

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

162



HOLLYFRONTIER

Diesel

## Section 1. Identification

**Product name** : Diesel  
**Synonyms** : Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel, ULSD, Biodiesel, No 1 Diesel, No 2 Diesel, B2, B5, B15, B20

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

**Product use** : Fuel.

**Manufacturer** : HollyFrontier Refining & Marketing LLC  
2828 North Harwood  
Suite 1300  
Dallas, Texas 75201  
USA  
Customer Service: (888) 286-8836

**Emergency telephone number** : CHEMTREC® (800) 424-9300  
CCN 201319

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3  
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) [Narcotic effects] - Category 3  
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1  
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity: 10%

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : Flammable liquid and vapor.  
Causes skin irritation.  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### Precautionary statements

**Prevention** : Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

**Response** : IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.

**Storage** : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

**Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and

**Supplemental label elements** : Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

**Hazards not otherwise classified** : Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

### Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

#### CAS number/other identifiers

**CAS number** : Not applicable.

**Product code** : Not available.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	0 - 100	64742-47-8
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	0 - 100	64742-81-0
Fatty acids, C16-18 and C18-unsatd., Me esters	0 - 20	67762-38-3
naphthalene	1 - 3	91-20-3

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.**

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

### Section 4. First aid measures

#### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

#### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

##### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Mist/high concentrations: Inhalation may cause irritation to the nose, throat, upper respiratory tract and lungs.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.

**Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

**Eye contact** : pain or irritation; watering; redness

**Inhalation** : nausea or vomiting; headache; drowsiness/fatigue; dizziness/vertigo; unconsciousness; respiratory tract irritation; coughing

**Skin contact** : irritation; redness; dryness; cracking

**Ingestion** : nausea or vomiting

#### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

**Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents.

**Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.

**Protection of medical responders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

#### Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : 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.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

#### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**For non-emergency personnel** : 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.

**For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-

**Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

#### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, waterways, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. High pressure skin injections are serious medical emergencies. Injury will not appear serious at first. Within a few hours, tissue will become swollen, discolored and extremely painful.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : 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.

- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits		
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	-		
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	-		
naphthalene	<p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>            STEL: 15 ppm 15 minutes.            STEL: 75 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.            TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.            TWA: 50 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).</b>            TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.            TWA: 50 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). Absorbed through skin.</b>            TWA: 200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). Absorbed through skin.</b>            TWA: 200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). Absorbed through skin.</b>            TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.            TWA: 52 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.            STEL: 15 ppm 15 minutes.            STEL: 79 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p>	<p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).</b>            TWA: 10 ppm 10 hours.            TWA: 50 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.            STEL: 15 ppm 15 minutes.            STEL: 75 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p>

### Appropriate engineering controls

- : Use only with adequate ventilation. 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.

### Environmental exposure controls

- : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

#### Hygiene measures

- : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

#### 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. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

#### 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. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

##### 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.

##### Respiratory protection

- : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid.
Color	: Clear to Straw.
Odor	: Kerosene.
Odor threshold	: Not available.
pH	: Not available.
Melting point	: Not available.
Boiling point	: 162.78 to 371.11°C (325 to 700°F)
Flash point	: >37.8 °C (100 °F)
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Lower: 0.5% Upper: 8%
Vapor pressure	: < 1 mm Hg at 37.8°C (100 F)
Vapor density	: 3 to 4 [Air = 1]
Specific gravity	: 0.75 to 0.85 [15.5°C (60°F)]
Solubility	: Negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	: 232.22 to 260°C (450 to 500°F)
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 0.01 to 0.025 cm <sup>2</sup> /s (1 to 2.5 cSt)

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: 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.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

162

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5.28 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	>5.28 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-

**Irritation/Corrosion**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-

**Carcinogenicity**

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
naphthalene	-	2B	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

**Teratogenicity****Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)**

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects

**Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)**

Not available.

