



- ☐ HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED – MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED
- ☐ CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION

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- ☐ POSSIBLE CANCER HAZARD – MAY CAUSE CANCER BASED ON ANIMAL DATA
  - ☐ TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS
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**IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS:**

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

**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. Not expected to be harmful to internal organs if absorbed through the skin.

**Ingestion:** Because of its low viscosity, this material can directly enter the lungs, if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. May be irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Symptoms may include pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

**Inhalation:** Mists of this material may cause respiratory irritation. Symptoms of respiratory irritation may include coughing and difficulty breathing. Breathing this material at concentrations above the recommended exposure limits may cause central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depressions, tremors or convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma or death.

**DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:**

**Cancer:** Prolonged or repeated exposure to this material may cause 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). Diesel exhaust particulate has been classified as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen in the National Toxicology Program’s Ninth Report on Carcinogens. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has recommended that whole diesel exhaust be regarded as potentially causing cancer. Diesel engine exhaust is known to the State of California to cause cancer. Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). See Section 11 for additional information. Risk depends on duration and level of exposure.

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**Section 4                      First Aid Measures**

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

**Inhalation:** Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue.

**Note to Physicians:** Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may cause pneumonitis.

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## **Section 5**                      **Fire Fighting Measures**

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See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.

### **FIRE CLASSIFICATION:**

OSHA Classification (29 CFR 1910.1200): Combustible liquid.

NFPA RATINGS:            Health: 0            Flammability: 2            Reactivity: 0

### **FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:**

Flashpoint: (Pensky-Martnes Closed Cup) 52 °C (125 °F) (Min)

Autoignition: 257 °C (494 °F)

Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: 0.6            Upper: 4.7

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water fog, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) to extinguish flames.

### **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.

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## **Section 6**                      **Accidental Release Measures**

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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 materials for 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 and/or the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center at 800-424-8802 as appropriate or required.

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## **Section 7**                      **Handling and Storage**

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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 29 °C (85 °F).

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. Keep out of the reach of children.

Unusual Handling Hazards: **WARNING!** Do not use as portable heater or appliance fuel. Toxic fumes may accumulate and cause death.

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

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. For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids' National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77, 'Recommended Practice on Static Electricity', and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents'.

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

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.

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## **Section 8                      Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

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### **GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 3), 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 limitation 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.

### **PERSON 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: 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.

When used as a fuel, this material can produce carbon monoxide in the exhaust. Determine if airborne concentrations are below the occupational exposure limit for carbon monoxide. If not, wear an approved positive-pressure air-supplying respirator.

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

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Agency	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
Diesel Fuel No. 2	ACGIH	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	--	--	Skin A3
Diesel Fuel No. 2	CVX	--	1000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	--	--
Kerosine	ACGIH	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	--	--	Skin A3
Kerosine	CVX	--	1000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	--	--
Kerosine, hydrodesulfurized	ACGIH	200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	--	--	Skin A3
Kerosine, hydrodesulfurized	CVX	--	1000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	--	--
Naphthalene	ACGIH	10 ppm	15 ppm	--	A4 Skin
Naphthalene	OSHA Z-1	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--

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## Section 9 Physical and Chemical Properties

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

Color: Varies depending on specification  
Physical State: Liquid  
Odor: Petroleum odor  
PH: Not applicable  
Vapor Pressure: 0.04kPa (Approximate) @ 40°C (104°F)  
Vapor Density (Air = 1): >1  
Boiling Point: 175.6°C (348°F) - 370°C (698°F)  
Solubility: Soluble in hydrocarbons; insoluble in water  
Freezing Point: Not applicable  
Melting Point: Not applicable  
Specific Gravity: 0.8 – 0.88 @ 15.6°C (60.1°F) (Typical)  
Viscosity: 1.9 cSt – 4.1 cSt @ 40°C (104°F)

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## Section 10 Stability and Reactivity

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

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

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known (any expected)

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

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## Section 11 Toxicological Information

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### IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS:

Eye Irritation: The eye irritation 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: This material did not cause skin sensitization reactions in a Buehler guinea pig test.  
Acute Dermal Toxicity: LD50: >5ml/kg (rabbit)  
Acute Oral Toxicity: LD50: >5 ml/kg (rat)

#### ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

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 nor promoter, a blend of straight-run and FCC stock was both a tumor initiator and a promoter.

