

## REV-X DISTANCE + (Plus) Winter DIESEL FUEL ADDITIVE

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the supplier		
Product Name:	REV-X DISTANCE + (PLUS) WINTER DIESEL FUEL ADDTIVE	
Product Number(s):	DISW0801, DISW1601, DISW01G01, DISW0824, DISW1618, DISW30G01, DISW55G01	
Product Description:	Diesel Fuel Additive	
Chemical name:	Mixture	
Manufacture/Supplier Trade name:	REV-X PRODUCTS, INC.	
Manufacture/Supplier Article number:	0001	
Recommended uses of the product and us	<b>e restrictions on use:</b> For use with ultra low diesel fuel. Not for use in Gasoline, Alcohol (Ethanol or Methanol)	
Manufacture Details:	REV-X PRODUCTS, INC. 4349 40 <sup>TH</sup> STREET STE A GRAND RAPIDS, MI 49512 www.revxoil.com	
Emergency Telephone number	616-200-4335	
SECTION 2: Hazards identification		
GHS label elements		
Signal word: DANGI	ER	
When	lammable liquid! Keep away from sparks and open flames. When heated above 100° C, may undergo an exothermic eaction which causes a rapid rise in temperature and pressure.	

Rupture of storage vessels and fire should be anticipated in case of such temperature. Can cause severe lung damage and may be fatal if swallowed. May cause central nervous system depression. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. May be harmful if

swallowed. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several

General:

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	minutes. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. After handling, always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water. If you feel unwell, seek medical attention and show the label when possible. Keep out of reach of children.
Prevention:	Not applicable.
Response:	Not applicable.
Storage:	Store in a dry place and/or in closed container. Store in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Disposal:	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Hazards not otherwise classified:	None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPTHA (PETROLEUM)	64742-95-6	20.0 - 50.0%
2 – ETHYLHEXYL NITRATE	27247-96-7	20.0 - 50.0%
1, 2, 4 – TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6	< 15%
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	111-76-2	5.0 - 20.0%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	< 3.0%
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	< 0.3%

### **SECTION 4: First Aid measures**

Inhalation:	Vapor inhalation and/or skin absorption can cause central nervous system effects, including dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Chronic exposures may cause hearing loss, irregular heart rhythms and potential cardiac arrest.
Skin:	Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis.
Eye:	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing, if eye irritation persists get medical advice/attention:



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Ingestion:	DO NOT induce vomiting. Liquid can directly enter the lungs when swallowed or vomited. Serious lung damage and possibly fatal chemical pneumonia can develop if this occurs. Have the victim rinse mouth with water, and then drink 2 – 4 cups of water. Get immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
	If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
Most important symptoms and ef	<b>fects, both acute and delayed</b> Target Organs: Heart, Auditory Systems.
Indication of any immediate medi	cal attention and special treatment needed Effects of overexposure may include eye and skin irritation, irritation of the nose and throat. Central nervous system effects include dizziness, headache, drowsiness, and loss of coordination, fatigue, giddiness, loss of digestive tract, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
Notice to Physician:	Advocated charcoal mixture may be administered. To prepare activated charcoal mixture, suspend 50 grams activated charcoal in 400mls of water and mix thoroughly. Administer 5 ml/kg or 350 ml for an average adult. Because of the danger of aspiration, emesis or gastric lavage should not be employed unless the risk justified by the presence of additional toxic substances. Activated charcoal may induce vomiting, but may be given after emesis or lavage to absorb toxic additives. Steroid therapy in mild to moderate cases does not improve outcome. Bacterial pneumonia often occurs after exposure, but prophylactic antibiotics are not indicate and should be reserved for documented bacterial pneumonia.
	Light hydrocarbons have been associated with cardiac sensitization in abuse situations. Hypoxia or the injection of adrenaline – like substances enhanced these effects
SECTION 5: Fire-Fighting Measures	
Extinguishing media:	Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames.

Avoid the use of streaming water, as this may spread the fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing agents:



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## Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

PMCC Flash Point: 48.9°C (120.0°F).

protective gear to prevent contact with skin and eyes.

