



Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Diesel

Product Use: Fuel

Product Number(s): 850100

Company Identification

Chevron New Zealand

604 Great South Road

Auckland 1051

New Zealand

<http://www.caltex.com/nz/en>; <http://www.lubewatch.co.nz>

Transportation Emergency Response

New Zealand: 0800-733-835

Health Emergency

Poisons Centre: 0800-764-766 (24 hrs)

Product Information

email : nzservice@chevron.com

Product Information: 0800-733-835

MSDS Requests: 0800-733-835

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HSNO New Zealand Approval Code: HSR001441

CLASSIFICATION: 3.1D - Flammable liquid: Category 4. 6.3A - Skin irritation: Category 2. 6.7A - Carcinogen: Category 1B. 6.9B - Target organ toxicant (repeated exposure): Category 2. 6.1D - Acute inhalation toxicant: Category 4. 6.1E - Acute oral toxicant: Category 5. 9.1D - Acute aquatic toxicant: Category 2. 9.1B - Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 2.



Physical Hazards: Combustible liquid (H227).

Health Hazards: May cause cancer (H350). Causes skin irritation (H315). Harmful if inhaled (H332). May be harmful if swallowed (H303).

Target Organs: May cause damage to organs (Blood/Blood Forming Organs, Liver, Thymus) through

prolonged or repeated exposure (H373).

Environmental Hazards: Toxic to aquatic life (H401). Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects (H411).

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use (P201). Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood (P202). Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. -- No smoking (P210). Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray (P260). Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray (P261). Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area (P271). Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (P280). Use personal protective equipment as required (P281). Wash thoroughly after handling (P264). Avoid release to the environment (P273).

Response: IF INHALED: (P304) Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing (P340). IF ON SKIN: (P302) Wash with plenty of soap and water (P352). If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention (P332+P313). Take off contaminated clothing (P362). Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell (P312). Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell (P314). IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention (P308+P313). In case of fire: (P370) Use media specified in the SDS to extinguish (P378). Specific treatment (see Notes to Physician on this label) (P321). Collect spillage (P391).

Storage: Store in a well-ventilated place (P403). Keep cool (P235). Store locked up (P405).

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable local/regional/national/international regulations (P501).

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT
Diesel oil	68334-30-5	60 - 100 %weight
Kerosine, hydrodesulfurized	64742-81-0	0 - 40 %weight

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye: No specific first aid measures are required. As a precaution, remove contact lenses, if worn, and flush eyes with water.

Skin: Wash skin with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

Ingestion: If swallowed, get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation: No specific first aid measures are required. If exposed to excessive levels of material in the air, move the exposed person to fresh air. Get medical attention if coughing or respiratory discomfort occurs.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames.

Unusual Fire Hazards: See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:

Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.

Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective Measures: Eliminate all sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. If this material is released into the work area, evacuate the area immediately. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

Reporting: Report spills to local authorities as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Handling Information: Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.

Precautionary Measures: Liquid evaporates and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive force. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Fire hazard is greater as liquid temperature rises above 29C (85F).

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Do not breathe mist. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Static Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures.

Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

General Storage Information: DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks, flames, or hot surfaces . USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed when not in use.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the work place when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment. If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, the personal protective equipment listed below is recommended. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually

provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below the recommended exposure limits. Use in a well-ventilated area.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eye/Face Protection: No special eye protection is normally required. Where splashing is possible, wear safety glasses with side shields as a good safety practice.

Skin Protection: Wear protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Selection of protective clothing may include gloves, apron, boots, and complete facial protection depending on operations conducted. Suggested materials for protective gloves include: Chlorinated Polyethylene (or Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene), Nitrile Rubber, Polyurethane, Viton.

Respiratory Protection: No respiratory protection is normally required. Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended occupational exposure limits for jurisdiction of use. If airborne concentrations are above the acceptable limits, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from this material, such as: Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors.

Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Country/ Agency	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
Diesel oil	ACGIH	100 mg/m3	--	--	Skin A3 total hydrocarbon
Diesel oil	CVX	--	1000 mg/m3	--	--
Kerosine, hydrodesulfurized	ACGIH	200 mg/m3	--	--	Skin A3 Total hydrocarbon vapor
Kerosine, hydrodesulfurized	CVX	--	1000 mg/m3	--	--

Consult local authorities for appropriate values.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Attention: the data below are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

Color: Amber

Physical State: Liquid

Odor: Petroleum odor

Odor Threshold: No data available

pH: Not Applicable

Vapor Pressure: No data available

Vapor Density (Air = 1): >1

Boiling Point: 200°C (392°F) - 340°C (644°F)

Solubility: Insoluble

Melting Point: Not Applicable

Specific Gravity: 0.85 @ 15.6°C (60.1°F) / 15.6°C (60.1°F)

Viscosity: <7 mm2/s @ 40°C (104°F)

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: No data available

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

Flashpoint: (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup) > 61 °C (> 142 °F)

Autoignition: 260 °C - 350 °C (500 °F - 662 °F)

Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: 0.52 Upper: 4.1

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: May react with strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid contact with heat, sparks, fire and oxidizing agents

Incompatibility With Other Materials: Not applicable

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known (None expected)

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye: Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.

Eye Irritation: The eye irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin: Contact with the skin causes irritation. Skin contact may cause drying or defatting of the skin. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: The acute dermal toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Irritation: The skin irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Sensitization: The skin sensitization hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Ingestion: May be irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Symptoms may include pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Acute Oral Toxicity: The acute oral toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Inhalation: Not expected to be harmful if inhaled.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: The acute inhalation toxicity hazard is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Acute Toxicity Estimate: Not Determined

DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:

Cancer: Whole diesel engine exhaust has been classified as a Group 2A carcinogen (probably carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Prolonged or repeated exposure to this material may cause cancer.

Target Organs: Contains material that may cause damage to the following organ(s) following repeated skin contact based on animal data: Liver Blood/Blood Forming Organs Thymus

Risk depends on duration and level of exposure.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:

The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has recommended that whole diesel exhaust be regarded as potentially causing cancer. This recommendation was based on test results showing increased lung cancer in laboratory animals exposed to whole diesel exhaust.

This product contains gas oils.

CONCAWE (product dossier 95/107) has summarized current health, safety and environmental data available for a number of gas oils, typically hydrodesulfurized middle distillates, CAS 64742-80-9, straight-run middle distillates, CAS 64741-44-2, and/or light cat-cracked distillate CAS 64741-59-9.

CARCINOGENICITY: All materials tested have caused the development of skin tumors in mice, but all featured severe skin irritation and sometimes a long latency period before tumors developed. Straight-run and cracked gas oil samples were studied to determine the influence of dermal irritation on the carcinogenic activity of middle distillates. At non-irritant doses the straight-run gas oil was not carcinogenic, but at irritant doses, weak activity was demonstrated. Cracked gas oils, when diluted with mineral oil, demonstrated carcinogenic activity irrespective of the occurrence of skin irritation. Gas oils were tested on male mice to study tumor initiating/promoting activity. The results demonstrated that while a straight-run gas oil sample was neither an initiator or promotor, a blend of straight-run and FCC stock was both a tumor initiator and a promotor.

