Diesel Fuel
Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: Identification

Product identifier Diesel Fuel
Synonyms Diesel Fuel No. 2, Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD), Low Sulfur Diesel, High Sulfur Diesel, All grades of diesel Fuel No. 1 and 2 with or without biodiesel, Petroleum Distillate, B2, B5, B10, B20, Gas Oil, Fuel Oil, Heating Oil, Distillate Blend Stock. May be dyed or undyed.
Recommended Use Fuel
Restrictions on Use All others
Chemical Family Petroleum Hydrocarbon
Contact Information Hartland Fuel Products
920 10th Avenue North
Onalaska, WI 54650
(800) 283-4427
(608) 779-6580 (Monday – Friday 8 AM to 5 PM CST)
Emergency Telephone Number (800) 633-8253 (PERS)

Section 2: Hazard Identification

GHS Classification This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and Canadian WHMIS regulations - Hazardous Products Regulation (WHMIS 2015)
Physical Hazards FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS – Category 3
Health Hazards ACUTE TOXICITY – inhalation – Category 4
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION – Category 2
CARCINOGENICITY – Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) – Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPORSURE) – Category 3 narcotic effects
ASPIRATION HAZARD – Category 1
Environmental Hazards HAZARDOUS TO AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT, CHRONIC TOXICITY – Category 2

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

Symbol(s)

Signal Word DANGER
Hazard Statement(s) Flammable liquid and vapor
Harmful if inhaled
Causes skin irritation
Suspected of causing cancer
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements

Prevention	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Wear protective glove/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/respiratory protection. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid release to the environment.
Response	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. In case of fire: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry powder or carbon dioxide to extinguish. Collect spillage.
Storage	Store in well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Store locked up.
Disposal	Dispose of contents/containers according to local, regional, national and international regulations.
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	Toxic fumes may be released during a fire. Direct eye contact may cause slight or mile, transient irritation. Mild respiratory irritant. May cause gastrointestinal irritation. Prolonged overexposure may cause slight liver and kidney effects, such as increased organ weights. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS Number	% Concentration by Weight*
Diesel Fuel No. 2	68476-34-6	0 - 100
Diesel Fuel, as total hydrocarbons	68334-30-5	0 - 100
Fuel oil, no. 2	68476-30-2	0 - 100
Hydrodesulfurized middle distillate	64742-80-9	0 - 100
Hydrodesulfurized kerosene	64742-81-0	0 - 100
Biodiesel	Mixture	0 - 20
Note: The Diesel Fuel contains the following chemicals:		
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.1 – 1
N-Hexane	110-54-3	0.1 – 1
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0.1 – 1
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1 – 1

* Concentrations shown as a range are due to batch variability of the product mixture.

Performance additives and/or dyes may be included in the mixture at values not to exceed 0.5%

Section 4: First Aid Measures

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation Remove to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Get medical attention. Maintain a clear airway and adequate ventilation. If necessary, call a poison center or doctor.

Skin Contact Remove from exposure. Immediately flush skin with plenty of water and remove contaminated clothing. Wash the contaminated area thoroughly with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Contaminated leather, particularly footwear, must be discarded.

Eye Contact Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water while occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Remove contacts, if present. Continue to rise for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting does occur, keep head low so vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention immediately and contact poison center or doctor.

MOST IMPORTANT SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS, BOTH SHORT-TERM AND DELAYED WITH OVEREXPOSURE

Adverse Effects Irritation to skin and mucous membranes, including the respiratory tract. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, reddening, itching and cracking along with defatting the skin. Eye contact may cause pain, redness and watering. Harmful if inhaled. May cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gastrointestinal irritation, and signs of nervous system depression: headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation, fatigue, light-headedness, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, and respiratory arrest and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Long-term exposure to diesel engine exhaust may cause cancer. Aspiration hazard. May cause coughing, chest pains, shortness of breath, pulmonary edema and/or chemical pneumonitis. Prolonged overexposure may cause slight liver and kidney effects, such as increased organ weights.

INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT NEEDED, IF NECESSARY

Notes to Physicians Treat symptomatically. IF INHALED, epinephrine and other sympathomimetic medicines may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided. IF INGESTED, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis in not recommended. IF INJECTION INTO SKIN VIA HIGH PRESSUE, a small puncture wound may be present on the surface of the skin, but without proper treatment, may compromise the blood supply to affected body part. Prompt surgical debridement of the wound may be necessary to prevent irreversible loss of function and/or the affected body part.

Responders Protection Ensure appropriate training for the response environment before taking any action. If it is suspected that gas or vapor is still present, ensure appropriate training and respiratory protection for the rescuer. It may be dangerous for the rescuer to give mouth to mouth resuscitation to victim.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media Use dry powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide and water spray (fog). Do not use water jet. Straight water streams may spread the fire.

Fire/Explosion Hazards Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air especially if exposed to extreme heat. Vapors may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.

May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode. This material may be ignited by heat, sparks or direct flame. Vapors may be heavier than air and may collect in low-lying areas. Product may float and be re-ignited at the water's surface. Closed containers may rupture if exposed to excess heat or flame due to a build-up of internal pressure.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Smoke, fumes, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides and other incomplete combustion products.

Fire Fighting Precautions and Special Equipment

Do not enter the fire area without proper training and protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Firefighters should wear full protective clothing and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece. Use appropriate extinguishing media. Avoid excessive water spray application. Keep surrounding area cool with water spray. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.

FIRES INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER 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 device; 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 allow fire to burn.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions Ensure appropriate training for the response environment before taking any action. Eliminate and shut off the ignition sources. Isolate the spill and keep unnecessary persons away. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor and mist.

Protective Equipment Use appropriate personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8.

Emergency Procedures If possible, stop the source of the leak and eliminate ignition sources. Keep people away from and stay upwind of spill/leak. Restrict access to area until completion of clean up. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors if necessary. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. If spill occurs within a confined space, ventilate the area. Avoid dispersal of spilled material into soil, waterways, drains and sewers by containing product within containment areas, if possible.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Clean Up

If spilled product is released outside of containment structures onto land surfaces, contain spilled material with absorbent materials or construct a diking structure with inert material. If released to water, contain spilled material with containment boom. Remove contaminated material in conformance with appropriate regulations and containerize contaminated materials in approved containers. Dispose of material with a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry of spilled material into waterways, sewers or drains. If required, notify regulating agencies of spilled product. Spills into waterways may require notification to the National Response Center. Commence clean-up activities expeditiously to reduce environmental impact of the spilled material.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Utilize appropriate personal protective equipment outlined in Section 8. Do not ingest and avoid contact with skin or eyes. Do not inhale fumes, aerosol mist or vapors. Do not siphon by mouth. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Keep container tightly closed. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas where product is handled, stored or processed. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use care when handling empty containers because residual vapors are flammable. Do not pressurize, cut, grind, or weld containers. Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses. For use as motor fuel only.

Conditions for Safe Storage, including Incompatibilities

Store and use only in containers and equipment designed for use with this product. Store in well-ventilated place away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing material. Keep cool. Store locked up and labeled. Keep out of reach of children. Keep container tightly closed. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Store in accordance with federal, state and local regulations, including but not limited to, containment structure requirements and leak detection equipment. Inspect tank storage equipment and perform tank integrity testing per industry standard. Do not enter confined spaces, including storage tanks, where diesel is stored or has been stored due to potential vapor accumulation.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits

Name	OSHA PEL 8-hour TWA	NIOSH REL Up to 10-hour TWA	ACGIH TLV 8-hour TWA	Cal/OSHA PEL 8-hour TWA
Diesel Fuel No. 2 68476-34-6	-	-	100 mg/m^3 TWA (inhalable fraction & vapor) Skin – personal significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	-
Diesel Fuel, as total hydrocarbons 68334-30-5	-	-	100 mg/m^3 TWA (inhalable fraction & vapor, as total hydrocarbons)	-
Fuel oil, no. 2 68476-30-2	-	-	100 mg/m^3 TWA (inhalable fraction & vapor, as total hydrocarbons, listed under Diesel Fuel)	-
Hydrodesulfurized middle distillate 64742-80-9	-	-	-	-