Advice for fire fighters:	Flammable Liquid. Vapors will burn releasing toxic vapors, fumes and smoke, including carbon monoxide and organic vapors. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure buildup which could result in container rupture or explosion.
Protective equipment:	As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand (NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full

SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures		
Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures		
Personal precautions:	Wear protective equipment. Keep unprotected persons away.	
Emergency procedures:	Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spilled material	
Environmental precautions:	Avoid run off to waterways and sewers.	
Methods and material for containment and cleaning up		
Containment/Clean up:	Eliminate all sources of ignition – Heat, sparks, flame, electricity, as well as impacts. Contain spilled material with dikes or absorbents. Marine pollutant. Do not allow material to enter soil, surface water or sewer system.	
Large spill procedure:	Stop the source of the leak, if it is safe to do so. Contain spilled material. Vacuum or sweep material and place in a disposal container. Absorb residue with inert material (e.g. dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container. Do not flush down the sewer! It is highly recommended that explosion-proof equipment is used during cleanup of large spills.	
Small spill procedure:	Absorb spills with inert material. Transfer to a chemical waste container and dispose of properly. Spills are extremely slippery and should be cleaned up immediately.	
Reporting:	Report spills to local authorities as appropriate or required.	



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# SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling Handling:	Do not get In Eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid contact with heated material with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling:
Conditions for safe storage, includ Storage:	<b>ling any incompatibilities</b> Store in a cool/low-temperature, well-ventilated place away from heat and ignition sources. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep away from incompatible materials or ignition sources. Keep away from heat. Ignition sources oxidizers and strong acids. Contact with hot surface may ignite the product.
General Handling Information:	Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.
Static Hazard:	Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating or accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck applications) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. For more information see OSHA Standard 29CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and combustible liquids', National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity, and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents.
Container Warnings:	Container is not designed to contain pressure. Does not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (liquid, and/or vapor) and are not dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, or flame as they may expand and cause serious injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioned or disposed of properly.



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## SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

# Control parameters

# Occupational exposure limits

Compound	ACGIH		NIOSH		OSHA	
	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL
LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVANT NAPTHA (PETROLEUM)					500 ppm	
1, 2, 4 – TRIMETHYLBENZENE	25 ppm		25 ppm			
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	25 ppm				25 ppm	50 ppm 120 mg/m^3
XYLENE	100 ppm	150 ppm			100 ppm	150 ppm
ETHYLBENZINE		125 ppm			100 ppm	125 ppm

Appropriate engineering controls:	Under normal use conditions and with adequate ventilation, no special handling equipment is required. If anticipating close contact (within 12 inches or less) with this product or its mist, local ventilation may be required to keep exposure below limits.
Environmental exposure controls:	Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.
Individual protection measures	
Hygiene measures:	Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Eye/face protection:	Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: Splash goggles. Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
Skin protection	
Hand protection:	Chemical-resistant gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.



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Body protection:	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Other skin protectio	Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respiratory protect	ion: Wear protective gloves to minimize skin contamination. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing impervious to this material.

## **SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties**

Color:	Amber
Physical State:	Liquid
Odor:	Aromatic hydrocarbon
Odor Threshold:	Not Applicable
pH:	Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure:	No Data Available
Vapor Density (Air = 1):	No Data Available
Boiling Point:	No Data Available
Solubility:	Insoluble in Water
Freezing Point:	No Data Available
Density:	7.76lb/gal
Viscosity:	No Data Available
Coefficient of Expansion /F:	No Data Available
Evaporation Rate:	No Data Available
Flash Point:	48.9° C (120.0°F)
Auto-ignition temperature:	No Data Available

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity	
Chemical Stability:	This material is considered stable under normal and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.
Conditions to avoid:	Sources of ignition and temperature above 50°C - 60°C (122°F - 140°F).

### Incompatibility with other materials:

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, such as nitric and sulfuric acids, halogens, hydrogen peroxide and chlorinating



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agen	ts. May burn or react violently with fluorine/oxygen
mixtu	res with 50-100% fluorine. Product decomposes with heat.

