



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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### SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### 24 HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE GENERAL MSDS ASSISTANCE

**CHEMTREC:** 800-424-9300 **TRANSPORT MURPHY:** 870-862-6411

800-441-3637 MEDICAL

**PRODUCT NAME:** Diesel **SYNONYMS:** No. 2 Diesel Fuel

(Ultra Low, Low & High Sulfur)

**CHEMICAL NAME:** Mixture **CHEMICAL FAMILY:** Petroleum Hydrocarbon

(C11 to C20 Hydrocarbon)

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** June 24, 2008

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### SECTION 2: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT CAS# %

Straight Run Kerosene 8008-20-6 0-100

Hydrotreated Middle Distillate 64742-46-7 0-100

Straight Run Middle Distillate 64741-44-2 0-70

Light Catalytic Cracked Distillate 6471-59-9 0-35

Light Hydrocracked Distillate 64741-77-1 0-100

Methyl Soyate 67784-80-9 0-5

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### SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:** Toxic, Irritant. This product is a combustible liquid and is an explosive

hazard. Keep away from heat, sparks, and flames. This material may be irritating to the skin, eyes,

and respiratory tract. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Inhalation can cause headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea and unconsciousness.

**PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY:** Eye contact, skin contact, inhalation, and ingestion

**TARGET ORGANS:** Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system

**SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:** Irritation eyes, nose, throat; burning sensation in chest;

headache, nausea; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), restlessness, incoordination, confusion,

drowsiness; vomiting, diarrhea; dermatitis; ; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid)

**POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:**

**EYE CONTACT:** Contact with the eyes may cause irritation, and possible corneal damage.

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**SKIN CONTACT:** Contact may cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat

the skin, causing drying and cracking of the skin, and possibly dermatitis.

**INHALATION:** Inhalation can cause respiratory tract irritation. At high concentrations, inhalation

may cause headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, and may lead to unconsciousness.

**INGESTION:** If swallowed, this material may irritate the upper respiratory tract.

Symptoms may

include a burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea and vomiting.

**CARCINOGEN STATUS:** This product is not considered carcinogenic by OSHA, NTP, or IARC.

**CONDITIONS GENERALLY RECOGNIZED:** Pre-existing skin disease may increase the susceptibility of the skin to the effects of contact with some petroleum solvents and will also

facilitate uptake by this route.

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#### SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

**EYE CONTACT:** Immediately flush the eyes with large amounts of room temperature water for a

minimum of 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids apart during the flushing operation. Get immediate medical attention.

**SKIN CONTACT:** Immediately flush the contaminated skin thoroughly with water, for a minimum of

15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Launder clothing before wearing again.

If irritation occurs, get immediate medical attention.

**INHALATION:** Remove the person from the exposure and move to fresh air. If breathing has

stopped, perform artificial respiration using oxygen and a suitable mechanical device. Do not use

mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get immediate medical attention.

**INGESTION:** Do not induce vomiting. If the exposed person is conscious and alert, give water

and/or milk immediately to dilute the chemical. No more than 8 ounces in adults and 4 ounces in

children is recommended to minimize the risk of vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an

unconscious person. Get immediate medical attention.

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#### SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASHPOINT: 125°F / 52°C

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (% VOLUME IN AIR):

Lower Explosive Limit (LEL): 0.6

Upper Explosive Limit (UEL): 7.5

AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: >254°F / >489°C

**FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water 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 inside confined spaces.

Collect contaminated fire-fighting water separately.

**FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products. Wear fire fighter's protective clothing and a NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

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**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS:** Heating material may cause toxic gases to be released into the air. Do not enter enclosed or confined space without a self contained breathing apparatus and other protective equipment.

NFPA RATING: Health = 0 (Normal Material)

Fire = 2 (Below 200°F)

Reactivity = 0 (Stable)

Special = None

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#### SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:** Use the personal protective equipment recommended in Section 8.

**SPILL PROCEDURES:** Contain spill immediately in smallest possible area (ex. earthen dikes) to prevent contamination. Non-recoverable product, contaminated soil, debris and other materials should be placed in proper containers for reclamation or disposal.

**DISPOSAL:** Follow the procedures recommended in Section 13.

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#### SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

**HANDLING:** Wear personal protective equipment and follow the exposure control measures recommended in Section 8. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing the gas and use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks, flames and other sources of ignition.

**STORAGE:** Store in a tightly closed original container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Protect from physical damage and isolate from incompatible substances. Segregate from oxidizing materials. Observe all warnings and precautions when handling empty containers that may contain product residues.

