-GROUP 3). (SEE ADDITIONAL DATA).
LOCAL EFFECTS:	IRRITANT - INHALATION, SKIN.
ACUTE TOXICITY LEVEL:	SLIGHTLY TOXIC BY DERMAL ABSORPTION; RELATIVELY NON-TOXIC BY INGESTION.

TARGET EFFECTS: CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSANT. POISONING MAY ALSO AFFECT THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

ADDITIONAL DATA: ANIMAL STUDIES HAVE CONFIRMED AN ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE INDUCTION OF CANCER, PRIMARILY OF THE LUNG, AND INHALATION EXPOSURE TO WHOLE DIESEL EXHAUST. LIMITED EPIDEMIOLOGIC EVIDENCE ALSO SUGGESTS AN ASSOCIATION BETWEEN OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO DIESEL ENGINE EMISSIONS AND LUNG CANCER (NIOSH, 1988).

HEALTH EFFECTS AND FIRST AID

INHALATION:

DIESEL FUEL: IRRITANT/NARCOTIC.

ACUTE EXPOSURE: VAPORS OR MIST MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. A HUMAN EXPOSURE HAS RESULTED IN IMMEDIATE COUGH, DYSPNEA, CYANOSIS AND UNCONSCIOUSNESS FOR ONE HOUR. A PRODUCTIVE COUGH WITH SPUTUM SMELLING OF DIESEL FUEL PERSISTED FOR 37 DAYS. CHEST X-RAYS SHOWED DIFFUSE SHADOWING, MOST PROMINENT AT THE LUNG BASES, WHICH RESOLVED SLOWLY WITH TREATMENT BUT WAS STILL PRESENT AT DAY 37. HIGH LEVELS MAY ALSO CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EXCITATION FOLLOWED BY DEPRESSION WITH SYMPTOMS POSSIBLY INCLUDING RESTLESSNESS, CONFUSION, ATAXIA, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, ANOREXIA, NAUSEA, VOMITING, WEAKNESS, INCOORDINATION, STUPOR, DELIRIUM, AND COMA.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE: PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE IRRITATION. ONE INDIVIDUAL EXPOSED TO DIESEL VAPORS IN A TRUCK CAB DEVELOPED NEPHROTOXIC EFFECTS.

FIRST AID: REMOVE FROM EXPOSURE AREA TO FRESH AIR IMMEDIATELY. IF BREATHING HAS STOPPED, PERFORM ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. KEEP PERSON WARM AND AT REST. TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY AND SUPPORTIVELY. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

SKIN CONTACT:

DIESEL FUEL: IRRITANT.

ACUTE EXPOSURE: MAY CAUSE SMARTING, REDNESS AND IRRITATION. A SAMPLE OF DIESEL FUEL APPLIED TO RABBITS UNDER A PATCH FOR 24 HOURS CAUSED EXTREME IRRITATION WITH SEVERE ERYTHEMA AND EDEMA WITH BLISTERING AND OPEN SORES.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE: REPEATED OR PROLONGED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE DEFATTING AND DRYING OF THE SKIN RESULTING IN SEVERE IRRITATION AND DERMATITIS. CUTANEOUS HYPERKERATOSIS HAS BEEN DESCRIBED IN ENGINE DRIVERS WITH OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO DIESEL FUEL. TWO INDIVIDUALS WITH TOPICAL EXPOSURE FROM WASHING HAIR OR HANDS WITH DIESEL FUEL DEVELOPED ACUTE RENAL FAILURE; ONE ALSO HAD GASTROINTESTINAL SYMPTOMS. REPEATED APPLICATIONS TO RABBIT SKIN PRODUCED 67 % MORTALITY AT 8 ML/KG. THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF DEATH WERE DEPRESSION AND ANOREXIA WHICH WERE INDUCED BY DERMAL IRRITATION WITH INFECTION, RATHER THAN SYSTEMIC INTOXICATION. AUTOPSY REVEALED EFFECTS ON THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

FIRST AID: REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND SHOES IMMEDIATELY. WASH AFFECTED AREA WITH SOAP OR MILD DETERGENT AND LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER UNTIL NO EVIDENCE OF CHEMICAL REMAINS (APPROXIMATELY 15 - 20 MINUTES). GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

EYE CONTACT:

DIESEL FUEL:

ACUTE EXPOSURE: LIQUID OR VAPOR MAY CAUSE SLIGHT IRRITATION ALTHOUGH TESTS WITH ONE SAMPLE OF DIESEL FUEL RABBIT EYES WAS NON-IRRITATING.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE: REPEATED OR PROLONGED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE IRRITATION.

