

Section 1 – Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product identifier:	Diesel Fuel
Other means of identification	
Synonyms:	Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel, ULSD, ULS No. 2 Diesel, #2 ULSD, CARB Diesel, Diesel fuel – all grades, Fuel Oil #2, Dyed Diesel Fuel, Off Road Diesel Fuel, B2 – B20 Diesel, R2 – R20 Diesel Fuel, Fuel Oil, Diesel Fuels
Recommended use:	Motor fuel, Combustion engine fuel, Refinery blendstock / feedstock, Heating oil, Fuel for boilers, turbines, and other combustion equipment
Restrictions on use:	Not intended for direct human consumption, not for use as a solvent, cleaning agent, or skin cleanser
Supplier information:	REG Marketing and Logistics, LLC 416 S. Bell Ave Ames, IA 50010 (888) 734-8686
Emergency phone number:	For Hazardous Materials [or Dangerous Goods] Incident, Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident call CHEMTREC Day or Night: +1 703-741-5970 / 1-800-424-9300

Section 2 – Hazard(s) Identification

Classification (in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200)

Hazard Class	Hazard Category	Route of Exposure
Aspiration Hazard	Category 1	Ingestion / Aspiration
Skin Corrosion / Irritation	Category 2	Absorption / Skin contact
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated exposure	Category 2	Blood, Thymus, Liver
Carcinogenicity	Category 2	Inhalation / Absorption
Acute Hazards to Aquatic Environment	Category 2	Release to Environment
Hazardous to Aquatic Environment – Long term hazard	Category 2	Release to Environment
Eye Damage / Irritation	Category 2B	Absorption / Eye contact
Flammable liquids	Category 3	Ignition sources / Static accumulation
Acute Toxicity	Category 4	Inhalation

Signal word: **Danger**

Pictograms:



Hazard Statements:

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315 Causes skin irritation
H320 Causes eye irritation
H332 Harmful if inhaled
H351 Suspected of causing cancer
H373 May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated exposure
H401 Toxic to aquatic life
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Hazards not otherwise specified:

This material is a static accumulator. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapor mixtures can occur.

May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature.

The vapor in the headspace of tanks and containers may ignite and explode in the presence of ignition sources or at temperatures exceeding auto-ignition temperature if vapor concentrations are within the flammability range.

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

Precautionary statements**Prevention:**

Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces, and other potential ignition sources in a tightly closed container. Ground / bond container and receiving equipment, and take precautionary measures against static discharge – including the use of non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment.

Wear appropriate protective gloves, protective garments, and eye protection. Avoid breathing mists and sprays. Wash all affected skin thoroughly after handling.

Avoid releases to the environment.

Response:

If swallowed, call the POISON CONTROL center – Do NOT induce vomiting. If on skin, wash thoroughly with soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice.

If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If irritation persists: Get medical attention. If exposed, concerned, or feeling unwell: seek medical attention.

In case of fire, use dry chemical or foam extinguisher – NOT water stream

Storage:

Store in cool tightly closed container.

Disposal:

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Section 3 – Composition / Information on Ingredients

This is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons consisting of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons with carbon numbers predominantly in the C9-C25 range. It may also contain biodiesel, renewable diesel in blends up to 20%. In addition, there may be several additives at < 0.1% volume each, including dyes or markers to indicate tax status and prevent fraud.

Chemical Name	Common Name & Synonyms	CAS number	% of product
Fuels, Diesel #2	ULSD, Ultra low sulfur diesel	68476-34-6	60-100 %
Biodiesel – fatty acid methyl esters	Biodiesel, REG 9000	67762-38-3	0-20%
Fuels – C ₉ - C ₁₈ – alkane branched & linear (<i>Renewable Diesel</i>)	Renewable diesel, REG 9000 RHD	1159170-26-9	0-20%
Naphthalene	Tar camphor	91-20-3	<3%

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

First aid measures for exposure

Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
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 attention.
Skin:	Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Immediately flush skin with copious amounts of water, and follow by washing affected skin with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the injured personnel should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.
Ingestion:	Do NOT induce vomiting. Transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing. Give nothing by mouth. If feeling unwell, seek medical attention.

