

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision Date 17-Dec-2018

SDS Number 888100004790

Revision Number 6.01

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY

Product Name Diesel Fuel #2 - Low Sulfur (LS) and Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD)

Synonyms None

Recommended Use Fuel
Uses advised against All others

Manufacturer
Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co.
19100 Ridgewood Parkway
San Antonio, TX 78259

Emergency Telephone Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300
Tesoro Call Center: 1-877-783-7676

E-mail address ProductStewardship@TSOCORP.com

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids	Category 3
Acute Inhalation Toxicity - Dusts and Mists	Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category	Category 2
Carcinogenicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2 Affected organs: thymus/liver/bone marrow
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity	Category 2
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1

Label elements

Danger

Flammable liquid and vapor
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Suspected of causing cancer
Harmful if inhaled
May cause damage to thymus, liver and bone marrow through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Causes skin irritation
May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode.



Appearance Liquid

Physical State @20°C Liquid

Odor Characteristic petroleum or kerosene-like

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

- Obtain special instructions before use
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
- Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
- Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
- Avoid release to the environment
- Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking
- Keep container tightly closed
- Ground/or bond container and receiving equipment
- Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating / lighting / equipment
- Use only non-sparking tools
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Precautionary Statements - Response

- IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
- Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell
- If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
- IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
- Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
- IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
- Do NOT induce vomiting
- In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, or foam for extinction
- Collect spillage

Precautionary Statements - Storage

- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
- Keep cool
- Store locked up

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

- Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Static accumulating flammable liquid

Other Information

Toxic to aquatic life.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS-No	Percent
Diesel Fuel	68476-34-6	0-100
Nonane	111-84-2	0-5

Xylene	1330-20-7	0-2
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0-2
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0-1

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice	Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Remove from exposure, lie down. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt, seek medical advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately and thoroughly wash material from skin. Immediate medical attention is required.
Inhalation	Aspiration into lungs can produce severe lung damage. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. Remove to fresh air. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. Get immediate medical advice/attention. Delayed pulmonary edema may occur.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area.
Skin contact	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. If symptoms persist, call a physician.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED - CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
Self-protection of the first aider	Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Wear personal protective clothing (see section 8). Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Avoid breathing vapors or mists.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms Difficulty in breathing. Coughing and/ or wheezing. Dizziness.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians Because of the danger of aspiration, emesis or gastric lavage should not be employed unless the risk is justified by the presence of additional toxic substances.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Small Fire	Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO ₂ , foam (AFFF/ATC), or water spray can be used.
Large Fire	Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Vapors may accumulate in confined areas (basement, tanks, hopper/tank cars, etc.). Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Vapors may travel to areas away from work

site before igniting/flashing back to vapor source. May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode.

Hazardous combustion products Smoke, CO, and other products of incomplete combustion.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact None.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge Yes.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible withdraw from area and let fire burn.

Further information ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Do not allow run-off from fire-fighting to enter drains or water courses.

NFPA Health hazards 1 Flammability 2 Stability 0 Physical and chemical properties -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Pay attention to flashback. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapors or mists.

Other Information Ventilate the area. Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Dike far ahead of spill to collect runoff water. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.

Methods for cleaning up Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Dam up. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

Prevention of secondary hazards Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Use personal protection equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use grounding and bonding connection when transferring this material to prevent static

discharge, fire or explosion. Use with local exhaust ventilation. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Use according to package label instructions. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Hydrocarbon liquids including this product can act as a non-conductive flammable liquid (or static accumulator), and may form ignitable vapor-air mixtures in storage tanks or other containers. Precautions to prevent static initiated fire or explosion during transfer, storage or handling, include but are not limited to these examples: (1) Ground and bond containers during product transfers. Grounding and bonding may not be adequate protection to prevent ignition or explosion of hydrocarbon liquid and vapors that are static accumulators. (2) 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 or diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as gasoline or naphtha). (3) Storage tank level floats must be effectively bonded. For more information on precautions to prevent static-initiated fire or explosion, see NFPA 77 Recommended Practice on Static Electricity and API Recommended Practice 2003 Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions

Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and other sources of ignition (i.e., pilot lights, electric motors and static electricity). Keep in properly labeled containers. Do not store near combustible materials. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Store in accordance with local regulations. Store locked up. Keep out of the reach of children. Store away from other materials.

