

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Section 1. Identification

Product name Diesel Fuel No. 2
Chemical name Fuels, diesel
Other means of identification Heating Oil.
SDS # 11155
Code 11155

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Product use Fuel.

Supplier BP Products North America Inc.
150 West Warrenville Road
Naperville, Illinois 60563-8460
USA

EMERGENCY HEALTH INFORMATION: 1 (800) 447-8735
Outside the US: +1 703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

EMERGENCY SPILL INFORMATION: 1 (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC (USA)

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (bone marrow, liver, thymus) - Category 2
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word Danger

Hazard statements Flammable liquid and vapor.
Harmful if inhaled.
Causes skin irritation.
Suspected of causing cancer.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (bone marrow, liver, thymus)

Precautionary statements

Prevention Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking.
Do not breathe vapor.
Wear protective gloves and eye protection.
Avoid release to the environment.

Section 2. Hazards identification

Response	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice/attention.
Storage	Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Disposal	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Supplemental label elements	Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Hazards not otherwise classified	Defatting to the skin. This material may contain significant quantities of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, some of which have been shown by experimental studies to induce skin cancer. Note: High Pressure Applications Injections through the skin resulting from contact with the product at high pressure constitute a major medical emergency. See 'Notes to physician' under First-Aid Measures, Section 4 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture Mixture
May also contain small quantities of proprietary performance additives.

Ingredient name	CAS number	%
Petroleum distillates (Diesel Fuel No. 2)	68476-34-6	75 - 100
Contains one or more of the following renewable diesels: Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear	Varies 928771-01-1	0 - 20
Contains one or more of the following biodiesels: soybean oil, me ester Fatty acids, sunflower-oil, Me esters Fatty acids methyl esters Fatty acids, vegetable-oil, Methyl esters rape oil, me ester Fatty acids, canola-oil, Me esters fatty acids, tallow, me esters	Varies 67784-80-9 68919-54-0 67762-38-3 68990-52-3 73891-99-3 129828-16-6 61788-61-2	0 - 5
Contains: Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.0242 – 0.13

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention.
Skin contact	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing. This is necessary to avoid the risk of sparks from static electricity that could ignite contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing is a fire hazard. Contaminated leather, particularly footwear, must be discarded. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Get medical attention.

Section 4. First aid measures

Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Get medical attention immediately.
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician	<p>☑ Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. Product can be aspirated on swallowing or following regurgitation of stomach contents, and can cause severe and potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis, which will require urgent treatment. Because of the risk of aspiration, induction of vomiting and gastric lavage should be avoided. Gastric lavage should be undertaken only after endotracheal intubation. Monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias.</p> <p>Note: High Pressure Applications Injections through the skin resulting from contact with the product at high pressure constitute a major medical emergency. Injuries may not appear serious at first but within a few hours tissue becomes swollen, discolored and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Surgical exploration should be undertaken without delay. Thorough and extensive debridement of the wound and underlying tissue is necessary to minimize tissue loss and prevent or limit permanent damage. Note that high pressure may force the product considerable distances along tissue planes.</p>
Specific treatments	No specific treatment.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	☒ Do not use water jet. The use of a water jet may cause the fire to spread by splashing the burning product.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flammable liquid and vapor. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous combustion products

Combustion products may include the following:
carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide)
other hazardous substances.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

☑ No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Fire-fighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

Immediately contact emergency personnel. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Floors may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Eliminate all ignition sources.

For emergency responders

Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapor, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system of work. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear a suitable chemical protective suit. Chemical resistant boots. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. In case of small spillages in closed waters (i.e. ports), contain product with floating barriers or other equipment. Collect spilled product by absorbing with specific floating absorbents. If possible, large spillages in open waters should be contained with floating barriers or other mechanical means. If this is not possible, control the spreading of the spillage, and collect the product by skimming or other suitable mechanical means. The use of dispersants should be advised by an expert, and, if required, approved by local authorities. Collect recovered product and other contaminated materials in suitable tanks or containers for recycle, recovery or safe disposal. Collect spillage.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill

Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres.