GENOTOXICITY: Hydrotreated & hydrodesulfurized gas oils range in activity from inactive to weakly positive in in-vitro bacterial mutagenicity assays. Mouse lymphoma assays on straight-run gas oils without subsequent hydrodesulphurization gave positive results in the presence of S9 metabolic activation. In-vivo bone marrow cytogenetics and sister chromatic exchange assay exhibited no activity for straight-run components with or without hydrodesulphurization. Thermally or catalytically cracked gas oils tested with in-vitro bacterial mutagenicity assays in the presence of S9 metabolic activation were shown to be mutagenic. In-vitro sister chromatic exchange assays on cracked gas oil gave equivocal results both with and without S9 metabolic activation. In-vivo bone marrow cytogenetics assay was inactive for two cracked gas oil samples. Three hydrocracked gas oils were tested with in-vitro bacterial mutagenicity assays with S9, and one of the three gave positive results. Twelve distillate fuel samples were tested with in-vitro bacterial mutagenicity assays & with S9 metabolic activation and showed negative to weakly positive results. In one series, activity was shown to be related to the PCA content of samples tested. Two in-vivo studies were also conducted. A mouse dominant lethal assay was negative for a sample of diesel fuel. In the other study, 9 samples of No 2 heating oil containing 50% cracked stocks caused a slight increase in the number of chromosomal aberrations in bone marrow cytogenetics assays. **DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:** Diesel fuel vapor did not cause fetotoxic or teratogenic effects when pregnant rats were exposed on days 6-15 of pregnancy. Gas oils were applied to the skin of pregnant rats daily on days 0-19 of gestation. All but one (coker light gas oil) caused fetotoxicity (increased resorptions, reduced litter weight, reduced litter size) at dose levels that were also maternally toxic.

This product may contain significant amounts of Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH's) which have been shown to cause skin cancer after prolonged and frequent contact with the skin of test animals. Brief or intermittent skin contact with this product is not expected to have serious effects if it is washed from the skin. While skin cancer is unlikely to occur in human beings following use of this product, skin contact and breathing, of mists, vapors or dusts should be reduced to a minimum.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY

A series of studies on the acute toxicity of 4 diesel fuel samples were conducted by one laboratory using

water accommodated fractions. The range of effective (EC50) or lethal concentrations (LC50) expressed as loading rates were: This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from products of a similar structure and composition.

MOBILITY

No data available.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

This material is not expected to be readily biodegradable. On release to the environment the lighter components of diesel fuel will generally evaporate but depending on local environmental conditions (temperature, wind, mixing or wave action, soil type, etc.) the remainder may become dispersed in the water column or absorbed to soil or sediment. Diesel fuel would not be expected to be readily biodegradable. In a modified Strum test (OECD method 301B) approximately 40% biodegradation was recorded over 28 days. However, it has been shown that most hydrocarbon components of diesel fuel are degraded in soil in the presence of oxygen. Under anaerobic conditions, such as in anoxic sediments, rates of biodegradation are negligible. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from products of a similar structure and composition.

POTENTIAL TO BIOACCUMULATE

Bioconcentration Factor: No data available.
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by international, country, or local laws and regulations.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

Land Transport New Zealand Shipping Description: SEE IMO/IMDG SHIPPING DESCRIPTION OR REFERENCE BILL OF LADING

IMO/IMDG Shipping Description: UN3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (DIESEL FUEL, GASOIL), 9, III, MARINE POLLUTANT (DIESEL FUEL, GASOIL)

ICAO/IATA Shipping Description: SEE IMO/IMDG SHIPPING DESCRIPTION OR REFERENCE BILL OF LADING

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

- 01-1=IARC Group 1
- 01-2A=IARC Group 2A
- 01-2B=IARC Group 2B



No components of this material were found on the regulatory lists above.

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES: .

One or more components does not comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AICS (Australia), DSL (Canada), ENCS (Japan), IECSC (China), KECI (Korea), PICCS (Philippines), TSCA (United States).

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

REVISION STATEMENT: This revision updates the following sections of this Material Safety Data Sheet: 1-16

Revision Date: AUGUST 05, 2015

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV - Threshold Limit Value	TWA - Time Weighted Average
STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
	CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number
ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
API - American Petroleum Institute	MSDS - Material Safety Data Sheet
CVX - Chevron	NFPA - National Fire Protection Association (USA)
	NTP - National Toxicology Program (USA)
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer	OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Prepared according to the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and Approved Code of Practice: Preparation of Safety Data Sheets (HSNO CoP 8-1 09-06) by the Chevron Energy Technology Company, 100 Chevron Way, Richmond, California 94802.

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.