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Use approved containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty or partially full product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose containers to sources of ignition. Store in a well-ventilated area. The storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks". Keep away from food, drink and animal feed. Incompatible with oxidizing agents. Incompatible with acids. Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL
Diesel Fuel 68476-34-6	TWA: 100 mg/m ³ total hydrocarbons inhalable fraction and vapor S*	-
Nonane 111-84-2	TWA: 200 ppm	(vacated) TWA: 200 ppm (vacated) TWA: 1050 mg/m ³
Xylene 1330-20-7	STEL: 150 ppm TWA: 100 ppm	TWA: 100 ppm TWA: 435 mg/m ³ (vacated) TWA: 100 ppm (vacated) TWA: 435 mg/m ³ (vacated) STEL: 150 ppm (vacated) STEL: 655 mg/m ³
Naphthalene 91-20-3	TWA: 10 ppm S*	TWA: 10 ppm TWA: 50 mg/m ³ (vacated) TWA: 10 ppm (vacated) TWA: 50 mg/m ³ (vacated) STEL: 15 ppm

		(vacated) STEL: 75 mg/m ³
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S* - Potential exposure by cutaneous route

NOTE: Limits shown for guidance only. For additional information, OSHA's 1989 air contaminants standard exposure limits provided even though the limits were vacated in 1992. State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Follow applicable regulations.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls Showers
 Eyewash stations
 Ventilation systems.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Use goggles or face-shield where there is a possibility of splashing.

Hand Protection Wear suitable gloves. Polyvinyl alcohol. Nitrile rubber. Neoprene gloves. Ensure that the breakthrough time of the glove material is not exceeded. Refer to glove supplier for information on breakthrough time for specific gloves.

Skin and body protection If there is a risk of contact: Wear suitable protective clothing. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

Respiratory protection When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators. Use a NIOSH approved respirator when there is a potential for airborne concentrations to exceed occupational exposure limits. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2, NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic, and the respirator manufacturer for additional guidance on respiratory protection selection. A Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) should be used for fire fighting. Use a NIOSH approved positive-pressure supplied air respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5% oxygen), or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

General hygiene considerations Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State @20°C	Liquid
Appearance	Liquid
Odor	Characteristic petroleum or kerosene-like
Color	Clear to straw , May contain Red Dye
Odor threshold	0.1 - 1 ppm

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
pH	Not applicable	
Melting point / freezing point	-15 °C / 5 °F	
Boiling range	154-372 °C	
Flash point	52 °C / 125 °F	
Evaporation rate	No data available	
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable	
Flammability Limit in Air %		
Upper flammability limit:	6.5	
Lower flammability limit:	0.6	
Vapor pressure	< 2	
Vapor density	> 4.5	

Relative density	0.86
Water solubility	0.0005 g/100 mL
Solubility in other solvents	No data available
Partition coefficient	> 3.3
Autoignition temperature	257 °C / 495 °F
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic viscosity	1 to 6 mm ² /s
Dynamic viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available
Minimum Ignition Energy (mJ)	No data available
K _{st} (bar.m/s)	No data available
Softening point	No data available
VOC Content (%)	10
Density	6.76 lbs/gal
Bulk density	Not applicable
Conductivity	Diesel Fuel Oils at terminal load rack: At least 25 pS/m. Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) without conductivity additive: 0 pS/m to 5 pS/m. ULSD at terminal load rack with conductivity additive: At least 50 pS/m. JP-8 at terminal load rack: 150 pS/m to 600 pS/m.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	This product is non-reactive under normal conditions.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	None under normal processing.
Conditions to avoid	Heat, flames and sparks. Excessive heat.
Incompatible materials	Oxidizing or reducing agents. Acids. Alkali.
Hazardous decomposition products	None under normal use conditions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Aerosol expected to be irritating based on components. May cause central nervous system depression with nausea, headache, dizziness, vomiting, and incoordination. Aspiration into lungs can produce severe lung damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling contents may be harmful or fatal.
Eye contact	Liquid splashed in the eyes may cause irritation and reversible damage.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation.
Ingestion	Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms	Inhalation of high vapor concentrations may cause symptoms like headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.
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Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	LD50/dermal/rat - NO UNITS	Inhalation LC50
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		(Wizards mg/kg)	
Nonane 111-84-2	-	-	= 3200 ppm (Rat) 4 h
Xylene 1330-20-7	= 3500 mg/kg (Rat)	> 1700 mg/kg (Rabbit) > 4350 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 29.08 mg/L (Rat) 4 h = 5000 ppm (Rat) 4 h
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	= 3280 mg/kg (Rat)	> 3160 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 18 g/m ³ (Rat) 4 h
Naphthalene 91-20-3	= 1110 mg/kg (Rat) = 490 mg/kg (Rat)	= 1120 mg/kg (Rabbit) > 20 g/kg (Rabbit)	> 340 mg/m ³ (Rat) 1 h

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Chemical Name

Nonane

Nonane may be fatal if it is swallowed and enters the airway. Nonane affects the eyes, skin, respiratory system, and central nervous system. If inhaled, short-term overexposure can cause drowsiness, dizziness, and possibly death. Exposure to high enough levels of nonane can cause irritation to eyes, nose, and skin (including dermatitis). Sensitization is not reported.

