

## Safety Data Sheet

### Section 1: Identification of the substance or mixture and of the supplier

<b>Product Name:</b>	Diesel Fuel, All Grades
<b>SDS Number:</b>	210-003
<b>Synonyms/Other Means of Identification:</b>	Diesel Fuels, All Grades, Diesel Fuel No. 2, Fuel Oils No. 2, high Sulfur Diesel Fuel, Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel, Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel, Off-Road Diesel Fuel, Dyed Diesel Fuel, X Grade Diesel Fuel, X-1 Diesel Fuel
<b>Intended Use:</b>	Motor Fuel
<b>Manufacturer:</b>	Coffeyville Resources Refining & Marketing A CVR Energy, Inc. Company P.O. Box 1566 / 400 North Linden St. Coffeyville, KS 67337
<b>Emergency Health and Safety Number:</b>	Chemtrec: 800-424-9300 (24 Hours)
<b>SDS Assistance or information:</b>	Phone: 620-251-4000

### Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

#### Classification

H226 -- Flammable liquids -- Category 3  
H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1  
H316 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 2  
H332 - Inhalation – Category 4  
H336 - Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category 3  
H373 - Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 2  
H351 – Carcinogenicity – Category 2  
H361F - Toxic to reproduction – Category 2  
H411 – Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2

#### Label Elements



**Danger**

**Flammable liquid and vapor. (H226)**  
**May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. (H304)**  
**Causes mild skin irritation. (H316)**  
**Harmful if inhaled. (H332)**  
**May cause drowsiness and dizziness (H336)**  
**May cause damage to the liver, blood forming elements, peripheral nervous and immune system through prolonged or repeated exposure. (H373)**  
**Suspected of causing cancer. (H351)**  
**Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. (H361F)**  
**Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. (H411)**

**Precautionary Statement(s):**

Obtain special instructions before use. (P201)  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood (P202)  
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. (P210)  
Keep container tightly closed. (P233)  
Keep cool. (P235)  
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. (P240)  
Use with explosion-proof equipment. (P241)  
Use only non-sparking tools. (P242)  
Take precautionary measures against static discharge. (P243)  
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. (P260)  
Wash thoroughly after handling. (P264)  
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. (P271)  
Avoid release to the environment. (P273)  
Wear protective gloves. (P280)  
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. (P301+P310)  
Do NOT induce vomiting. (P331)  
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. (P304+P340)  
IF ON SKIN: Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. (P361)  
Wash with plenty of soap and water. (P352)  
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. (P313)  
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. (P362)  
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. (P312)  
In case of fire: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam for extinction.(P370+P378)  
Collect spillage. (P391)  
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. (P403+P233)  
Store locked up. (P405)  
Dispose of contents/container to approved disposal facility. (P501)

**Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients**

Component	CASRN	Concentration <sup>1</sup>
Diesel Fuel No. 2	68476-34-6	85-95
Naphthalene	91-20-3	1-3
n-Nonane	111-84-2	1-3
Hexanes (All isomers)	110-54-3	1-3
Heptane	142-82-5	1-3
Octane (All isomers)	111-65-9	1-3

Diesel Exhaust contains nitrogen dioxide, sulfuric acid, sulfur dioxide, aliphatic aldehydes, and soot containing carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulfide.

<sup>1</sup> All concentrations are percent by weight

## Section 4: First Aid Measures

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

**Skin Contact:** If irritation or redness develops, flush skin with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Inhalation (Breathing):** If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms of exposure develop, seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Ingestion (Swallowing):** Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

### Most important symptoms and effects

**Acute:** Breathing vapors may cause minor respiratory irritation, headaches, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination and fatigue. Ingestion can cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhea and vomiting.

**Delayed:** Dry skin and possible irritation with repeated or prolonged exposure.

**Notes to Physician:** When using high-pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. In this case, the casualty should be sent immediately to the hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. High-pressure hydrocarbon injection injuries may produce substantial necrosis of underlying tissue despite an innocuous appearing external wound. These injuries often require extensive emergency surgical debridement and all injuries should be evaluated by a specialist in order to assess the extent of injury. Early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury.

## Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

### NFPA 704 Hazard Class



Health: 1 Flammability: 2 Instability: 0 (0-Minimal, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-Serious, 4-Severe)

### HMIS®



The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

Health: 1\* Flammability: 2 Physical Hazard: 0 (0-Minimal, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-Serious, 4-Severe, \*-Chronic)

## Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures cont.

**Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. 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. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters

### Specific Hazards Arising From the Chemical

**Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:** Flammable. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. Hazardous combustion/decomposition products may be released by this material when exposed to heat or fire

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

**Special Protective Actions for Firefighters:** 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).

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. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

**Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures** Flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down-wind 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.

**Environmental Precautions:** Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

**Methods and Material 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.

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.