**Aspiration hazard**

Name	Result
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

**Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure****Short term exposure**

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

**Long term exposure**

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

**Potential chronic health effects**

**General** : Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

**Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Acute toxicity estimates**

Route	ATE value
Oral	29400 mg/kg

**Section 12. Ecological information**

**Toxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light naphthalene	Acute LC50 2200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	4 days
	Acute EC50 1600 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 2350 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
	Acute LC50 213 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Melanotaenia fluviatilis - Larvae	96 hours

**Conclusion/Summary** : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Persistence and degradability**

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	-	-	Inherent

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized naphthalene	3.3 to 6	-	high
	3.4	36.5 to 168	low

**Mobility in soil**

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Section 13. Disposal considerations**













**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.



162

Ingredient	CAS #	Status	Reference number
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Listed	U165

## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
UN number	NA1993	UN1202	UN1202	UN1202	UN1202	UN1202
UN proper shipping name	Diesel fuel. Marine pollutant (Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light, Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized) RQ (Naphthalene)	DIESEL FUEL	COMBUSTIBLE PARA MOTORES DIESEL. Marine pollutant (Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light, Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized)	DIESEL FUEL	DIESEL FUEL. Marine pollutant (Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light, Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized)	Diesel fuel
Transport hazard class(es)	3  	3  	3  	3  	3  	3  
Packing group	III	III	III	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Additional information	<b>Reportable quantity</b> 6666.7 lbs / 3026.7 kg [999.45 gal / 3783.3 L] Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements. <b>Limited quantity</b> Yes. <b>Packaging instruction</b>	<b>Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index</b> 30 <b>Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index</b> 60 <b>Special provisions</b> 82, 88	-	<b>Hazard identification number</b> 30 <b>Limited quantity</b> 5 L <b>Special provisions</b> 640L, 363 <b>Tunnel code</b> (D/E)	<b>Emergency schedules (EmS)</b> F-E, S-E	<b>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 60 L Packaging instructions: 355 <b>Cargo Aircraft Only</b> Quantity limitation: 220 L Packaging instructions: 366 <b>Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 10 L Packaging instructions: Y344

	<b>Passenger aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 60 L					
	<b>Cargo aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 220 L					
	<u><b>Special provisions</b></u> 144, B1, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29					

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **TSCA 8(a) PAIR:** naphthalene  
**United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are listed or exempted.  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 307:** naphthalene  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 311:** naphthalene

**Clean Air Act Section 112** : Listed  
 b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

**SARA 302/304**  
**Composition/information on ingredients**

No products were found.

**SARA 304 RQ** : Not applicable.

**SARA 311/312**

**Classification** : Fire hazard  
 Immediate (acute) health hazard

**Composition/information on ingredients**

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	0 - 100	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Kerosine (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized	0 - 100	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
naphthalene	1 - 3	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.

**SARA 313**

	Product name	CAS number	%
<b>Form R - Reporting requirements</b>	naphthalene	91-20-3	1 - 3
<b>Supplier notification</b>	naphthalene	91-20-3	1 - 3

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

**State regulations**

- New York** : The following components are listed: Naphthalene
- New Jersey** : The following components are listed: NAPHTHALENE; MOTH FLAKES
- Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: NAPHTHALENE
- California Prop. 65**

**WARNING:** This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
naphthalene	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.

**Canada inventory** : All components are listed or exempted.

#### International regulations

- International lists** :
- Australia inventory (AICS):** All components are listed or exempted.
  - China inventory (IECSC):** All components are listed or exempted.
  - Japan inventory:** Not determined.
  - Korea inventory:** All components are listed or exempted.
  - Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register):** Not determined.
  - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC):** All components are listed or exempted.
  - Philippines inventory (PICCS):** All components are listed or exempted.
  - Taiwan inventory (CSNN):** Not determined.

## Section 16. Other information

#### National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



Reprinted with permission from NFPA 704-2001, Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response Copyright ©1997, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This reprinted material is not the complete and official position of the National Fire Protection Association, on the referenced subject which is represented only by the standard in its entirety.

Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 3/18/2014.

**Date of previous issue** : 11/4/2013.

**Version** : 1.01

#### **Key to abbreviations**

- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- UN = United Nations

▣ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

#### Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named manufacturer, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.