



CITGO No. 2 Diesel Fuel, Low Sulfur, All Grades

Material Safety Data Sheet

CITGO Petroleum Corporation
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MSDS No. AG2DF
Revision Date 03/17/2003

Hazard Rankings		
	HMIS	NFPA
Health Hazard	* 1	0
Fire Hazard	2	2
Reactivity	0	0

* = Chronic Health Hazard

IMPORTANT: Read this MSDS before handling or disposing of this product and pass this information on to employees, customers and users of this product.

Emergency Overview			
Physical State	Liquid.		
Color	Transparent, clear to yellow or red.	Odor	Characteristic, kerosene-like.
WARNING!			
Combustible liquid; vapor may cause flash fire.			
Harmful or fatal if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage.			
Mist or vapor can irritate the respiratory tract.			
Liquid contact can cause eye or skin irritation.			
May be harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin.			
Overexposure can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression and/or other target organ effects.			
Diesel engine exhaust can cause upper respiratory tract irritation and reversible pulmonary effects.			
Spills may create a slipping hazard.			

Protective Equipment
Minimum Recommended See Section 8 for Details
  

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name	CITGO No. 2 Diesel Fuel, Low Sulfur, All Grades	Technical Contact	(918) 495-5940 or (918) 495-5933
Product Number	Various	Medical Emergency	(918) 495-4700
CAS Number	68476-34-6	CHEMTREC Emergency (United States Only)	(800) 424-9300
Product Family	Motor fuels.		
Synonyms	No. 2-D Grade Diesel Fuel Oil (defined by ASTM D-975); Treated or Refined Diesel Fuel No. 2; Diesel No. 2; Diesel Motor Fuel No. 2; Diesel Oil (Medium); Grade 2 Distillate Fuel; Hydrodesulfurized (HDS) Light Catalytically Cracked Distillate; Middle Distillates (Petroleum); HDS Diesel; Hydrodesulfurized Medium Distillate; HDS Middle Distillate; C9-C25 Petroleum Hydrocarbons.		

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION

Component Name(s)	CAS Registry No.	Concentration (%)
1) Diesel Fuel No. 2	68476-34-6	100
2) Hydrodesulfurized Middle Distillate (Petroleum)	64742-80-9	50-100
3) Hydrodesulfurized Light Catalytic Cracked Distillate (Petroleum)	68333-25-5	0-50
4) Nonane, all isomers	Mixture	1-10
5) Ethylmethylbenzenes (Ethyltoluenes)	25550-14-5	1-3
6) Trimethylbenzenes, all isomers	25551-13-7	0-2
7) Naphthalene	91-20-3	0-2
8) Biphenyl (Diphenyl)	92-52-4	0-2

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Also see Emergency Overview and Hazard Ratings on the top of Page 1 of this MSDS.

Major Route(s) of Entry Skin contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.

Signs and Symptoms of Acute Exposure

- Inhalation** Breathing mist or vapors concentrations well above occupational exposure levels can irritate the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, bronchi, and lungs, and may cause transient central nervous system (CNS) depression. CNS symptoms include headache, dizziness, nausea, intoxication, blurred vision, slurred speech, flushed face, confusion, weakness, fatigue, loss of consciousness, convulsions, coma, and death, depending on the concentration and/or duration of exposure.
- Eye Contact** This product can cause eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid, mists or vapor. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling. In severe cases, permanent eye damage can result.
- Skin Contact** Animal test results on similar materials suggest that this product can cause moderate to severe skin irritation. Short-term contact symptoms include redness, itching, and burning of the skin. Also, certain components of this material may be absorbed through the skin and produce CNS depression effects (see "Inhalation" above). If the skin is damaged, absorption increases. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause severe dermatitis and/or more serious skin disorders. Chronic symptoms may include drying, swelling, scaling, blistering, cracking, and/or severe tissue damage.
- Ingestion** If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms include a burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, staggering gait, drowsiness, loss of consciousness, and delirium, as well as additional central nervous system (CNS) effects (see "Inhalation" above).

Due to its light viscosity, there is a danger of aspiration into the lungs during vomiting. Aspiration of a small amount of liquid can cause severe pulmonary edema and lipid or chemical pneumonia which can result in death. Progressive CNS depression, respiratory insufficiency, and ventricular fibrillation may also result in death.

Chronic Health Effects Summary Secondary effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.