Large spill

Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Dike spill area and do not allow product to reach sewage system and surface or ground water. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. The method and equipment used must be in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on explosive atmospheres. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Never siphon by mouth. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Avoid contact of spilled material and runoff with soil and surface waterways.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Light hydrocarbon vapors can build up in the headspace of tanks. These can cause flammability/explosion hazards even at temperatures below the normal flash point (note: flash point must not be regarded as a reliable indicator of the potential flammability of vapor in tank headspaces). Tank headspaces should always be regarded as potentially flammable and care should be taken to avoid static electrical discharge and all ignition sources during filling, ullaging and sampling from storage tanks. Do not enter storage tanks. If entry to vessels is necessary, follow permit to work procedures. Entry into a confined space or poorly ventilated area contaminated with vapor, mist or fume is extremely hazardous without the correct respiratory protective equipment and a safe system of work. When the product is pumped (e.g. during filling, discharge or ullaging) and when sampling, there is a risk of static discharge. Ensure equipment used is properly earthed or bonded to the tank structure. Electrical equipment should not be used unless it is intrinsically safe (i.e. will not produce sparks). Explosive air/vapor mixtures may form at ambient temperature. If product comes into contact with hot surfaces, or leaks occur from pressurized fuel pipes, the vapor or mists generated will create a flammability or explosion hazard. Product contaminated rags, paper or material used to absorb spillages, represent a fire hazard, and should not be allowed to accumulate. Dispose of safely immediately after use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
fuel, diesel no. 2	ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 100 mg/m ³ , (measured as total hydrocarbons) 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 1/2007 Form: Inhalable fraction and vapor
naphthalene	ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 52 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1996 TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 5/1996 OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 50 mg/m ³ 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/1993 TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. Issued/Revised: 6/1993

While specific OELs for certain components may be shown in this section, other components may be present in any mist, vapor or dust produced. Therefore, the specific OELs may not be applicable to the product as a whole and are provided for guidance only.

Appropriate engineering controls

All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled. Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained. Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

	<p>organisation for standards.</p> <p>Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits.</p> <p>The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.</p>
Environmental exposure controls	<p>Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.</p>
Individual protection measures	
Hygiene measures	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Eye/face protection	<p>Chemical splash goggles.</p>
Skin protection	
Hand protection	<p>Wear chemical resistant gloves. Nitrile gloves.</p> <p>Do not re-use gloves. Protective gloves must give suitable protection against mechanical risks (i.e. abrasion, blade cut and puncture). Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis. The frequency of replacement will depend upon the circumstances of use.</p>
Body protection	<p>Use of protective clothing is good industrial practice.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin. Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required.</p> <p>Wear suitable protective clothing.</p> <p>Footwear highly resistant to chemicals.</p> <p>When there is a risk of ignition wear inherently fire resistant protective clothes and gloves.</p> <p>When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For greatest effectiveness against static electricity, overalls, boots and gloves should all be anti-static.</p> <p>When the risk of skin exposure is high (from experience this could apply to the following tasks: cleaning work, maintenance and service, filling and transfer, taking samples and cleaning up spillages) then a chemical protective suit and boots will be required.</p> <p>Work clothing / overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. Laundering of contaminated work clothing should only be done by professional cleaners who have been told about the hazards of the contamination. Always keep contaminated work clothing away from uncontaminated work clothing and uncontaminated personal clothes.</p>
Other skin protection	<p>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.</p>
Respiratory protection	<p>Use only with adequate ventilation. If ventilation is inadequate, use a NIOSH certified respirator with an organic vapor cartridge and P95 particulate filter.</p> <p>If operating conditions cause high vapor concentrations or the TLV is exceeded, use NIOSH-certified, supplied-air respirator.</p> <p>Use with adequate ventilation.</p> <p>If there is a requirement for the use of a respiratory protective device, but the use of breathing apparatus (independent of ambient atmosphere) is not required, then a suitable filtering device must be worn.</p> <p>The filter class must be suitable for the maximum contaminant concentration (gas/vapor/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product.</p>