**GENOTOXICITY:** Hydrotreated and 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 hydrosulphurization. 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 chromatid 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 positive results. Twelve distillate fuel samples were tested with in-vitro bacterial mutagenicity assays and 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 contains naphthalene. **GENERAL TOXICITY:** Exposure to naphthalene has been reported to cause methemoglobinemia and/or hemolytic anemia, especially in humans deficient in the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. Laboratory animals given repeated oral doses of naphthalene have developed cataracts. **REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY AND BIRTH DEFECTS:** Naphthalene did not cause birth defects when administered orally to rabbits, rats, and mice during pregnancy, but slightly reduced litter size in mice at dose levels that were lethal to the pregnant females. Naphthalene has been reported to cross the human placenta. **GENETIC TOXICITY:** Naphthalene caused chromosome aberrations and sister chromatid exchanges in Chinese hamster ovary cells, but was not a mutagen in several other in-vitro tests. **CARCINOGENICITY:** In a study conducted by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), mice exposed to 10 to 30 ppm of naphthalene by inhalation daily for two years had chronic inflammation of the nose and lungs and increased incidences of metaplasia in those tissues. The incidence of benign lung tumors (alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas) was significantly increased in the high-dose female group but not in the male groups. In another two-year inhalation study conducted by NTP, exposure of rats to 10, 30, and 60 ppm naphthalene caused increases in the incidences of a variety of nonneoplastic lesions in the nose. Increases in nasal tumors were seen in both sexes, including olfactory neuroblastomas in females at 60 ppm and adenomas of the respiratory epithelium in males at all exposure levels. The relevance of these effects to humans has not been established. No carcinogenic effect was reported in a two-year feeding study in rats receiving naphthalene at 41 mg/kg/day. This product may contain significant amount 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.

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## **Section 12                      Ecological Information**

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### **ECOTOXICITY:**

96 hour(s) LC50: 21-210 mg/l (*Salmo gairdneri*)  
48 hour(s) EC50: 20-210 mg/l (*Daphnia magna*)  
72 hour(s) EC50: 2.6-25 mg/l (*Raphidocellus subcapitata*)  
This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL FATE:**

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.

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## **Section 13                      Disposal Considerations**

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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 US EPA under RCRA (40 CFR 261) or other State and local regulation. Measurement of certain physical properties and analysis for regulated components may be necessary to make a correct determination. If this material is classified as a hazardous waste, federal law requires disposal at a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility.

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## **Section 14                      Transport Information**

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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.

DOT Shipping Description: GAS, OIL, Combustible Liquid, UN1202, III

IMO/IMDG Shipping Description: GAS, OIL, 3, UN1202, III, FLASH POINT SEE SECTION 5

ICAO/IATA Shipping Description: GAS, OIL, 3, UN1202, III

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## Section 15 Regulatory Information

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- EPCRA 311/312 CATEGORIES: 1. Immediate (Acute) Health Effects: Yes  
2. Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects: Yes  
3. Fire Hazard: Yes  
4. Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: No  
5. Reactivity Hazard: No

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.

Diesel Fuel No. 2	07
Distillates, straight run middle (gas, oil, light)	06
Kerosine	05, 06, 07
Naphthalene	01-2B, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (RQ)/EPCRA 302 THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITIES (TPQ):

Component	Component RQ	Component TPQ	Product RQ
Naphthalene	100 lbs.	None	55556 lbs.

### CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:

All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AICS (Australia), DSL (Canada), EINECS (European Union), IECSC (China), KECI (Korea), PICCS (Philippines), and TSCA (United States).

### WHMIS CLASSIFICATION:

Class B, Division 3: Combustible Liquids  
Class D, Division 2: Subdivision A: Very Toxic Material – Carcinogenicity  
Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Toxic Material – Skin or Eye Irritation

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## Section 16 Other Information

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NFPA RATINGS: Health: 0 Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0

(0-Least, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-High, 4-Extreme, PPE: Personal Protection Equipment Index recommendation, \*-Chronic Effect Indicator). These values are obtained using the guidelines or published evaluations prepared by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or the National Paint and Coating Association (for HMIS ratings).

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

Revision Date: 12/13/2004

### 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
ACGIH – American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists	CAS – Chemical Abstract Service Number
API – American Petroleum Institute	IMO/IMDG – International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
CVX – Chevron Texaco	MSDS – Material Data Safety Sheet
DOT – Department of Transportation (USA)	NFPA – National Fire Protection Association

	(USA)
IARC – International Agency for Research on Cancer	NTP – National Toxicology Program (USA)
	OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Guttman Oil Company  
200 Speers St.  
Belle Vernon, PA 15012

Transportation Emergency      INFOTRAC      1-800-535-5053

Health Emergency      INFOTRAC      1-800-535-5053

Issue Date:      7/1/05

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