This product contains petroleum middle distillates similar to those shown to produce skin tumors on laboratory rodents following repeated application. All tumors appeared during the latter portion of the typical 2-year lifespan of the animals. Certain studies have shown that washing the animal's exposed skin with soap and water between treatments greatly reduces the potential tumorigenic effects. These effects are unlikely to occur if good personal hygiene is practiced.

This material and/or its components have been associated with developmental and/or reproductive toxicity, genotoxicity, immunotoxicity, and carcinogenicity. Refer to Section 11 of this MSDS for additional health-related information.

Conditions Aggravated by Exposure Medical conditions aggravated by exposure to this material may include skin disorders, chronic respiratory diseases, neurological conditions, liver or kidney dysfunction.

Target Organs This material may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, liver, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS).

Carcinogenic Potential This product does not contain any components at concentrations above 0.1% which are considered carcinogenic by OSHA, IARC or NTP. NTP has determined that exposure to diesel exhaust particulates, a complex mixture of combustion products of diesel fuel, is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

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OSHA Hazard Classification is indicated by an "X" in the box adjacent to the hazard title. If no "X" is present, the product does not exhibit the hazard as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).							
OSHA Health Hazard Classification				OSHA Physical Hazard Classification			
Irritant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Combustible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Explosive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sensitizer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Highly Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flammable	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oxidizer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corrosive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carcinogenic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Compressed Gas	<input type="checkbox"/>	Organic Peroxide	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Pyrophoric	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Water-reactive	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Unstable	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue or providing first aid. For more specific information, refer to Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 of this MSDS.

Inhalation	Move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, 100 percent humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately. Keep the affected individual warm and at rest.
Eye Contact	Check for and remove contact lenses. Flush eyes with cool, clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes while occasionally lifting and lowering eyelids. Do not use eye ointment unless directed to by a physician. Seek medical attention if excessive tearing, irritation, or pain persists.
Skin Contact	Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.
Notes to Physician	Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Vigorous anti-inflammatory/steroid treatment may be required at first evidence of upper airway or pulmonary edema. Administer 100 percent humidified supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.

If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration/lipoid or chemical pneumonitis hazard. As a result, induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider administration of an aqueous slurry of activated charcoal followed by a cathartic such as magnesium citrate or sorbitol. Also, treatment may involve careful gastric lavage if performed soon after ingestion or in patients who are comatose or at risk of convulsing. Protect the airway by placement in Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position or by cuffed endotracheal intubation. If vital signs become abnormal or symptoms develop, obtain a chest x-ray and liver function tests. Antibiotics are indicated if pulmonary bacterial infection occurs. Monitor for cardiac function and arterial blood gases in severe exposure cases.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA Flammability Classification	NFPA Class-II combustible liquid.		
Flash Point Method	CLOSED CUP: 52°C (125°F). (Pensky-Martens.)		
Lower Flammable Limit	AP 0.6 %	Upper Flammable Limit	AP 7.5 %
Autoignition Temperature	254 - 285°C (489 - 545°F)		
Hazardous Combustion Products	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and trace oxides of sulfur and/or nitrogen.		

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Special Properties	Combustible Liquid! This material releases vapors when heated above ambient temperatures. Vapors can cause a flash fire. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flashback. A vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers. Use only with adequate ventilation. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.
Extinguishing Media	SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, water fog, or inert gas (nitrogen). LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, autoignition or explosion. DO NOT use a solid stream of water directly on the fire as the water may spread the fire to a larger area.
Protection of Fire Fighters	Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities if liquid enter sewers or waterways.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting spill control or clean-up. For more specific information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection in Section 8 and Disposal Considerations in Section 13 of this MSDS.