Hydrodesulfurized kerosene 64742-81-0	-	-	200 mg/m³ TWA* (Kerosene Jet fuels, as total hydrocarbon vapor) Skin – personal significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	-
Naphthalene 91-20-3	10 ppm (50 mg/m³) TWA	10 ppm (50 mg/m³) TWA 15 ppm (75 mg/m³) STEL 250 ppm IDLH	10 ppm (52 mg/m³) TWA Skin – personal significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	0.1 ppm (0.5 mg/m³) TWA Skin – personal significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
N-Hexane 110-54-3	500 ppm (1800 mg/m³) TWA	50 ppm (180 mg/m³) TWA 1000 ppm IDLH	50 ppm TWA Skin – personal significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	50 ppm (176 mg/m³) TWA Skin – personal significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	25 ppm (120 mg/m³) TWA Construction & Maritime Industries ONLY	25 ppm (125 mg/m³) TWA	25 ppm TWA	25 ppm (125 mg/m³) TWA
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	100 ppm (435 mg/m³) TWA	100 ppm (435 mg/m³) TWA 125 ppm (545 mg/m³) STEL 800 ppm IDLH (10% LEL)	20 ppm TWA	100 ppm (435 mg/m³) TWA 125 ppm (545 mg/m³) STEL

* Application restricted to conditions in which there are negligible aerosol exposures.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

A Hazard Identification and Assessment should be conducted for all potential work tasks to determine if potentially hazardous exposures are adequately controlled and to ensure the employee is adequately protected. Personal protective equipment (PPE) should only be considered after all other forms of control, such as engineering controls, have been evaluated and implemented, if economically and technologically feasible. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any regulated limits. Ensure all controls keep concentrations of gas, vapor or dust below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof equipment and ventilation systems. Emissions from ventilation and work processes should be periodically checked to ensure compliance with allowable exposures.

INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES

Respiratory Protection If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, then an approved respirator should be utilized. Advice should be sought from respiratory protection specialists. Refer to Canadian CSA Z94.3 or other appropriate standards. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements. Use a NIOSH approved organic vapor chemical cartridge with P95 particulate filter or supplied air respirators when there is a potential for airborne exposures to exceed permissible exposure limits or if excessive vapors are generated. Observe respirator assigned protection factors (APFs) criteria cited in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.

Skin & Body Protection Wear chemical resistant gloves to prevent skin contact. Contact glove manufacturer for specific parameters on glove selection and breakthrough times. Gauntlet style gloves or sleeve protectors are recommended. Dispose of gloves if there is any indication of degradation or chemical breakthrough. PPE for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved with careful consideration for ignition risk from static electricity. Note: Dermal contact to this product may contribute to overall exposure.

Eye 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 dust. If contact is possible and the assessment does not call for a higher form of protection, then chemical splash googles are recommended. Ensure eye wash stations or equivalent are available near work stations.

Hygiene Measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products. Also, wash before eating, smoking, using the bathroom, and at the end of the work day. Wash contaminated clothing and protective equipment routinely to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping and handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Liquid
Color	Clear to Yellow (may be dyed red)
Odor	Petroleum
Odor Threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting Point	-30 to -18°C (-22 to -0.4°F)
Boiling Point	282 to 338°C (539.6 to 640.4°F)
Flash Point	Closed Cup: 52°C (125.6°F) [Pensky-Martens]
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Upper/lower Explosive (Flammability) Limits	
	Lower: 0.6%
	Upper: 7.5%
Vapor Pressure	2.17 mmHg at 70°F (0.289 kPa at 21°C)
Vaper Density	Not available
Specific Gravity	0.841 at 16°C (60.8°F)
Water Solubility	5 mg/L at 20°C (68°F)
Partial Coefficient (n-octanol/water as log P_{OW})	3.3 to 7.06
Auto-ignition Temp.	254 to 285°C (489.2 to 545°F)
Viscosity	1.7 to 4.1 cSt at 40°C (104°F)