FIRST AID: WASH EYES IMMEDIATELY WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER OR NORMAL SALINE, OCCASIONALLY LIFTING UPPER AND LOWER LIDS, UNTIL NO EVIDENCE OF CHEMICAL REMAINS (APPROXIMATELY 15-20 MINUTES). GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

INGESTION:

DIESEL FUEL: NARCOTIC.

ACUTE EXPOSURE: MAY CAUSE NAUSEA, VOMITING, CRAMPING, DIARRHEA, AND POSSIBLY SYMPTOMS OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION. ASPIRATION OF EVEN SMALL AMOUNTS DURING INGESTION OR VOMITING MAY RESULT IN SEVERE PULMONARY IRRITATION WITH COUGHING, GAGGING, DYSPNEA, SUBSTERNAL DISTRESS, AND PNEUMONITIS, PULMONARY EDEMA AND HEMORRHAGE, AND DEATH.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE: NO DATA AVAILABLE.

FIRST AID: ONLY HYDROCARBONS THAT ARE SOLVENTS FOR A TOXIC AGENT OR ARE THEMSELVES TOXIC NEED TO BE EVACUATED. EXTREME CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO AVOID ASPIRATION. GASTRIC LAVAGE WITH A CUFFED ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE IN PLACE TO PREVENT FURTHER ASPIRATION SHOULD BE DONE WITHIN 15 MINUTES. IN THE ABSENCE OF DEPRESSION OR CONVULSIONS OR IMPAIRED GAG REFLEX, EMESIS CAN ALSO BE INDUCED USING SYRUP OF IPECAC WITHOUT INCREASING THE HAZARD OF ASPIRATION. TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY AND SUPPORTIVELY. GASTRIC LAVAGE SHOULD BE PREFORMED BY QUALIFIED MEDICAL PERSONNEL. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

ANTIDOTE: NO SPECIFIC ANTIDOTE. TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY AND SUPPORTIVELY.

REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: STABLE UNDER NORMAL TEMPERATURES AND PRESSURES IN A CLOSED CONTAINER.

INCOMPATIBILITIES:

DIESEL FUEL AND: STRONG OXIDIZERS: MAY REACT.

DECOMPOSITION: THERMAL DECOMPOSITION MAY INCLUDE TOXIC OXIDES OF SULFUR AND CARBON.

POLYMERIZATION: HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION HAS NOT BEEN REPORTED TO OCCUR UNDER NORMAL TEMPERATURES AND PRESSURES.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: AVOID CONTACT WITH HEAT, SPARKS, FLAMES, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. VAPORS MAY BE EXPLOSIVE. AVOID OVERHEATING OF CONTAINERS; CONTAINERS MAY VIOLENTLY RUPTURE IN HEAT OF FIRE. AVOID CONTAMINATION OF WATER SOURCES.

TRACE AMOUNTS OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE MAY BE PRESENT. **THERE IS A POTENTIAL FOR THE ACCUMULATION OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE IN THE HEAD SPACE OF CONTAINERS OR IN ENCLOSED AREAS** WHERE THIS PRODUCT IS STORED, HANDLED OR USED.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

OBSERVE ALL FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS WHEN STORING OR DISPOSING OF THIS SUBSTANCE. FOR ASSISTANCE, CONTACT THE DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.

STORAGE: STORE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 29 CFR 1910.106.

STORE AWAY FROM INCOMPATIBLE SUBSTANCES.

BONDING AND GROUNDING: SUBSTANCES WITH LOW ELECTROCONDUCTIVITY, WHICH MAY BE IGNITED BY ELECTROSTATIC SPARKS, SHOULD BE STORED IN CONTAINERS WHICH MEET THE BONDING AND GROUNDING GUIDELINES SPECIFIED IN NFPA 77-1983, RECOMMENDED PRACTICE ON STATIC ELECTRICITY.

THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY (TPQ): THE SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) SECTION 302 REQUIRES THAT EACH FACILITY WHERE ANY EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE IS PRESENT IN A QUANTITY EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE TPQ ESTABLISHED FOR THAT SUBSTANCE NOTIFY THE STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION (SERC) FOR THAT STATE IN WHICH IT IS LOCATED. SECTION 303 OF SARA REQUIRES THESE FACILITIES TO PARTICIPATE IN LOCAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE.

HYDROGEN SULFIDE:

SARA SECTION 302 TPQ: 500 POUNDS.

DISPOSAL: DISPOSAL MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, 40 CFR 262. ALSO COMPLY WITH APPROPRIATE STATE STANDARD

EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER: D001

CERCLA SECTION 103 REPORTABLE QUANTITY: 100 POUNDS

REPORTABLE QUANTITY(RQ): THE SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) SECTION 304 REQUIRES THAT A RELEASE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE REPORTABLE QUANTITY FOR THIS SUBSTANCE BE IMMEDIATELY REPORTED TO THE LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE AND THE STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION (40 CFR 355.40). IF THE RELEASE OF THIS SUBSTANCE IS REPORTABLE UNDER CERCLA SECTION 103, THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER MUST BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY AT (800) 424-8802 OR (202) 426-2675 IN THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA (40 CFR 302.6).