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Colorless. (May be dyed Red., Light Green., Yellow.)
Odor	Petroleum
Odor threshold	0.7 ppm (Based on Fuels, diesel)
pH	Not applicable. Based on Solubility in water (Very slightly soluble in water)
Melting point	-29 to -18°C (-20.2 to -0.4°F) (Based on Fuels, diesel)
Boiling point	160 to 390°C (320 to 734°F) (Based on Fuels, diesel)
Flash point	Closed cup: ≥52°C (≥125.6°F) [Pensky-Martens.]
Evaporation rate	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable. Based on - Physical state
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	Lower: 0.6% Upper: 7.5%
Vapor pressure	0.4 kPa (3 mm Hg)
Vapor density	>1 [Air = 1]
Density	820 to 875 kg/m ³ (0.82 to 0.875 g/cm ³)
Relative density	<1 [Water = 1]
Solubility	Very slightly soluble in water (< 0.1% negligible)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable. Based on Fuels, diesel - Substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance.
Auto-ignition temperature	257°C (494.6°F)
Decomposition temperature	Not observed to decompose by final boiling point: >390°C (>734°F)
Viscosity	Kinematic: 1.7 to 4.1 mm ² /s (1.7 to 4.1 cSt) at 40°C

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	No specific test data available for this product. Refer to Conditions to avoid and Incompatible materials for additional information.
Chemical stability	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Avoid excessive heat.
Incompatible materials	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, acids and alkalis. halogenated compounds.
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Species	Result	Exposure	Remarks
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Section 11. Toxicological information

Fuels, diesel, No 2	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	4.1 mg/l	4 hours	Based on Diesel fuel
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>4300 mg/kg	-	Based on No. 2 Heating Oil.
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>4300 mg/kg	-	Based on Diesel fuel
	LD50 Oral	Rat	17900 mg/kg	-	Based on No. 2 Heating Oil.
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7600 mg/kg	-	Based on Diesel fuel
naphthalene	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>340 mg/m ³	1 hours	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	20 g/kg	-	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	490 mg/kg	-	-
Conclusion/Summary		Not available.			

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Species	Result	Score	Exposure	Observation	Conc.	Remarks
Fuels, diesel, No 2	Rabbit	Skin - Irritation	-	-	-	-	Based on No. 2 Heating Oil.
	Rabbit	Skin - Irritation	-	-	-	-	Based on Diesel fuel
	Rabbit	Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.	-	-	-	-	Based on No. 2 Heating Oil.
	Rabbit	Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.	-	-	-	-	Based on Diesel fuel

Skin

Causes skin irritation.

Sensitizer

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result	Remarks
Fuels, diesel, No 2	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing	Based on No. 2 Heating Oil.
	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing	Based on Diesel fuel

Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result	Remarks
Fuels, diesel, No 2	OECD 471	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Non-mammalian species	Positive	Based on Diesel fuel
	Equivalent to OECD 476	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Mammalian-Animal Cell: Germ	Negative	Based on Heating Oil.
	not guideline	Experiment: In vivo Subject: Unspecified Cell: Somatic	Negative	Based on Heating Oil.

Conclusion/Summary

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name

Fuels, diesel, No 2 Equivalent to OECD 451 Mouse Dermal 2 years Positive - Dermal - Unspecified Based on Heating Oil.

Conclusion/Summary Suspected of causing cancer.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
naphthalene	-	2B	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

Descriptors: *OSHA:* *IARC:* *NTP:*

+ - Potential occupational carcinogen 1 - Carcinogenic to human. Proven - Known to be human carcinogens.

2A - Probable human carcinogen. Possible - Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens.

2B - Possible carcinogen to human. 3 - Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

4 - Probably not a human carcinogen.

Carcinogenicity Additional information Not applicable.