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	Non-reactive at ambient temperatures and under normal conditions.
Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	
	None under normal processing
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid all sources of heat or ignition, such as sparks or flame. Do not allow vapor accumulation in confined spaces and low-lying areas. Avoid unventilated areas and ungrounded electrical equipment.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids and bases
Hazardous Decomposition Products	
	Material should not decompose under normal storage conditions and use.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

INFORMATION ON LIKELY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE

Inhalation Likely route of exposure
Skin Contact Likely route of exposure
Eye Contact Likely route of exposure
Ingestion Likely route of exposure

SYMPTOMS RELATED TO PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND TOXICOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS ALONG WITH DELAYED AND IMMEDIATE EFFECTS (INCLUDING CHRONIC EFFECTS) FROM SHORT- AND LONG-TERM EXPOSURE

Inhalation Harmful if inhaled. May cause irritation to the mucous membranes, including the respiratory tract. May cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and signs of nervous system depression: headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation, fatigue, light-headedness, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, and respiratory arrest and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Long-term exposure to diesel engine exhaust may cause cancer.

Skin Contact may cause irritation to the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, reddening, itching and cracking along with defatting the skin. Skin contact may cause harmful effects in other parts of the body.

Eyes Eye contact may cause pain, redness and watering. May cause temporary swelling of the eyes or blurred vision. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause more serious effects.

Ingestion Aspiration hazard. May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways. May cause coughing, chest pains, shortness of breath, pulmonary edema and/or chemical pneumonitis. May cause irritation to the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract.

NUMERICAL MEASURES OF TOXICITY

Acute Toxicity

Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
No. 2 Diesel Fuel	≥5000 mg/kg (Rat)	>2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	4.1 mg/L for 4 hours (Rat)
Kerosene	>5000 mg/kg (Rat)	>2000 mg/kg (Rat)	>5.28 mg/L for 4 hours (Rat)
Naphthalene	490 mg/kg (Rat)	>20 g/kg (Rabbit) >2500 mg/kg (Rat)	-
N-Hexane	15840 mg/kg (Rat)	-	150000 mg/m^3 for 2 hours (Mouse)
1,2,4 – Trimethylbenzene	6900 mg/kg (Rat) 5 mg/kg (Mouse)	-	-
Ethylbenzene	3500 mg/kg (Rat)	>5000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	35500 mg/m^3 for 2 hours (Mouse) 55000 mg/m^3 for 2 hours (Rat)

Skin and Eye Irritation

Name	Result	Species	Exposure
Naphthalene	Skin – mild irritant	Rabbit	495 mg
N-Hexane	Eye – mild irritant	Rabbit	10 mg
Ethylbenzene	Skin – mild irritant	Rabbit	15 mg for 24 hours

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization Not classified
Germ Cell Mutagenicity Not classified
Carcinogenicity Suspected of causing cancer. See table below for additional information on components of diesel fuel.
NOTE: Diesel exhaust is a byproduct of diesel fuel combustion in an engine. Diesel exhaust is a probable cancer hazard based on tests with laboratory animals. IARC has identified diesel

exhaust as a Group 1 carcinogen. NTP has determined that exposure to diesel exhaust particulates is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

Cancer Classification

Name	IARC* Class	National Toxicity Program (NTP)	OSHA
No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Not Classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Kerosene	Not Classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Naphthalene	Possibly carcinogenic to humans (2B)	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	Not Listed
N-Hexane	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
1,2,4 – Trimethylbenzene	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Ethylbenzene	Possibly carcinogenic to humans (2B)	Not Listed	Not Listed

* International Agency for Research on Cancer

Section 12: Ecological Information

ECOTOXICITY Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. The product should not be allowed to enter drains or water courses, or be deposited where it can affect the ground or surface waters.

