Diesel Fuel Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: Identification

Product Name	Diesel Fuel
Synonyms	Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel Oil No.2 (15 ppm Sulphur Max), Diesel Fuel #2; Diesel, Premium Diesel; ULSD.
CAS Number	68476-34-6
Product Use	Use as fuel for Diesel engines. Uses advised against: applications that are not registered and risk assessed.
Distributor/ Supplier	BVI Gas, Inc.
Physical Address	Road PR 114 Km. 7.0 Benavente Ward Hormigueros, P.R 00660
Postal Address	P.O.Box 883 Cabo Rojo, P.R. 00623
Company Phone Number	Office (787) 935-0212 fax: (787) 935-0220
Email:	www.bvigas.com msdsrequest@bvigas.com
Emergency Phone Number	**787-649-1119**

Section 2: Hazard Identification

Classification of the substance or mixture	H226 Flammable liquid and vapor

Hazard Classification: Health	H315 -	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
	H319	Eye Irritant	Category 2B
	H351	Carcinogenicity	Category 2
	H336	Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	Category 3 narcotic effects
	H373	Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	Category 2
	H304	Aspiration hazard	Category 1

Hazard Classification: Physical	H226	Flammable Liquid and vapor-	Category 3
Hazard Classification: Environmental	H411	Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Category 2

Signal Word	**WARNING**
Symbols (Pictograms)	
Other Hazards Which Do Not Result In Classification	Electrostatic charges may be generated during handling. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space.

Hazard Statement	**Precautionary Statement**
H226: Flammable liquid and vapor. H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315: Causes skin irritation. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H340: May cause genetic defects. H351: Suspected of cause cancer. H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	**Prevention:** P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. P233 Keep container tightly closed. P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment. P242 Use only non-sparking tools. P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapor/spray. P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. **Response**: P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention. P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish. **Storage**: P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up. **Disposal**: P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Section 3. Composition/ Information on Ingredients

Chemical Identity	CAS Number	Concentration
Diesel	68476-34-6	95- 100% (vol)
Naphthalene	91-20-3	.02-.2% (bw)
Total Sulfur (trace sulfur compounds may be present)	Mixture	0-0.5% (vol)
Methyl acid esters (FAME)	Mixture	0-5% (bw)

Complex mixture of volatile hydrocarbons containing hydrocarbons with carbon chains predominantly between C4 and C12. May contain oxygenates. It may also contain small proportions of patented performance enhancing additives. It does not contain lead.

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Eye	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision or swelling occurs, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
Inhalation	Remove from further exposition. DO NOT attempt to rescue victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or CPR as required and transport to the nearest medical facility.
Skin	Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash clothing separately before reuse. Destroy or thoroughly clean contaminated shoes. If high pressure injection under the skin occurs, always seek medical attention.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly. **Do not induce vomiting** without advice from poison control center, if spontaneous vomiting occurs, lean the victim forward to reduce the risk of aspiration Do not give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content does not get into the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to a victim who is unconscious or is having convulsions. Get medical attention immediately.
Acute Symptoms And Effects	***Eye contact:*** Causes serious eye irritation. ***Inhalation***: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. ***Skin Contact:*** Causes skin irritation. ***Ingestion*** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Delayed Symptoms And Effects	**Potential acute health effects** *Eye contact* : Causes eye irritation. *Inhalation*: Harmful if inhaled. Long-term exposure to diesel engine exhaust may cause cancer. *Skin contact* : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin. *Ingestion* : Corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes burns. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. **Over-exposure signs/symptoms** *Eye contact* : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering, redness *Inhalation:* Repeated or prolonged overexposure to solvents can cause brain or other nervous system damage. The symptoms can include the loss of memory, the loss of intellectual capacity and the loss of coordination. *Skin contact :* Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness, dryness, cracking *Ingestion:* Adverse symptoms may include the following: stomach pains nausea or vomiting
Immediate Medical Attention And Special Treatment	**Notes to physician** : Irritation of nose and throat. Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Skin irritation. Unconsciousness. Corneal damage. Narcosis. Decrease in motor functions. Behavioral changes. Edema. Liver enlargement. Jaundice. Conjunctivitis. Proteinuria. Defatting of the skin. Rash. The toxicological properties of this product have not been thoroughly investigated. Use appropriate precautions. Hydrogen sulfide, a highly toxic gas, may be present. Signs and symptoms of overexposure to hydrogen sulfide include respiratory and eye irritation, dizziness, nausea, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, and loss of consciousness. Odor does not provide a reliable indicator of the presence of hazardous levels in the atmosphere.
Pre-Existing Medical Conditions Which May Be Aggravated By Exposure	Irritation from skin exposure may aggravate existing open wounds, skin disorders, and dermatitis (rash).