Most important symptoms / effects

Acute:	If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling.
Delayed / Chronic:	The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary:	No special treatment identified. Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media:	Water mist, firefighting foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or clean extinguishing agents (such as Halon or Halotron) can be used. Carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable extinguishing media:	Do not use a solid water stream, as it may scatter and spread the fire Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided - water destroys the foam.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical:	May burn if heated, or in the presence of an ignition source. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Flammable vapors may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Hazardous combustion products include:	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, and oxides of sulfur. The smoke will contain a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds may also be created.
Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters:	Incipient stage fires may be controlled with a portable fire extinguisher. For fires beyond the incipient stage, evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Emergency responders in the immediate area should wear standard firefighting protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full bunker gear. In case of external fires in proximity to storage containers, use water spray to keep containers cool, if it can be done safely. Prevent runoff from entering streams, sewers, storm drains, or drinking water supply.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures:	Evacuate the area of all nonessential personnel. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill. For non-emergency personnel: Do not breathe fumes, vapor. Do not operate electrical equipment. For emergency responders: Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas meter to ensure flammable vapors don't reach dangerous levels. Wear protective garments, impervious oil resistant boots, protective chemical and oil resistant gloves, and safety glasses. If product has been heated, wear appropriate thermal and chemical protective equipment. If splash is a risk, wear splash resistant goggles and face shield. Respiratory protection should be used if engineering controls are inadequate to keep exposure levels below the permissible exposure limits (See Section 8 for more discussion about PPE). Shut off source of spill, if safe to do so. Contain spill to the smallest area possible. Isolate immediate hazard area and remove all nonessential personnel. Prevent spilled product from entering streams, sewers, storm drains, unauthorized treatment drainage systems, and natural waterways. Place dikes far ahead of the spill for later recovery and disposal. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. If material spills into or upon any navigable waters and causes a film or sheen on the surface of the water, immediately notify the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802.
Methods for containment and clean-up	
Small spill / incidental release:	Take precautionary measures against static discharges. For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow

residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely according to local, state, and federal regulations.

Large spill / release:

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. Shovel into a suitable clearly marked container for disposal or reclamation in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

A spill remediation contractor with oil booms and skimmers may be needed for larger spills or spills that come into contact with a waterway or sensitive wetland.

Other information:

Immediately notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

General precautions

Avoid breathing vapors or contact with skin. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment, see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering. Prevent spillages. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapors, mists or aerosols. Never siphon by mouth. Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse. Maintenance and Fuelling Activities - Avoid inhalation of vapors and skin contact.

Store the product in a cool dry place, in a tightly closed container or closed system. When transferring product, use pipes, hoses, and tanks that are electrically bonded and grounded to prevent the accumulation of static electricity. Storage tanks should have an appropriate ventilation and pressure relief system.

Handling product

Avoid inhaling vapor or mists. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. When using, do not eat or drink. Extinguish any open flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Electrically ground all equipment. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapors, mists or aerosols. The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground, and distant ignition is possible.

Transferring product

Avoid splash filling. Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling. Contamination resulting from product transfer may give rise to light hydrocarbon vapor in the headspace of tanks that have previously contained gasoline. This vapor may explode if there is a source of ignition. Partly filled containers present a greater hazard than those that are full, therefore handling, transfer and sampling activities need special care. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapor mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation.

Safe storage

Drum and small container storage: Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high. Use properly labelled and closeable containers.

Tank storage: Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Must be stored in a diked well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Vapors from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapor treatment system. The vapor is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep in a cool place. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapors in the head space of the storage vessel may be within the flammable/explosive range and be easily ignitable. Keep in a secondary containment with a sealed (low permeability) floor, to provide containment against spillage. Prevent ingress of water.

Recommended materials	For containers or container linings, use mild steel or stainless steel. Aluminum may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard. Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE) and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product. For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint. For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.
Unsuitable materials	Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene. However, some may be suitable for glove materials.
Container advice	Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
Incompatibilities	Keep away from strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents, strong acids, and strong bases.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Component exposure limits:

Fuel, diesel no. 2:	ACGIH TLV: (absorbed through skin) 100 mg/m ³ , 8 hrs. (inhalable fraction and vapor)
Naphthalene:	ACGIH TLV: 52 mg/m ³ 8 hrs; TLV: 10 ppm 8 hrs.; STEL 15 ppm
	OSHA PEL: TWA 50 mg/m ³ 8 hrs; TLV: 10 ppm 8 hrs

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

Appropriate engineering controls:

Keep product enclosed in primary containment (hoses, pipes, tanks, etc.) to avoid contact with skin. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices.

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Use sealed systems as far as possible. Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Eye washes and showers should be available for emergency use. Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping. Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls. Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product. Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance

of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance.