Hazardous Polymerization:	Hazardous polymerization will not occur
Decomposition:	In the case of fire, a complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke and other organic compounds will evolve when this material undergoes combustion, thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11: Toxicological Informatio	n
IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS Eye Irritation:	Solvent Petroleum Naphtha, slightly irritating (rabbit).
Skin Irritation:	Solvent Petroleum Naphtha, no deaths reported at 4ml/kg (Rat). Slightly irritant (rabbit, 4 hours).
Acute Dermal Toxicity:	The acute dermal toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.
Acute Oral Toxicity:	Solvent Petroleum Naphtha, LD50, 10ml/kg in rats.
Acute Inhalation Toxicity:	Solvent Petroleum Naphtha, no deaths at 710ppm (rat @ 4 hours).

SECTION 12: Ecological Information	
Toxicity:	This material is toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic.
Eco toxicity:	2-Ethylhexyl Nitrate Trout 24 Hours 145 mg/1 Trout 48 Hours 116 mg/1 Bluegill 96 Hours 4.5 mg/1 Bluegill 72 Hours 6 mg/1 Bluegill 48 Hours 5.4 mg/1
Persistence and degradability:	This material is not expected to be readily biodegradable. The biodegradability of this material is based on an evaluation of data for the components or a similar material.
Bio accumulative potential:	Material data lacking.



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Mobility in Soil:

Material data lacking.

## **Other adverse effects:** Material data lacking.

**SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations** 

Waste treatment methods:	
Recommendation:	Do not dispose into waste water treatment facilities. Treat or dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, state and federal requirements. This material if discarded is considered hazardous waste under RCRA Regulation 40 CFR 161.
Uncleaned packaging Recommendation:	Disposal must be made according to official regulations.
Recommended cleansing agent:	Water, if necessary with cleansing agents.

## SECTION 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification:	
Product label:	DISTANCE + WINTER
UN Number:	1993 FLAMMABLE
Shipping Name:	Flammable Liquids, n.o.s.
Placard:	Flammable Liquid
Hazzard Class:	3
Packing Group:	III
Technical shipping name:	Contains Petroleum Naphtha, 2-Ethylhixylnitrate
Miscellaneous:	This material is a marine pollutant when shipped in quantities greater than 119 gallons.

Note: This material is not regulated for US DOT transportation in quantities less than 119 gallons.

SECTION 15: Regulatory Information	
U.S. Federal regulations:	This material or all of its components are listed on the inventory of Existing Chemical Substances under the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA).
SARA Title III:	<b>Section 313</b> 1, 2, 4–TRIMETHYLBENZENE (95-63-6) XYLENE (1330-20-7)
CERCLA Hazardous Substances:	XYLENE (1330-20-7) – RQ1000lb ETHYLBENZINE (100-41-4) – RQ1000lb
RCRA Hazardous Substances:	XYLENE (1330-20-7) – RCRA Code: U239



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Title V:	1, 2, 4–TRIMETHYLBENZENE (95-63-6) XYLENE (1330-20-7) ETHYLBENZINE (100-41-4)
SC Toxic Air Pollut	ants List: XYLENE (1330-20-7) ETHYLBENZINE (100-41-4)
State regulations	
New Jersey:	1, 2, 4–TRIMETHYLBENZENE, CAS #95-63-6, < 15.0% XYLENE, CAS #1330-20-7, <2.0%
Pennsylvania:	1, 2, 4–TRIMETHYLBENZENE, CAS #95-63-6, < 15.0% XYLENE, CAS #1330-20-7, <2.0% ETHYLBENZINE, CAS #100-41-4, < 3.0%

2-BUTOZYETHANOL, CAS #111-76-2, 5.0 - 20.0%

2-BUTOZYETHANOL, CAS #111-76-2, 5.0 - 20.0%

ETHYLBENZINE. CAS #100-41-4. < 3.0%

Not controlled under WHMIS (Canada)

1, 2, 4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE, CAS #95-63-6, < 15.0%

## SECTION 16: Other Information

#### Notice to reader:

WHMIS (Canada):

**Canada inventory:** 

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