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Firefighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment. ***For small fires,*** Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO2, dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water spray can be used. ***For large fires***, water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Water fog or foam (AFFF/ATC) can be used. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Do not use a direct stream of water.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire

Fire Fighting Procedures	CAUTION! COMBUSTIBLE. Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear (helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves and rubber boots), including a positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (NIOSH approved type). Cool surrounding equipment, fire-exposed containers and structures with water. Container areas exposed to direct flame contact should be cooled with large quantities of water (500 gallons water per minute flame impingement exposure) to prevent weakening of container structure.
Special Protective Actions For Firefighters	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. FIRES INVOLVING TANKS LOADS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles: if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.
Unusual Fire And Explosion Hazards	Vapors are flammable and heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.
Combustion Products	Decomposition products may include the following materials: Incomplete combustion products: smoke, fumes, aldehydes, oxides of carbon, sulfur oxides.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

For Non Emergency Personnel	
Personal Precautions	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. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
Protective Equipment	Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Use personal protection measures as recommended in ***Section 8*** of the SDS for Personal Protective Equipment.
Emergency Procedures	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).
Evacuation Instructions	Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.
For Emergency Personnel	

For Emergency Personnel	
Protective Equipment	See section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
Environmental Precautions	This material is a water pollutant and should be prevented from contaminating soil or from entering sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
Methods And Materials For Containment And Clean Up	Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. **Land spills** *Small Spills:* Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material. Place in non-leaking container and seal tightly for proper disposal. *Large Spills:* Remove with vacuum truck or pump to storage/salvage vessels. **Water spills** Even a small release, if not quickly cleaned up, can contaminate large volumes of surface or groundwater. Personnel handling, transferring or dispensing this product should be trained to respond immediately to any spills or leaks to prevent contamination of groundwater. If Flash Point exceeds the ambient temperature by 10 degrees Celsius or more, use containment booms and remove from the water surface with suitable absorbents or by skimming. If the Flash Point does not exceed the ambient temperature by less than 10 degrees Celsius, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow the material to evaporate. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Safe Handling Precautions	CAUTION! COMBUSTIBLE. Do not breathe material. Do not siphon by mouth. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid heat, open flames, including pilot lights, and strong oxidizing agents. Surfaces that are sufficiently hot may ignite liquid material. Use explosion-proof ventilation to prevent vapor accumulation. Ground all handling equipment to prevent sparking. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. The material is static accumulator.

	Static Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not by themselves be sufficient. Review all operations that may have the potential of generating an accumulation of electrostatic charge and/ or flammable atmosphere Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products. For more information: refer to National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77) "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity" and/or American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003 Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lighting or Stray Currents".
Hygiene Practices	Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
Minimization of Releases to the Environment	Avoid contamination of soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.
Safe Storage Conditions	Keep liquid and vapor away from heat, sparks and flame. Extinguish pilot lights, cigarettes and turn off other sources of ignition prior to use and until all vapors has dissipated. Use explosion-proof ventilation indoors and in laboratory settings. ***Container warning:*** Keep containers closed when not in use. 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.
Incompatible Materials	Separate from oxidizing materials.

Section 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Control Limits

Chemical Identity	OSHA	ACGIH	NIOSH
Diesel Fuel 68476-34-6	PEL TWA: 5 mg/m3 (as totally hydrocarbon vapor)	100 mg/m^3 TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	No data available
Naphthalene	TWA: 10ppm *50 mg/m^3* STEL: 15ppm 75 mg/m^3	TLV: 10ppm STEL: 15ppm	TWA: 10ppm STEL: 15ppm IDLH: 250ppm

Engineering Controls	Use only with adequate ventilation. Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
Personal Protective Equipment	
Eye / Face Protection	Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. (safety eyewear is indicated by a **Z87+** marking that denotes meeting **ANSI Z87**.1 standards.) If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
Respiratory Protection	A NIOSH/ MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2-2015, NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic, and the manufacturer for additional guidance on respiratory protection selection. Use a NIOSH/ MSHA-approved positive-pressure supplied-air respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, in oxygen deficient atmospheres, or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.
Skin Protection	**Hand protection:** Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. **Body Protection**: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Other Skin Protection: 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.
Special Requirements For Personal Protective Equipment	If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, personal protective equipment (PPE) is recommended. A hazard assessment of the work should be conducted by a qualified professional to determine what PPE is required.