Reproductive toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Maternal toxicity	Fertility	Development toxin	Species	Result	Exposure
Fuels, diesel, No 2	-	-	Negative	Rat	Dermal	20 days
	-	-	Negative	Rat	Dermal	10 days
	-	-	Negative	Rat	Dermal	10 days

Conclusion/Summary Development: Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
 Fertility: Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
 Effects on or via lactation: Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Fuels, diesel	Category 2	Not determined	bone marrow, liver and thymus

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Fuels, diesel Alkanes, C10-20-branched and linear	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.

Inhalation Harmful if inhaled.

Ingestion Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain or irritation
 watering
 redness

Section 11. Toxicological information

Skin contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
Inhalation	Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness
Ingestion	Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects	May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapor, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs. Vapor, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract.
Potential delayed effects	Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects	Not available.
Potential delayed effects	Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

General	May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapor, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.
Carcinogenicity	Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Mutagenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Other information Aspiration of this product into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia and can be fatal. Aspiration into the lungs can occur while vomiting after ingestion of this product. Do not siphon by mouth.

Additional information Middle distillate: From skin-painting studies of petroleum distillates of similar composition and distillate range, it has been shown that these types of materials often possess weak carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals. In these tests, the material is painted on the shaved backs of mice twice a week for their lifetime. The material is not washed off between applications. Therefore, there may be a potential risk of skin cancer from prolonged or repeated skin contact with this product in the absence of good personal hygiene. This particular product has not been tested for carcinogenic activity, but we have chosen to be cautious in light of the findings with other distillate streams.

Occasional skin contact with this product is not expected to have serious effects, but good personal hygiene should be practiced and repeated skin contact avoided. This product can also be expected to produce skin irritation upon prolonged or repeated skin contact. Personal hygiene measures taken to prevent skin irritation are expected to be adequate to prevent risk of skin cancer.

Diesel exhaust particulates have been classified by the National Toxicological Program (NTP) to be a reasonably anticipated human carcinogen. Exposure should be minimized to reduce potential risk.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Naphthalene has been reported to cause developmental toxicity in mice after oral exposure to relatively high dose levels, but developmental toxicity was not observed in NTP (National Toxicology Program) sponsored studies in rats and rabbits. Ingestion or inhalation of naphthalene can result in hemolysis and other blood abnormalities, and individuals (and infants) deficient in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase may be especially susceptible to these effects. Inhalation of naphthalene may cause headache and nausea. Airborne exposure can result in eye irritation. Naphthalene exposure has been associated with cataracts in animals and humans.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

No testing has been performed by the manufacturer.

Product/ingredient name	Species	Test/Result	Exposure	Effects	Remarks
Fuels, diesel, No 2	Micro-organism	EL50 >1000 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	40 hours	growth inhibition	Based on Vacuum gas oil / Hydrocracked gas oil / Distillate Fuel
	Micro-organism	NOELR 3.217 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	40 hours	growth inhibition	Based on Vacuum gas oil / Hydrocracked gas oil / Distillate Fuel
	Algae	Acute EL50 22 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	72 hours	(growth rate)	Based on Diesel fuel
	Daphnia	Acute EL50 210 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	48 hours	Mobility	Based on Diesel fuel
	Daphnia	Acute EL50 68 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	48 hours	Mobility	Based on Diesel fuel
	Algae	Acute EL50 78 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	72 hours	(growth rate)	Based on Diesel fuel
	Fish	Acute LL50 65 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	96 hours	Mortality	Based on Diesel fuel
	Fish	Acute LL50 21 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	96 hours	Mortality	Based on Diesel fuel
	Algae	Acute NOELR 10 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	72 hours	(growth rate)	Based on Diesel fuel
	Algae	Acute NOELR 1 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	72 hours	(growth rate)	Based on Diesel fuel
	Daphnia	Acute NOELR 46 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	48 hours	Mobility	Based on Diesel fuel
	Fish	Chronic NOEL 0.083 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	14 days	Mortality	Based on Vacuum gas oil / Hydrocracked gas oil / Distillate

Section 12. Ecological information

					Fuel
	Daphnia	Chronic NOELR 0.2 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	21 days	Immobilization	Based on Vacuum gas oil / Hydrocracked gas oil / Distillate Fuel
naphthalene	Algae	EC50 0.4 mg/l	96 hours	-	-
	Crustaceans	EC50 2.16 mg/l	48 hours	-	-
Conclusion/Summary	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.				