Numerical Measures of Ecotoxicity

Name	Result	Species	Exposure
No. 2 Diesel Fuel	LL50 = 21 to 65 mg/L Fresh Water	Rainbow Trout (fish)	96-hour
	EL50 = 5.3 to 36 mg/L Fresh Water	Daphnia Magna (crustacea)	48-hour
Kerosene	LL50 = 20 mg/L Fresh Water	Rainbow Trout (fish)	96-hour
	EL50 = 1.4 mg/L Fresh Water (Static)	Daphnia Magna (crustacea)	48-hour
Naphthalene	LC50 = 1.8 to 6.1 mg/L Fresh Water (Static)	Rainbow Trout (fish)	96-hour
	LC50 = 1.99 mg/L Fresh Water (Static)	Fathead Minnow (fish)	96-hour
	EC50 = 1.6 mg/L Fresh Water (Static)	Daphnia Magna (crustacea)	48-hour
	EC50 = 2.82 mg/L Fresh Water (Static)	Diatom (algae)	4-hour
N-Hexane	LC50 = 2.5 mg/L Fresh Water (Flow-Through)	Fathead Minnow (fish)	96-hour
	EC50 = 3.88 mg/L Fresh Water (Static)	Daphnia Magna (crustacea)	48-hour
	EC50 = 8.1 to 12.8 mg/L Fresh Water (Static)	Green algae	3-hour
1,2,4 – Trimethylbenzene	LC50 = 7.72 mg/L Fresh Water (Flow-Through)	Fathead Minnow (fish)	96-hour
	EC50 = 3.61 mg/L Fresh Water (Static)	Daphnia Magna (crustacea)	48-hour
Ethylbenzene	LC50 = 14 mg/L Fresh Water (Static)	Rainbow Trout (fish)	96-hour
	LC50 = 9.01 to 12.1 mg/L Fresh Water (Flow-Through)	Fathead Minnow (fish)	96-hour
	EC50 = 2.12 to 2.97 mg/L Fresh Water (Static)	Daphnia Magna (crustacea)	48-hour
	EC50 = 50.9 to 62.6 mg/L Fresh Water (Static)	Green algae	3-hour

Persistence and Degradability Considered to be inherently biodegradable.
Bioaccumulative Potential May bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms.
Mobility in Soil May partition into air, water and soil.
Other Adverse Effects If released, would not persist in the atmosphere.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Considerations

Disposal of unused product may be subject to RCRA regulations (40 CFR 261). Dispose of waste material and residue in accordance with local, regional, state, federal and international regulations. Do not release to environment. Do not release material into sewers or waterways. Empty containers pose a fire and explosion hazard.

Section 14: Transport Information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	NA 1993	UN 1202	UN 1202	UN 1202
UN proper shipping name	Diesel fuel	Diesel fuel	Diesel fuel	Diesel fuel
Transport hazard class	3	3	3	3
Packing group	III	III	III	III

Section 15: Regulatory Information

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS

OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard

This material is considered hazardous in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA Inventory

All components are listed or exempt.

Clean Water Act

This material is classified 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 waterways must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

SARA 302/304

Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS
ACUTE TOXICITY – inhalation – Category 4
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION – Category 2
CARCINOGENICITY – Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) – Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPORSURE) – Category 3 narcotic effects
ASPIRATION HAZARD – Category 1

SARA 313 TRI Reporting

Naphthalene, N-Hexane, Ethylbenzene and 1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene are regulated.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List

Refined diesel fuel is not regulated by CERCLA because hazardous substances that are indigenous to petroleum substances are excluded under the CERCLA petroleum exclusion. However, if hazardous substances are added to the petroleum, such as hazardous substances added to the fuel after the refining process, then CERCLA regulations apply.

Section 16: Other Information

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

Health	1
Flammability	2
Instability	0

Date of SDS Preparation April 23, 2019

Disclaimer

NOTICE: The information presented above is based on our current data and is considered to be accurate as of the date of preparation of this Safety Data Sheet. However, no warranty or representation, expressed or implied, is made as to the accuracy of comprehensiveness of the foregoing data and safety information. Users should perform their own investigations as to the suitability of the information for their own purpose. In addition, no responsibility can be assumed by Hartland Fuel Products LLC or its affiliates or divisions for any damage, injury, loss of profit, damages of any third party, direct or indirect, resulting from abnormal use, from any failure to adhere to recommended practices, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material.