Section 9. Physical And Chemical Properties	
Physical State	Liquid
Color	Clear, straw-yellow liquid.
Odor	Mild, petroleum distillate odor.
Odor Threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Vapor Pressure	0.027 KpA (0.2 mmHg AT 20 o°C)
Vapor Density	5 (air =1)
Density	7.2 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	0.83 to 0.86 @ 60 °F (16 °C)
Melting Point	N/A
Freezing Point	About -101°C (-150°F)
Solubility(ies)	Negligible
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	160 to 366 °C (320 to 690 °F)
Flash Point	Closed cup 125°F/> 52 °C. (Pensky-Martens.)
Evaporation Rate	Slow; varies with conditions
Flammability/Explosion Limit	Upper Flammability Limit 7.5 %(Vol) Lower Flammability Limit 0.6 %(Vol)
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto Ignition Temperature	500 °F (260 °C)
Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Viscosity	1.9 - 4.1 cSt @ 40 °C

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity	
Reactivity	The product is non-reactive under normal conditions.
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Posibility of Hazardous Reaction	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 that Should be Avoided	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.

Incompatibles Materials	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents: Halogens, Viton®, Strong acids, Alkalis.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal decomposition products are highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases will evolve when this material undergoes pyrolysis or combustion. Aldehydes, Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Ketones and other unidentified organic compounds may be formed upon combustion.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Basis for Assessment	Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.
Acute Toxicity	**Oral** : LD50 9 ml/kg(Rat) OSHA: Non-Toxic Based on similar material(s) **Dermal**: LD50 >5 ml/kg(Rabbit) OSHA: Non-Toxic Based on similar material(s) **Eye Irritation** DRAIZE Eye, Acute: Mild eye irritant [Rabbit]. **Inhalation**: Low toxicity: LC50 >5 mg/l / 4.00 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 skin.
Serious Eye Damage / Irritation	Irritating to eyes.
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Modified Ames Analysis: Negative. [Salmonella typhimurium] In vitro analysis of the SCE Ovary: Negative (Chinese Hamster). In vitro analysis of lymphoma: negative. [Mouse] Live Analysis Mortal Dominant: Negative. [Mouse] Live Marrow Analysis: Clastagen in 2.0 ml / kg and 6.0 ml / kg [Rat]
Carcinogenicity	Suspected of causing cancer. *IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity* Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (CAS 68476-34-6) -3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans. Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) 2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans. *NTP Report on Carcinogens* Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.
Reproductive toxicity	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Napthalene interferes with embryo development in experimental animals at dose levels that cause maternal toxicity. In humans, excessive exposure to this agent may cause hemolytic anemia in the mother and fetus.

Teratogenicity/ Embryo Toxicity	Suspected of damaging the unborn child, reduced fetal weight; skeletal malformations
STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
STOT - Repeated Exposure	May cause damage to the following organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: Blood. Liver.
Aspiration Hazard	Aspiration Hazard- Category 1 . May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Routes of Exposure	Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.
Short and Long Term Exposure Effects	Naphthalene: Human studies that have received overexposure to Naphthalene: Severe jaundice, neurotoxicity (kernicterus) and deaths in children and infants have been reported as a result of hemolytic anemia due to naphthalene overexposure. People with Glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency are more prone to hemolytic effects of naphthalene. Adverse effects on the kidney have also been reported by overexposure to naphthalene but these effects are thought to be a consequence of hemolytic anemia, and not a direct effect. Laboratory Animal Studies: Hemolytic anemia has been observed in laboratory animals exposed to naphthalene. Rodents exposed to naphthalene vapor for two years (lifelong studies) developed non-neoplastic and neoplastic tumors and inflammatory lesions of the nasal and respiratory tract. Cataracts and other adverse effects in the eye have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to high levels of naphthalene. There have been no findings in a large number of cell mutation tests in bacteria and mammals. Few studies have shown chromosomal effects (Sister Chromatid Exchange or chromosomal aberrations) in vitro.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by the Exposure	No data available

Section 12. Ecological information

There is no ecological data available for this product. The information given is based on data available for the components of the material, and similar materials.

Toxicity on Aquatic/ Terrestrial Organisms	Material expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effect in the aquatic environment. Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (CAS 68476-34-6) Crustacea Daphnia magna - 68 mg/l, 48 hours Fish Oncorhynchus mykiss - 65 mg/l, 96 hours Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Crustacea - Water flea (Daphnia magna)- 1.09 - 3.4 mg/l, 48 hours Fish Pink salmon (Oncorhynchus gorbuscha) - 0.95 - 1.62 mg/l, 96 hours
Persistence and/or degradation	Expected to be inherently biodegradable for the majority of components.