Environmental exposure control

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.

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.

Personal protective equipment

Eyes / face:

Chemical splash goggles are recommended. However, if a local risk assessment determines that chemical splash goggles may not be required, safety glasses should be selected to provide adequate eye protection. If splash potential exists, add the use of a face shield.

Hands:

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, and dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short term or splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available. In this case, a lower breakthrough time may be acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Select gloves tested to a relevant standard. When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable.

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.

Skin:

Wear protective garments, such as a chemical apron, chemical resistant coveralls, or chemical resistant coat and pants, along with impervious oil-resistant boots. Remove soaked protective equipment, decontaminate with soapy water, and rinse thoroughly before reuse. Note: product will cause natural rubbers to degrade at a very rapid rate. Such protective equipment will need to be carefully inspected after decontamination to see if it is still in serviceable condition. Any defective or worn out equipment should be immediately discarded. If there is a risk of flash fire, fire resistant garments should be worn (eg. FR coveralls, FR chemical protective garments, Nasco Sentinel coat & pants, etc.).

Respiratory:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapors. Respiratory protection must be provided and used in accordance with all local, state, and federal regulations.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State:	Liquid	Color:	Clear to straw colored (<i>may be dyed red</i>)
Odor:	Strong kerosene / naphtha odor	Odor Threshold:	<i>No information available</i>
pH:	<i>No information available</i>	Melting/Freezing Point:	-51.1° C (-60° F)
Boiling Point/Range:	162.7 – 371.1° C (325 - 700° F)	Flash Point:	≥37.8°C (≥100°F)
Evaporation Rate:	0	Flammability (solid/liq):	Cat. 3 Flammable liquid
LFL:	0.4%	UFL:	8%
Vapor Pressure:	< 1mm Hg (20° C)	Vapor Density:	3 (air = 1)
Relative Density:	<i>No information available</i>	VOC:	Up to 100%
Solubility (H2O):	Negligible	Solubility (<i>other</i>):	<i>No information available</i>
Auto Ignition Temp.:	257.2° C (494.9° F)	Decomposition Temp.:	<i>No information available</i>
Viscosity:	2 – 4.5 mm ² /s	Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	<i>No information available</i>

Electrical conductivity

Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

Section 10 – Chemical Stability and Reactivity Information

Reactivity:	When handled and stored appropriately, no dangerous reactions are known
Chemical stability:	Stable in closed containers at room temperature under normal storage and handling conditions
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	When handled and stored appropriately, no dangerous reactions are known
Conditions to avoid:	Ignition sources, accumulation of static electricity, heating product to its flash point
Incompatible materials:	Keep away from strong oxidizing agents, halogenated compounds, strong reducing agents, strong acids, and strong bases.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Likely routes of exposure:	Absorption, ingestion, and inhalation								
Basis for assessment:	Information given is based on product data, knowledge of the components, and the toxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).								
Symptoms									
Inhalation:	Coughing or irritation								
Eye contact:	Redness or irritation and tearing								
Skin contact:	Redness or irritation								
Ingestion:	Nausea, vomiting, or feeling unwell								
Acute toxicity									
Oral:	Low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg , Rat								
Dermal:	Low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rabbit								
Inhalation:	Harmful if inhaled. LC50 > 1.0 - <= 5.0 mg/l / 4 h, Rat High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.								
Skin corrosion / irritation:	Irritating to the skin								
Serious eye damage / eye irritation:	Expected to be mildly irritating to the eyes								
Sensitization (<i>Respiratory or Skin</i>):	Not expected to be a sensitizer								
Germ cell mutagenicity:	Positive in in-vitro, but negative in in-vivo mutagenicity assays								
Carcinogenicity:	Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect. Repeated skin contact has resulted in irritation and skin cancer in animals.								
Component carcinogenicity:	<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Naphthalene</td> <td>ACGIG Group A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IARC 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GHS / CLP: Carcinogenicity Category 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Fuels, Diesel</td> <td>ACGIH Group A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GHS / CLP: Carcinogenicity Category 2</td> </tr> </table>	Naphthalene	ACGIG Group A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen	NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	IARC 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	GHS / CLP: Carcinogenicity Category 2	Fuels, Diesel	ACGIH Group A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans	GHS / CLP: Carcinogenicity Category 2
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	GHS / CLP: Carcinogenicity Category 2								
Fuels, Diesel	ACGIH Group A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans								
	GHS / CLP: Carcinogenicity Category 2								
Reproductive / developmental toxicity:	Not expected to impair fertility or to be a developmental toxicant.								
Specific target organ toxicity									
Single exposure:	Not classified as a specific target organ toxicity hazard from a single exposure.								
Repeated exposure:	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Blood. Thymus. Liver.								