Persistence and degradability

Expected to be biodegradable.

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Remarks
Fuels, diesel, No 2	OECD 301 F	60 % - Readily - 28 days	Based on Diesel fuel
	OECD 301 F	57.5 % - Not readily - 28 days	Based on Diesel fuel
	Equivalent to EPA OTS 796.3100	35 % - Not readily - 28 days	Based on Gas Oils (petroleum), solvent refined

Conclusion/Summary Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) Not available.

Mobility Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.

Other ecological information Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	NA1993	UN1202	UN1202	UN1202
UN proper shipping name	Diesel fuel	Gas oil	Gas oil. Marine pollutant	Gas oil
Transport hazard class(es)	Combustible liquid.	3 	3 	3 
Packing group	III	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.
Additional information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-bulk packages (less than or equal to 119 gal) of combustible liquids are not regulated as hazardous materials in package sizes less than the product reportable quantity. Reportable quantity 100 lbs / 45.4 kg [14.152 gal / 53.569 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark). The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. Emergency schedules F-E, S-E	The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

Special precautions for user Not available.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Proper shipping name

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.
 Category: gas oils, including ship's bunkers

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations

United States inventory (TSCA 8b)

All components are listed or exempted.

TSCA 5(a)2 final significant new use rules: 4-nonylphenol, branched

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

Section 15. Regulatory information

SARA 311/312

Classification

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (bone marrow, liver, thymus) - Category 2
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
HNOC - Defatting irritant

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	Concentration
Form R - Reporting requirements	naphthalene	91-20-3	0.0242 – 0.13
Supplier notification	naphthalene	91-20-3	0.0242 – 0.13

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations

Massachusetts

None of the components are listed.

New Jersey

The following components are listed: NAPHTHALENE; MOTH FLAKES

Pennsylvania

The following components are listed: NAPHTHALENE

California Prop. 65

Prop 65 chemicals will result under certain conditions from the use of this material. For example, burning fuels produces combustion products including diesel exhaust, a Prop 65 carcinogen, and carbon monoxide, a Prop 65 reproductive toxin.

⚠️ WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Benzene, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. This product can expose you to chemicals including Naphthalene, Cumene, Ethylbenzene, Cumene, Propylene oxide and Benzo[a]pyrene, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Toluene and Methanol, which are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Other regulations

Australia inventory (AICS)

At least one component is not listed.

Canada inventory

Not determined.

China inventory (IECSC)

At least one component is not listed.

Japan inventory (ENCS)

At least one component is not listed.

Korea inventory (KECI)

At least one component is not listed.

Philippines inventory (PICCS)

At least one component is not listed.

Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)

Not determined.

REACH Status

For the REACH status of this product please consult your company contact, as identified in Section 1.

Section 16. Other information

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



History

Date of issue/Date of revision 05/17/2019.
Date of previous issue 09/07/2017.
Prepared by Product Stewardship

Section 16. Other information

Key to abbreviations

ACGIH = American Conference of Industrial Hygienists
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
CAS Number = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit
SDS = Safety Data Sheet
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TWA = Time weighted average
UN = United Nations
UN Number = United Nations Number, a four digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.
Varies = may contain one or more of the following 64741-88-4, 64741-89-5, 64741-95-3, 64741-96-4, 64742-01-4, 64742-44-5, 64742-45-6, 64742-52-5, 64742-53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-57-0, 64742-58-1, 64742-62-7, 64742-63-8, 64742-65-0, 64742-70-7, 72623-85-9, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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