## Section 7: Handling and Storage

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame – No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Non-sparking tools should be used. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

Flammable. May vaporize easily at ambient temperatures. The vapor is heavier than air and may create an explosive mixture of vapor and air. Beware of accumulation in confined spaces and low lying areas. Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. 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. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames.

High pressure injection of hydrocarbon fuels, hydraulic oils or greases under the skin may have serious consequences even though no symptoms or injury may be apparent. This can happen accidentally when using high pressure equipment such as high pressure grease guns, fuel injection apparatus or from pinhole leaks in tubing of high pressure hydraulic oil equipment.

For use as a motor fuel only. Do not use as a solvent due to its flammable and potentially toxic properties. Siphoning by mouth can result in lung aspiration which can be harmful or fatal.

The use of hydrocarbon fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of incomplete combustion products (e.g. carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels.

Diesel engine exhaust contains hazardous combustion products and has been identified as a cancer hazard. Exposure should be minimized to reduce potential risk.

Static Accumulation Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding of tanks, transfer piping, and storage tank level floats are necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and 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 operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. Special care should be given to ensure that special slow load procedures for "switch loading" are followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil or diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as gasoline or naphtha). For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 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'.

**Conditions for Safe Storage:** Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

"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.

## Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Component	ACGIH	OSHA	IDLH
Diesel No 2	TWA: 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Diesel Fuel as total hydrocarbons)	TWA: 500 ppm (as Petroleum Distillate)	---
Naphthalene	TWA: 10 ppm (skin)	TWA: 10 ppm	250 ppm
n-Nonane	TWA: 200 ppm	----	---
Hexane (all isomers)	TWA: 500 ppm STEL: 1000 ppm		
n-Hexane	TWA: 50 ppm (skin)	TWA 500 ppm	1,100 ppm (LEL)
Heptane	TWA: 400 ppm STEL: 500 ppm	TWA: 500 ppm	750 ppm
Octane	TWA: 300 ppm	TWA: 500 ppm	1000 ppm

**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:** The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury.

**Skin/Hand Protection:** The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Depending on exposure and use conditions, additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin contact including use of items such as chemical resistant boots, aprons, arm covers, hoods, coveralls, or encapsulated suits. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile

**Respiratory Protection:** Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges/canisters 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).

**Other Protective Equipment:** Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**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.

<b>Appearance:</b>	Clear to straw colored (may be dyed red)
<b>Physical Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Odor:</b>	Diesel fuel/Kerosene
<b>Odor Threshold:</b>	No data
<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable

Vapor Pressure (mmHg)	<3.0
Vapor Density (air=1):	4
Initial Boiling Point/Range:	350 - 700 °F / 162 – 371°C
Melting/Freezing Point:	No data
Solubility in Water:	Negligible
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow):	No data
Specific Gravity (water=1):	0.84 to 0.93
Percent Volatile:	100
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	0.02
Flash Point:	125-190 °F / 51.6-87.7 °C
Test Method:	Unknown
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	0.4
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	8.0
Auto-ignition Temperature:	495 °F / 257.2 °C
Viscosity:	1 – 2.4 cst @ 40 °F / 4.4 °C

## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

**Reactivity:** Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

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

**Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Avoid high temperatures and all sources of ignition. Prevent vapor accumulation.

**Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials):** Avoid contact with strong oxidizing and reducing agents. Contact with nitric and sulfuric acids will form nitrocresols that can decompose violently.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Not known to occur.

## Section 11: Toxicological Information

### Information on Toxicological Effects of Substance/Mixture

<u>Acute Toxicity</u>	<u>Hazard</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>	<u>LC50/LD50 Data</u>
Inhalation	May be harmful		1.76 mg/L (mist)
Skin Absorption	Unlikely to be harmful		> 2 g/kg
Ingestion (Swallowing)	Unlikely to be harmful		> 5 g/kg

**Aspiration Hazard:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Causes mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may worsen irritation by causing drying and cracking of the skin leading to dermatitis (inflammation).

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Causes mild eye irritation.

**Signs and Symptoms:** Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the digestive tract, irritation of the respiratory tract, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea

**Skin Sensitization:** Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

**Respiratory Sensitization:** No information available.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** **Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Repeated dermal application of similar materials for 90 days resulted in decreased liver, thymus and spleen weights and altered bone marrow function. Microscopic alteration included liver hypertrophy and necrosis, decreased hematopoiesis and lymphocyte depletion

**Carcinogenicity:** Suspected of causing cancer. Petroleum middle distillates have been shown to cause skin tumors in mice following repeated and prolonged skin contact. Follow-up studies have shown that these tumors are produced through a non-genotoxic mechanism associates with frequent cell damage and repair and that they are not likely to cause tumors in the absence of prolonged skin irritation. It is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA. However, this material contains naphthalene which is classified as a suspected carcinogen. It is classified as a carcinogen

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity.

**Other Comments:** Diesel engine exhaust has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and National Toxicology Program (NTP) as a carcinogen.