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Aspiration hazard: Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal.

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity *Information given is based on knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Ecotoxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).*

Acute ecotoxicity - short-term exposure

Fish: Expected to be toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 ≤ 10 mg/l
Invertebrates: Expected to be toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 ≤ 10 mg/l
Algae: Expected to be toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 ≤ 10 mg/l

Chronic ecotoxicity

Fish: NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 1.0 - ≤ 10 mg/l
Invertebrates: NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 1.0 - ≤ 10 mg/l

Persistence and degradability: Major constituents are inherently biodegradable. The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative potential: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate. Log Kow ≥ 4

Mobility in soil: Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater. Contains volatile components. Floats on water.

Other adverse effects: Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Disposal (*waste / unwanted product*): Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination. Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. Consult the appropriate local, state, regional, or federal regulations for additional requirements.

Disposal (*containers with residue*): Send to drum recycler or metal reclaimer. Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard if heated above the flash point. Do not puncture, cut or weld drums with residue. Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container. Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

Section 14 – Transport Information

UN number: 1202

UN proper shipping name: DIESEL FUEL - (Full shipping paper name: 1202, Diesel fuel, 3, PG III)

Transport hazard class: 3

Packing group: III

Marine pollutant: Yes No

Transport in bulk requirements: 242 (see 49 CFR §173.242)

Special transportation precautions: 144, B1, IB3, T2, TP1 (see 49 CFR §172.102)

Shipping label:



Placard:
(Shipment by truck or rail in bulk)



Special precautions: No information available

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

Inventory Listings

TSCA Listed Exempt
DSL Listed Exempt



Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

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U.S. Federal Regulations

SARA 313: Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product contains the following chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372:

Requirements	Product Name	CAS #	Concentration
Form R reporting:	Naphthalene	91-20-3	1-3%
Supplier notification:	Naphthalene	91-20-3	1-3%

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories:

- Acute Health Hazard Yes No
- Chronic Health Hazard Yes No
- Fire Hazard Yes No
- Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard Yes No
- Reactive Hazard Yes No

Clean Water Act: This product does contains chemicals regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42):

CERCLA: This material, as supplied, does contain some substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). Although there is a "petroleum exclusion" clause which exempts crude oil (along with fractions of crude oil and products – both finished and intermediate) from the CERCLA 103 reporting requirements, there may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material.

U.S. State Regulations

California Proposition 65:

WARNING! This product the following chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive harm:

Naphthalene: CAS # 91-20-3

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations:

Pennsylvania: US Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-know Law (34 PA. Code Chap. 301-323)

Component	CAS Number
Naphthalene	91-20-3
Fuels, diesel, No 2	68476-34-8

Massachusetts: US Massachusetts Commonwealth's Right-to-know Law (Appendix A to 105 Code of Massachusetts Regulations)

Component	CAS Number
Naphthalene	91-20-3

New Jersey: US New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-know Act (New Jersey Statute Annotated Section 34:5A-5)

Component	CAS Number
Naphthalene	91-20-3
Fuels, diesel, No 2	68476-34-8

Section 16 – Other Information

Hazard Statements:



Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

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- H226 Flammable liquid and vapor
- H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- H315 Causes skin irritation
- H320 Causes eye irritation
- H332 Harmful if inhaled
- H351 Suspected of causing cancer
- H373 May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated exposure
- H401 Toxic to aquatic life
- H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA Ratings	
Health	2
Flammability	2
Instability	0

Issuing Date: May 08, 2015

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Version #: 20180123

Revision Note: Updated sections 1, 3, and 11.

WARNING: POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS MATERIAL. IMPROPER USE OR MISHANDLING CAN RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH. THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS SUBSTANCES WHICH, IF MODIFIED, MAY BE FLAMABLE AND MAY BURN OR EXPLODE IF HEATED OR EXPOSED TO FLAME OR OTHER IGNITION SOURCE OR WATER, OXIDIZING AGENTS, ACIDS OR OTHER CHEMICALS. AVOID INGESTION, INHALATION AND CONTACT WITH SKIN AND EYES.

Disclaimer:

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End of SDS