Xylene

Mixed xylenes can cause skin, eye, and respiratory irritation. Both short- and long-term repeated exposures to high enough levels in humans have resulted in a variety of adverse nervous system effects that include headache, mental confusion, narcosis, equilibrium, impaired short-term memory, dizziness and tremors. Studies in laboratory animals indicate that xylene can cause changes in the liver and harmful effects on the kidneys, lungs, heart, and nervous system as well as hearing loss. The relevance of these observations to humans is not clear at this time. In general, developmental studies in animals reported adverse fetal effects only at concentrations that caused maternal toxicity. The relevance of these observations to humans is unclear at this time. The available data from in vitro and in vivo studies suggest that xylenes are not mutagenic and do not produce chromosomal abnormalities. Furthermore, rats exposed up to 500 mg/kg bw and mice exposed up to 1000 mg/kg bw mixed xylenes for 103 weeks showed no treatment-related increases in any tumor type. IARC has determined that the carcinogenicity of xylenes is not classifiable (Group 3).

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene may be fatal if it is swallowed and enters airways. Overexposure through inhalation and ingestion can cause confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, headache, and vomiting, cough, and sore throat. Short-term exposure to high enough levels through inhalation may cause respiratory irritation, and long-term overexposure may cause asthmatic bronchitis. Contact with skin can cause irritation, redness and dry skin. Contact with eyes can cause serious eye irritation, redness, and pain.

Naphthalene

Acute (short term) exposure to large amounts of naphthalene may damage or destroy red blood cells, a condition termed hemolytic anemia. Symptoms of hemolytic anemia include fatigue, lack of appetite, restlessness, and pale skin. Acute inhalation or oral exposure to large amounts of naphthalene may also cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, blood in the urine, and a yellow color to the skin. Ingestion may result in death. Chronic (long term) exposure in rats and mice can lead to irritation and inflammation of their nose and lungs; nasal hyperplasia and metaplasia in respiratory and olfactory epithelium has been reported in studies in mice. Exposure to high enough levels may have effects on the blood, resulting in chronic hemolytic anemia, and effects on the eyes, resulting in the development of cataracts. Cancer from naphthalene exposure has been observed in animals, but not humans. IARC has classified naphthalene as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B), and the ECHA C&L Inventory reports that naphthalene is suspected of causing cancer (Carc. 2).

Health hazard and classification information

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category Studies indicate substance can cause skin irritation (API, 1980a; API. 1980b).

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Studies indicate substance is not irritating to eye (API, 1980a; API 1980b).

Germ cell mutagenicity

In vitro studies were ambiguous, while in vivo studies showed lack of mutagenic activity (Deininger, G, et al, 1991; McKee, RH et al, 1994; API, 1985).

Carcinogenicity

Classification based on data available for ingredients. Contains a known or suspected carcinogen.

The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Chemical Name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Diesel Fuel 68476-34-6	A3	Group 3	-	-
Xylene 1330-20-7	-	Group 3	-	-
Naphthalene 91-20-3	A3	Group 2B	Reasonably Anticipated	X

Reproductive toxicity

No information available.

Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Single Exposure

Exposure studies do not indicate specific organ toxicity, following single exposure (API, 1980a; API, 1980b; ARCO 1988).

Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Repeated Exposure

Following 13-week dermal exposure, changes to thymus, liver, and bone marrow were noted (Concawe).

Target organ effects

Thymus, bone marrow, liver.

Aspiration hazard

Substances span a range of viscosities (values reported as greater or equal to 1.5mm²/s at 40C (Concawe).

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Additional Ecological Information

Release of this product should be prevented from contaminating soil and water and from entering drainage and sewer systems. U.S.A. regulations require reporting spills of this material that could reach any surface waters. The toll free number to the U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802

Ecotoxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Chemical Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Diesel Fuel 68476-34-6	-	35: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through	-	-
Xylene 1330-20-7	-	13.4: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 780: 96 h Cyprinus carpio mg/L LC50 semi-static 780: 96 h Cyprinus carpio mg/L LC50 13.5 - 17.3: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 19: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 13.1 - 16.5: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 flow-through 23.53 - 29.97: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static 30.26 - 40.75: 96 h Poecilia reticulata mg/L LC50 static 2.661 -	-	0.6: 48 h Gammarus lacustris mg/L LC50 3.82: 48 h water flea mg/L EC50

		4.093: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 static 7.711 - 9.591: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static		
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	-	7.19 - 8.28: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through	-	6.14: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50
Naphthalene 91-20-3	0.4: 72 h Skeletonema costatum mg/L EC50	5.74 - 6.44: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 31.0265: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static 0.91 - 2.82: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 static 1.6: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 flow-through 1.99: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static	-	1.96: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 Flow through 1.09 - 3.4: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 Static 2.16: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L LC50

Persistence and degradability Expected or known properties indicate substance is not readily biodegradable, but inherently biodegradable (Concawe).