D001 HAZARDOUS WASTE:

CERCLA SECTION 103 REPORTABLE QUANTITY: 100 POUNDS

HYDROGEN SULFIDE:

CLA SECTION 103 REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): 100 POUNDS

SARA SECTION 304 REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): 100 POUNDS

SPILLS AND LEAKS

OCCUPATIONAL SPILL: SHUT OFF IGNITION SOURCES. STOP LEAK IF YOU CAN DO IT WITHOUT RISK. USE WATER SPRAY TO REDUCE VAPORS. FOR SMALL SPILLS, TAKE UP WITH SAND OR OTHER ABSORBENT MATERIAL AND PLACE INTO CONTAINERS FOR LATER DISPOSAL. FOR LARGER SPILLS, DIKE FAR AHEAD OF SPILL FOR LATER DISPOSAL. NO SMOKING, FLAMES OR FLARES IN HAZARD AREA. KEEP UNNECESSARY PEOPLE AWAY; ISOLATE HAZARD AREA AND RESTRICT ENTRY.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

ITILATION: PROVIDE LOCAL EXHAUST VENTILATION TO MEET PUBLISHED EXPOSURE LIMITS. VENTILATION EQUIPMENT MUST BE EXPLOSION-PROOF.

RESPIRATOR: THE FOLLOWING RESPIRATORS ARE RECOMMENDED BASED ON INFORMATION FOUND IN THE PHYSICAL DATA, TOXICITY AND HEALTH EFFECTS SECTIONS. THEY ARE RANKED IN ORDER FROM MINIMUM TO MAXIMUM RESPIRATORY PROTECTION.

THE SPECIFIC RESPIRATOR SELECTED MUST BE BASED ON CONTAMINATION LEVELS FOUND IN THE WORK PLACE, MUST BE BASED ON THE SPECIFIC OPERATION, MUST NOT EXCEED THE WORKING LIMITS OF THE RESPIRATOR AND MUST BE JOINTLY APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH AND THE MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (NIOSH-MSHA).

ANY CHEMICAL CARTRIDGE RESPIRATOR WITH ORGANIC VAPOR CARTRIDGE(S) AND A FULL FACEPIECE.

ANY GAS MASK WITH ORGANIC VAPOR CANISTER (CHIN-STYLE OR FRONT- OR BACK-MOUNTED CANISTER), WITH A FULL FACEPIECE.

ANY TYPE 'C' SUPPLIED-AIR RESPIRATOR WITH A FULL FACEPIECE OPERATED IN PRESSURE-DEMAND OR OTHER POSITIVE-PRESSURE MODE OR WITH A FULL FACEPIECE, HELMET, HOOD OPERATED IN CONTINUOUS-FLOW MODE.

ANY SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS WITH A FULL FACEPIECE OPERATED IN PRESSURE-DEMAND OR OTHER POSITIVE-PRESSURE MODE.

FOR FIREFIGHTING AND OTHER IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE OR HEALTH (IDLH) CONDITIONS:

ANY SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS THAT HAS A FULL FACEPIECE AND IS OPERATED IN A PRESSURE-DEMAND OR OTHER POSITIVE-PRESSURE MODE.

ANY SUPPLIED-AIR RESPIRATOR THAT HAS A FULL FACEPIECE AND IS OPERATED IN A PRESSURE-DEMAND OR OTHER POSITIVE PRESSURE MODE IN COMBINATION WITH AN AUXILIARY SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS OPERATED IN PRESSURE-DEMAND OR OTHER POSITIVE-PRESSURE MODE.

CLOTHING: WEAR OIL IMPERVIOUS CLOTHING. AVOID PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT WITH SUBSTANCE. AVOID WEARING OIL SOAKED CLOTHING.

GLOVES: EMPLOYEE MUST WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE GLOVES TO PREVENT CONTACT WITH THIS SUBSTANCE.

EYE PROTECTION: EMPLOYEE MUST WEAR SPLASH-PROOF OR DUST-RESISTANT SAFETY GOGGLES TO PREVENT EYE CONTACT WITH THIS SUBSTANCE.

EMERGENCY EYE WASH: WHERE THERE IS ANY POSSIBILITY THAT AN EMPLOYEE'S EYES MAY BE EXPOSED TO THIS SUBSTANCE, THE EMPLOYER SHOULD PROVIDE AN EYE WASH FOUNTAIN WITHIN THE IMMEDIATE WORK AREA FOR EMERGENCY USE.

CREATION DATE: 01/04/90 MOST RECENT REVISION: 06/03/92