Bioaccumulation Potential	The majority of components have the potential to bioaccumulate; however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.
Mobility in Soil	Floats on water. Contains volatile constituents.
Other Adverse Environmental Effects	Atmospheric Oxidation: more volatile components expected to degradate rapidly in air.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Appropriate Disposal Methods	Recover or recycle if possible. The material is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.
Appropriate Disposal Containers to Use	PRECAUTIONARY LABEL TEXT: Empty containers will retain residue and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Do not attempt to refill or clean container since residue is difficult to remove. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.
Physical and Chemical Properties that May Affect Disposal	Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a flammable atmosphere inside the container.
Language Discouraging Sewage Disposal	Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
Special Precautions for Landfill and Incineration Activities	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

Section 14: Transport Information

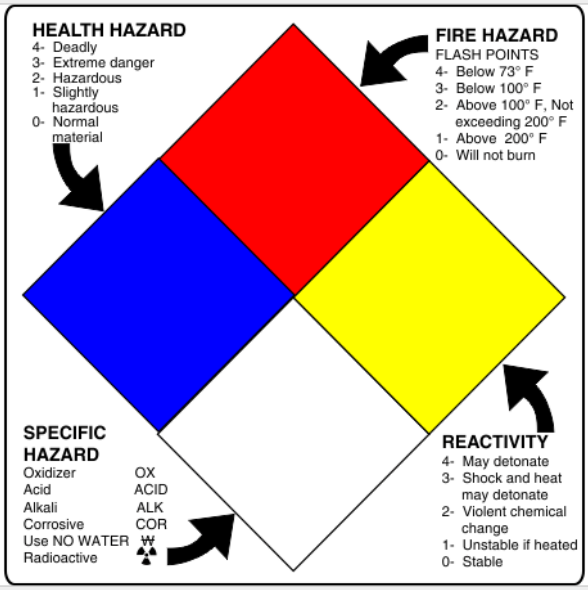
Land (USDOT)	
UN /NA Number	NA1993 (Domestic Transportation)
UN Proper Shipping Name	Diesel Fuel
Hazard Class and/or Division	3
Packing Group	III
Bulk Transportation Guidance	49 CFR 173.242
Environmental Hazards : Marine Pollutant	No

Placard *§172.332 c (4) For a COMBUSTIBLE placard used to display an identification number, the entire background below the white background for the identification number must be white during transportation by rail and **may be** white during transportation by highway.*	

Sea (IMGD)	
UN /NA Number	UN1202
UN Proper Shipping Name	Diesel Fuel
Hazard Class and/or Division	3
Packing Group	III
Environmental Hazards : Marine Pollutant	No
Special Precautions : EmS Guide	Fire (F-E) - Spill (S-E)
Transport in bulk	Covered under MARPOL 73/78, Annex I.
Placard	

Air (IATA)	
UN /NA Number	1202
UN Proper Shipping Name	Diesel Fuel
Hazard Class and/or Division	3
Packing Group	III
Packaging Instructions	Quantity limitation *Cargo Aircraft Only*: 220 L. Packaging instructions: 310. Limited Quantities - *Passenger Aircraft*: 60 L. Packaging instructions: 309Y.
Placard	
ERG Code	3L

Section 15: Regulatory Information	
OSHA US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)	Not listed.
CERCLA Reportable Quantity:	This product may contain component(s) identified either as a CERCLA Hazardous substance which in case of a spill or release may be subject to SARA reporting requirements: Naphthalene : 100 lb final RQ 45.4 kg final RQ
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)	Immediate (Acute) Health Effects: Yes Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects: Yes Fire Hazard: Yes Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: No Reactivity Hazard: No
SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance	Not listed
SARA 311/312 Hazardous Chemical	Yes
SARA 313 Toxic Chemical Release Inventory:	This product may contain component(s), which if in excedance of the de minimus threshold, may be subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Reporting (Form R).
Clean Air Act, Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants	Listed: Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)
Clean Water Act	This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.
United States & Puerto Rico Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

Section 16: Other Information	
Preparation Date	January 24, 2020
Last Revision Date	April 12, 2017
Changes Performed	New format and updated information.
NFPA Classification 	
Emergency Response Guide	**#128**

Abbreviations and acronyms:	CAS: Chemical Abstract Service OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration MSHA: Mine Safety and Health Administration USEPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency USDOT: United States Department of Transportation NFPA: National Fire Protection Association AGCIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health STOT “Specific Target Organ Toxicity”. UN: United Nations NA: North America TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act IMGD: International Maritime Dangerous Goods IATA: International Air Transport Association MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention os Pollution from Ships CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response and Liability Act bw: by weight ppm: parts per million LD50: Lethal Dose LC50: Lethal Concentration TLV: Threshold Limit Value TWA Time Weighted Average PEL; Permissible Exposure Limit STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health NTP:National Toxicology Program mg/kg: Milligram per kilogram AFFF : Aqueous Film Forming Foam
DISCLAIMER: The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is based on the data available to us at this time, and is believed to be accurate based upon that: It is provided independently of any sale of the product, for purpose of hazard communication. It is not intended to constitute product performance information and no express or implied warranty of any kind is made with respect to the product, underlying data or the information contained herein, You are urged to obtain data sheets for all the products you buy, process, use or distribute and are encouraged to advise those who may come in contact with such products of the information contained herein.	
End of Safety Data Sheet	