Bioaccumulation Constituents are predicted to bio-accumulate (Concawe).

Component Information

Chemical Name	Partition coefficient
Xylene 1330-20-7	2.77 - 3.15
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	3.63
Naphthalene 91-20-3	3.6

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products Should not be released into the environment. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

Contaminated packaging Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld containers.

Chemical Name	RCRA	RCRA - Basis for Listing	RCRA - D Series Wastes	RCRA - U Series Wastes
Xylene 1330-20-7	-	Included in waste stream: F039	-	U239
Naphthalene 91-20-3	U165	Included in waste streams: F024, F025, F034, F039, K001, K035, K060, K087, K145	-	U165

Chemical Name	RCRA - Halogenated Organic Compounds	RCRA - P Series Wastes	RCRA - F Series Wastes	RCRA - K Series Wastes
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Naphthalene 91-20-3	-	-	Toxic waste waste number F025 Waste description: Condensed light ends, spent filters and filter aids, and spent desiccant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution.	-
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California Hazardous Waste Status This product contains one or more substances that are listed with the State of California as a hazardous waste.

Chemical Name	California Hazardous Waste Status
Xylene 1330-20-7	Toxic Ignitable
Naphthalene 91-20-3	Toxic

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN/ID no UN1202/NA1993
Proper Shipping Name Diesel fuel
Hazard Class 3
Packing group III
Reportable Quantity (RQ) (Naphthalene: RQ (kg)= 45.40, Xylenes (mixed isomers): RQ (kg)= 45.40)
Special Provisions 144, B1, IB3, T2, TP1
Description UN1202, DIESEL FUEL, III
Emergency Response Guide Number 128

TDG

UN/ID no UN1202
Proper Shipping Name Diesel fuel
Hazard Class 3
Packing group III
Description UN1202, DIESEL FUEL, III

MEX

UN/ID no UN1202
Proper Shipping Name GAS OIL
Hazard Class 3
Packing group III
Description UN1202, GAS OIL, III

IATA

UN/ID no UN1202
Proper Shipping Name Diesel fuel

Hazard Class 3
Packing group III
ERG Code 3L
Description UN1202, DIESEL FUEL, III

IMDG

UN/ID no UN1202
Proper Shipping Name GAS OIL
Hazard Class 3
Packing group III
EmS No. F-E, S-E
Special Provisions 363
Description UN1202, GAS OIL, III, (38°C c.c.)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

TSCA Listed
DSL/NDSL Listed
ENCS Not Listed
IECSC Listed
KECL Listed
PICCS Listed
AICS Listed

Legend:

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List
ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances
IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances
PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

US Federal Regulations

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute health hazard Yes
Chronic Health Hazard Yes
Fire hazard Yes
Sudden release of pressure hazard No
Reactive Hazard No

CWA (Clean Water Act)

This product contains the following substances which are regulated pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42).

Chemical Name	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants	CWA - Hazardous Substances
Xylene 1330-20-7	100 lb	-	-	X
Naphthalene 91-20-3	100 lb	X	X	X

CERCLA

The CERCLA definition of hazardous substances contains a "petroleum exclusion" clause which exempts crude oil, fractions of crude oil, and products (both finished and intermediate) from the crude oil refining process and any indigenous components of such

from the CERCLA Section 103 reporting requirements. However, other federal reporting requirements, including SARA Section 304, as well as the Clean Water Act may still apply.

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product contains the following Proposition 65 chemicals.

Chemical Name	California Proposition 65
Naphthalene - 91-20-3	Carcinogen

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

US State Regulations

Chemical Name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Nonane 111-84-2	X	X	X
Xylene 1330-20-7	-	-	X
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	X	X	X
Naphthalene 91-20-3	X	X	X

16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION

Revision Date 17-Dec-2018

Revision Note No information available.

Disclaimer

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304, 1187, 1242, 1250, 1291, 1380, 1408, 1412, 1510, 1670, 1859, 1900, 1904, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1451

End of Safety Data Sheet