Combustible Liquid! Release can result in a fire hazard. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from release area. Establish a regulated zone with site control and security. Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop the leak if it can be done without risk. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Properly bond or ground all equipment used when handling this material. Avoid skin contact. Do not walk through spilled material. Verify that responders are properly trained and wearing appropriate personnel protective equipment. Dike far ahead of a liquid spill. Do not allow released material to enter waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas. This material will float on water. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Place spent sorbent materials, free liquids and other clean-up debris into proper waste containers for appropriate disposal. Certain releases must be reported to the National Response Center (800/424-8802) and state or regulatory authorities. Comply with all laws and regulations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	<p>Combustible Liquid!</p> <p>A static electrical charge can accumulate when this material is flowing through pipes, nozzles or filters and when it is agitated. A static spark discharge can ignite accumulated vapors particularly during dry weather conditions. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process. Do not fill any portable container in or on a vehicle. Special precautions, such as reduced loading rates and increased monitoring, must be observed during "switch loading" operations (i.e., loading this material in tanks or shipping compartments that previously containing gasoline or similar low flash point products).</p> <p>Fire hazard increases as product temperature approaches its flash point. Use non-sparking tools. Keep container closed and drum bungs in place. Remove spillage immediately from walking areas. Do not handle or store near heat, sparks or other potential ignition sources. Do not handle or store with oxidizing agents. Avoid breathing mist or vapor. Never siphon by mouth. Do not taste or swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Provide ventilation to maintain exposure potential below applicable exposure levels. Avoid water contamination. Wash thoroughly after handling. Prevent contact with food or tobacco products.</p> <p>Cutting or welding of empty containers can ignite residues with explosive force. Do not pressurize or expose empty containers to flames, sparks or heat. Observe all label warnings and precautions. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this product. Return empty drums to a qualified reconditioner. When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons from hazard area. Eliminate heat, flame and other potential ignition</p>
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sources. Drain and purge equipment, as necessary, to remove material residues. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Keep containers tightly closed. Do not store this product near heat, flame or other potential ignition sources. Do not store with oxidizers. Do not store this product in unlabeled containers. Do not puncture or incinerate containers. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers or waste residues of this product. Ground all equipment containing this material. All electrical equipment in areas where this material is stored or handled must meet all applicable requirements of the NFPA's National Electrical Code (NEC). Store and transport in accordance with all applicable laws.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or mists below the applicable workplace exposure limits indicated below. All electrical equipment should comply with the National Electric Code. An emergency eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work-station.

Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used. A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified professional pursuant to OSHA regulations. The following pictograms represent the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. For certain operations, additional PPE may be required.



Eye Protection

Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Chemical goggles should be worn during transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying of this material. Suitable eye wash water should be readily available.

Hand Protection

Avoid skin contact. Use gloves (e.g., disposable PVC, neoprene, nitrile, vinyl, or PVC/NBR). Wash hands with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities or leaving work. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, solvents or harsh abrasives as skin cleaners.

Body Protection

Avoid skin contact. Wear long-sleeved fire-retardant garments (e.g., Nomex®) while working with flammable and combustible liquids. Additional chemical-resistant protective gear may be required if splashing or spraying conditions exist. This may include an apron, boots and additional facial protection. If product comes in contact with clothing, immediately remove soaked clothing and shower. Promptly remove and discarded contaminated leather goods.

Respiratory Protection

Airborne concentration will determine the level of respiratory protection required. Respiratory protection is normally not required unless the product is heated or misted. For known or anticipated vapor or mist concentrations above the occupational exposure guidelines (see below), use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator equipped with a dust/mist prefilter if adequate protection is provided. For unknown vapor concentrations or concentrations exceeding respirator protection factors, use a positive-pressure, pressure-demand, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Due to fire and explosion hazards, do not enter atmospheres containing concentrations greater than 20% of the lower flammable limit under any circumstances. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134).

General Comments

Warning! Use of this material in spaces without adequate ventilation may result in generation of hazardous levels of combustion products and/or inadequate oxygen levels for breathing. Odor is an inadequate warning for hazardous conditions.

Occupational Exposure Guidelines

Substance

Applicable Workplace Exposure Levels

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1) Diesel Fuel No. 2	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 100 mg/m ³
2) Nonane, all isomers	ACGIH (United States). TWA: 200 ppm
3) Trimethylbenzenes, all isomers	ACGIH (United States). TWA: 25 ppm
4) Naphthalene	ACGIH (United States). Skin TWA: 10 ppm STEL: 15 ppm OSHA (United States). TWA: 10 ppm
5) Biphenyl (Diphenyl)	ACGIH (United States) TWA: 0.2 ppm OSHA (United States) TWA: 0.2 ppm

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (TYPICAL)

Physical State	Liquid.	Color	Transparent, clear to yellow or red.	Odor	Characteristic, kerosene-like.
Specific Gravity	0.84 - 0.88 (Water = 1)	pH	Not Applicable.	Vapor Density	5.1 (Air = 1)
Boiling Range	154 - 366°C (309 - 588°F)			Melting/Freezing Point	Not available.
Vapor Pressure	0.3 kPa (2.1 mmHg) (at 20°C)			Viscosity (cSt @ 40°C)	2 - 4.2
Solubility in Water	Very slightly soluble in cold water.			Volatile Characteristics	840 g/l VOC (W/V)

Additional Properties Density = AP 7.2 lbs/gal.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable.	Hazardous Polymerization	Not expected to occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from all ignition sources and strong oxidizing conditions.		
Materials Incompatibility	Strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, other halogens, hydrogen peroxide and oxygen.		
Hazardous Decomposition Products	No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.		