#### **Information on Toxicological Effects of Components:**

##### **Naphthalene:**

**Naphthalene Carcinogenicity:** Naphthalene has been evaluated in two year inhalation studies in both rats and mice. The US National Toxicology Program (NTP) concluded that there is clear evidence of carcinogenicity in male and female rats based on increased incidences of respiratory epithelial adenomas and olfactory epithelial neuroblastomas of the nose. NTP found some evidence of carcinogenicity in female mice (alveolar adenomas) and no evidence of carcinogenicity in male mice. Naphthalene has been identified as a carcinogen by IARC and NTP.

#### **Information on Toxicological Effects of Components cont.:**

##### **Hexane:**

**Target Organs:** Excessive exposure to n-hexane can result in peripheral neuropathies. The initial symptoms are symmetrical sensory numbness and paresthesias of distal portions of the extremities. Motor weakness is typically observed in muscles of the toes and fingers but may also involve muscles of the arms, thighs and forearms. The onset of these symptoms may be delayed for several months to a year after the beginning of exposure. The neurotoxic properties of n-hexane are potentiated by exposure to methyl ethyl ketone and methyl isobutyl ketone.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Prolonged exposure to high concentrations of n-hexane (>1,000 ppm) resulted in decreased sperm count and degenerative changes in the testes of rats but not those of mice.

## **Section 12: Ecological Information**

**Toxicity:** Acute aquatic toxicity studies on samples of similar streams show toxicity values greater than 1 mg/L and mostly in the range 1-20 mg/L. Results are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon composition. This material should be regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Classification: H411; Chronic Cat 2.



**Persistence and Degradability:** Gas oils are complex combinations of individual hydrocarbon species. Based on the known or expected properties of individual constituents, category members are not predicted to be readily biodegradable. Some hydrocarbon constituents of gas oils are predicted to meet the criteria for persistence; on the other hand, some components can be easily degraded by microorganisms under aerobic conditions.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:** Gas oil components have measured or calculated Log Kow values in the range of 3.9 to 6 which indicates a high potential to bioaccumulate. Lower molecular weight compounds are readily metabolized and the actual bioaccumulation potential of higher molecular weight compounds is limited by the low water solubility and large molecular size.

**Mobility in Soil:** Releases to water will result in a hydrocarbon film floating and spreading on the surface. For the lighter components, volatilization is an important loss process and reduces the hazard to aquatic organisms. In air, the hydrocarbon vapors react readily with hydroxyl radicals with half-lives of less than one day. Photooxidation on the water surface is also a significant loss process particularly for polycyclic aromatic compounds. In water, the majority of components will be adsorbed on sediment. Adsorption is the most predominant physical process on release to soil. Adsorbed hydrocarbons will slowly degrade in both water and soil.

**Other Adverse Effects:** None anticipated.

### Section 13: Disposal Considerations

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations.

This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it would likely be identified as a federally regulated RCRA hazardous waste for the following characteristic(s) shown below. In addition, it should be fully characterized for possible reactivity prior to disposal (40 CFR 261). See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the MSDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container residues and rinseates could be considered to be hazardous wastes.

#### EPA Waste Number(s)

- D001 - Ignitability characteristic

### Section 14: Transport Information

#### U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

**Shipping Description:** *Aquatic toxicity studies indicate this material may be classified as a Marine Pollutant under IMDG Code. It is not currently regulated as a marine pollutant by the USDOT. If there is not a Shipping Description or other DOT marking, labeling, placarding and packaging references shown in this section, it is not regulated as a hazardous material by the USDOT.*

Shipping Name: Diesel Fuel  
UN Number: UN1202 or NA1993 if used only domestically  
Packing Group: III  
Hazard Class: 3  
Packaging - References: 173.150, 173.203, 173.241  
Emergency Response Guide: 128

## 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: Yes  
Chronic Health: Yes  
Fire Hazard: Yes  
Pressure Hazard: No  
Reactive Hazard: No

### CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR 372:

Component	Concentration <sup>1</sup>	de minimis
Naphthalene	1-3	0.1

### EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):

EPA's Petroleum Exclusion applies to this material - (CERCLA 101(14)).

### California Proposition 65:

Warning: This material may contain detectable quantities of the following chemicals, known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and which may be subject to the warning requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Component	Type of Toxicity
Diesel Engine Exhaust	Cancer
Naphthalene	Cancer

### Canada:

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains information required by the Regulations.

### WHMIS Hazard Class:

B2 - Flammable Liquids  
D2B – Toxic Material

### National Chemical Inventories

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA  
All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements

## Section 16: Other Information

**Date of Issue:** 31-Mar-2015  
**Status:** Final  
**Previous Issue Date:** 13-Mar-2011  
**Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:** Updated to GHS format  
**SDS Number:** 210-003

### 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 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)

### Disclaimer of Expressed and Implied Warranties:

The information presented in this Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a license.