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## **SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROL MEASURES / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

### **EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:**

COMPONENT OSHA PEL ACGIH TLV NIOSH IDLH

Straight Run Kerosene 500 ppm 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> \* Not Established

Hydrotreated Middle Distillate 500 ppm 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> \* Not Established

Straight Run Middle Distillate 500 ppm 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> \* Not Established

Light Catalytic Cracked Distillate 500 ppm 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> \* Not Established

Light Hydrocracked Distillate 500 ppm 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> \* Not Established

Methyl Soyate Not Established Not Established Not Established

\* Indicates an occupational exposure guideline listed as total hydrocarbons

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS:** Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne

levels below the exposure guidelines. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it is capable

of controlling contaminant emissions at the source, preventing dispersion into the general work

area. For additional information on ventilation, refer to the ACGIH text, *Industrial Ventilation, a*

*Manual of Recommended Practices.*

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**EYE PROTECTION:** Wear splash-proof chemical safety goggles and/or an appropriate full-face

shield. All eye protection should be selected and worn in accordance with the OSHA eye and face

protection guidelines outlined in 29 CFR 1910.132 and 1910.133. An eye wash fountain and

safety shower (in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.151) should be installed within the immediate

work area for emergency use.

**SKIN PROTECTION:** Appropriate protective clothing, including boots, gloves, and aprons, should

be worn as necessary to prevent skin contact. All PPE should be selected and worn in accordance

with 29 CFR 1910.132 and 1910.138.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** Wear a NIOSH approved respirator to prevent inhalation

overexposures. Respirators must be selected based on the airborne levels found in the workplace

and must not exceed the working limits of the respirator. All respirators should be selected and

worn in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.132 and 1910.134.

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## **SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid

COLOR: Clear / Colorless

ODOR: Petroleum Hydrocarbon

PH: Not Available

BOILING POINT 309 to 700°F / 154 to 371°C  
MELTING POINT: Not Available  
WATER SOLUBILITY: Very Slightly Soluble  
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.84  
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR): 5  
VAPOR PRESSURE: < 2 mmHg @ 20°C  
MOLECULAR FORMULA: Not Available  
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Not Available

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**SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

STABILITY: Stable at normal temperatures and pressures  
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Sources of heat and ignition  
INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Avoid contact with chlorine, peroxides, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, and other strong oxidizing agents  
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: May produce oxides of carbon  
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Has not been reported

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**SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**TOXICITY DATA:** From skin-painting studies of petroleum distillates of similar composition and distillate range, it has been shown that these types of materials often possess wear carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals. Long-term repeated skin exposure to similar materials has been reported to result in an increase in skin tumors in laboratory rodents. **CARCINOGENICITY:** This product is not considered carcinogenic by OSHA, NTP, or IARC. **REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS:** Has not been reported  
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Diesel  
**MUTAGENICITY:** Has not been reported  
**TERATOGENICITY:** Has not been reported

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**SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**ECOTOXICITY:**

Tlm, shad (Squalius) = 2400 ppm/48 hrs  
LC<sub>50</sub>, bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus) = > 127 ppm/96 hrs  
LC<sub>50</sub>, menhaden (Brevoortia patronus) = 10 ppm/96 hrs  
LC<sub>50</sub>, grass shrimp (species not given) = 10 ppm/96 hrs

**ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY:** If released to soil, petroleum distillates are expected to biodegrade under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions. Some components of petroleum distillates may adsorb very strongly to soil. These materials may rapidly volatilize from both moist and dry soil although its expected strong adsorption may significantly attenuate the rate of this

process. If released to water, petroleum distillates are expected to biodegrade under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions. Some components of these materials may significantly bioconcentrate in fish and aquatic organisms and strongly adsorb to sediment and suspended organic matter. The estimated half-life for volatilization of petroleum distillates from a model river is 3-6 hrs while that from a model lake is >130 days

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**SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**WASTE DISPOSAL:** Do not dump this product into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. Dispose in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Waste characterization and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility of the waste generator.  
RCRA P-Series: Not Listed  
RCRA U-Series: Not Listed

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**SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

SHIPPING NAME: Diesel Fuel  
DOT HAZARD CLASS: Combustible Liquid  
DOT SHIPPING ID: NA 1993  
PACKING GROUP: III

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**SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

CERCLA Sections 102a/103 (40 CFR 302.4): Not Regulated  
SARA Title III Section 302 (40 CFR 355.30): Not Regulated  
SARA Title III Section 304 (40 CFR 355.40): Not Regulated  
SARA Title III Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65): Not Regulated  
SARA Title III Section 311/312 Hazardous Categories (40 CFR 370.21):  
Acute: Yes  
Chronic: Yes  
Fire: Yes  
Reactive: No  
Sudden Release: No  
California Proposition 65: No  
TSCA: Listed on the Inventory  
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Diesel  
WHMIS (Canada): Not Determined  
ESIS (Europe):  
Classification: Xn  
R65  
Risk Phrases: R65: May cause lung damage, if swallowed  
Safety Phrases: S2: Keep away from children  
S23: Do not breathe the gas, vapor, spray

S24: Avoid contact with skin  
S62: If swallowed, seek medical advice  
Symbols: Xn: Harmful

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**SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

THIS INFORMATION RELATES ONLY TO THE MATERIAL DESIGNATED AND MAY NOT BE

VALID FOR SUCH MATERIAL USED IN COMBINATION WITH ANY OTHER MATERIALS OR IN

ANY PROCESS. ALL STATEMENTS, INFORMATION, AND DATA PROVIDED ARE BELIEVED

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**PREPARED BY:** Center for Toxicology and Environmental Health, L.L.C.

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