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For other health-related information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1 and the Hazards Identification in Section 3 of this MSDS.

Toxicity Data

Diesel Fuel No. 2:

ORAL LD50, Acute: 12,000 to 17,500 mg/kg or 9.0 ml/kg [Rat]
DERMAL LD50, Acute: >5.0 ml/kg [Rabbit screen level].
DRAIZE EYE, Acute: Mild irritant [Rabbit]
DRAIZE DERMAL, Acute: Severe skin irritant [Rabbit].
BUEHLER DERMAL, Acute: Non-sensitizing [Guinea Pig]
14-Day DERMAL, Sub-chronic: 0% and 67% mortality at 4.0 and 8.0 ml/kg [Rabbit]
62-Week DERMAL, Chronic: 0.05 ml/kg 3x/week [Mouse] - Extreme skin irritation.
97-Week DERMAL, Chronic: 243 g/kg applied 3x/week [Mouse] - Extreme skin irritation. Moderate increase in contact-point skin tumors.
MUTAGENICITY:
Modified Ames Assay: Negative. [Salmonella typhimurium]
In-vitro SCE Ovary Assay: Negative. [Chinese Hamster]

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In-vitro Lymphoma Assay: Negative. [Mouse]

In-vivo Dominant Lethal Assay: Negative. [Mouse]

In-vivo Bone Marrow Assay: Clastogenic at 2.0 ml/kg and 6.0 ml/kg [Rat]

Diesel exhaust particulate:

Lung tumor and lymphomas were identified in rats and mice exposed to unfiltered diesel fuel exhaust in chronic inhalation studies. Further, epidemiological studies have identified increase incidences of lung cancer in US railroad workers and bladder cancer in bus and truck drivers possibly associated with exposure to diesel engine exhaust. NTP has determined that exposure to diesel exhaust particulates, a complex mixture of combustion products of diesel fuel, is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen. In addition, NIOSH has identified complete diesel exhaust as a potential carcinogen.

Middle distillates, petroleum:

The products represented by this MSDS contain a mixture of petroleum hydrocarbons commonly referred to as "middle distillates." Laboratory data have associated some middle distillates with skin cancer when the material is applied repeatedly over the lifetime of the test animal. Middle distillates similar to the products represented by this MSDS have been associated with liver and kidney damage in subchronic (90-day) inhalation studies of male rats. The relevance of these findings to human health is unclear.

Hydrodesulfurized Middle Distillate (Petroleum):

INHALATION LC50, Acute: 4.6 to 7.64 mg/L for four hours [Rat] - Dyspnea, nasal discharge, alopecia and excessive salivation.

ORAL LD50, Acute >500 g/kg [Rat Screening Level] Diarrhea, hyperactivity, ptosis and somnolence.

DERMAL LD50, Acute: >2,000 mg/kg [Rabbit Screening Level]

BUEHLER DERMAL, Acute: Non-sensitizing [Guinea Pig].

14-Day DERMAL, Subchronic: 0.05 ml/kg applied 3 times per week [Mouse, Human skin grafted to Athymic nude Mice] - Irritation and epidermal hyperplasia.

62-Week DERMAL, Chronic: 0.05 ml/kg applied 3 times per week [Mouse] - Extreme skin irritation; moderate increase in contact-point skin tumors.

Trimethylbenzenes, all isomers:

The TClO for humans is 10 ppm, with somnolence and respiratory tract irritation noted. In inhalation studies with rats, four of ten animals died after exposures of 2400 ppm for 24 hours. An oral dose of 5 mL/kg resulted in death in one of ten rats. Minimum lethal intraperitoneal doses were 1.5 to 2.0 mL/kg in rats and 1.13 to 12 mL/kg in guinea pigs. Levels of total hydrocarbon vapors present in the breathing atmosphere of these workers ranged from 10 to 60 ppm. Mesitylene (1, 3, 5 Trimethylbenzene) inhalation at concentrations of 1.5, 3.0, and 6.0 mg/L for six hours was associated with dose-related changes in white blood cell counts in rats. No significant effects on the complete blood count were noted with six hours per day exposure for five weeks, but elevations of alkaline phosphatase and SGOT were observed. Central nervous system depression and ataxia were noted in rats exposed to 5,100 to 9,180 ppm for two hours.

Naphthalene:

Naphthalene is a potential irritant to eyes, skin and lungs. Ingestion of naphthalene has been associated with severe red blood cell and liver damage leading to death. Following prolonged or repeated exposures, naphthalene has been shown to cause cataracts, optical neuritis, hemolytic and aplastic anemia, jaundice and possibly neurotoxicity. In animal studies, naphthalene caused fetal effects and decreased spleen weights in pregnant female mice. In an NTP sponsored study, naphthalene produced a dose related increase in tumors at the 30 and 60 ppm exposure level in both male and female rats. Higher incidences of respiratory epithelial adenomas, olfactory epithelial neuroblastomas and non-neoplastic lesions of the nose were observed as compared to controls. Cytogenic studies with Chinese hamster ovary cells have demonstrated sister chromatid exchanges and chromosomal aberrations. The relevance of these studies to human health is unclear.

Biphenyl (Diphenyl):

INHALATION, TClO, Acute: 4,400 ug/m³ for 4 hours [Human] - Flaccid paralysis of peripheral nerves without anesthesia and nausea or vomiting.

ORAL, LD50, Acute: >2,600 mg/kg [Cat screening level].

ORAL, LD50, Acute: 2,400 mg/kg [Rat and Rabbit].

ORAL, LD50, Acute: 1,900 mg/kg [Mouse] - Somnolence, hypermotility and diarrhea.

DERMAL, LD50, Acute: >5,010 mg/kg [Rabbit screening level].

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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Freshwater Toxicity: Concentration: 2400 ppm Exposure: 48 hrs. Species: Juven. Am. Shad (<i>Squalius cephalus</i>) Assay: TLM Concentration: >127 ppm Exposure: 96 hrs. Species: Bluegill (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>) Assay: LC50
	Saltwater Toxicity Concentration: 10 ppm Exposure: 96 hrs. Species: Menhaden (<i>Brevoortia patronus</i>) Assay: LC50 Concentration: 10 ppm Exposure: 96 hrs. Species: Grass Shrimp Assay: LC50
Environmental Fate	<p>If spilled, this material will normally evaporate. Hydrocarbon components may contribute to atmospheric smog. If released to the subsoils, petroleum middle distillate fuels will strongly adsorb to soils. Groundwater should be considered as an exposure pathway. Liquid and vapor can migrate through the subsurface and preferential pathways (such as utility line backfill) to downgradient receptors.</p> <p>Middle distillates are potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems. Distillate fuels will normally float on water. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, a hydrocarbon layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this oil layer can limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, if not removed, oxygen depletion in the waterway can cause a fish kill or create an anaerobic environment. Also, this coating action can also kill plankton, algae, and water birds.</p>

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazard characteristic and regulatory waste stream classification can change with product use. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition.

Maximize material recovery for reuse or recycling. If spilled material is introduced into a wastewater treatment system, chemical and biological oxygen demand (COD and BOD) will likely increase. Vapor emissions from a bio-oxidation process contaminated with this material might be a potential health hazard.

Recovered non-usable material may be regulated by US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitibility (D001). In addition, conditions of use may cause this material to become a hazardous waste, as defined by Federal or State regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a hazardous waste at the time of disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR Parts 260 through 271). State and/or local regulations might be even more restrictive. Contact the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description below may not represent requirements for all modes of transportation, shipping methods or locations outside of the United States.

US DOT Status	A U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulated material. The following U. S. DOT hazardous materials shipping description applies to bulk packaged material that is transported by highway or rail. Alternate shipping descriptions may be required for product transported by marine vessel, air or other method and for non-bulk packaged material.		
Proper Shipping Name	Diesel Fuel, Combustible liquid, NA1993, PG III		
Hazard Class	DOT Class: Combustible liquid with a flash point greater than 37.8°C (100°F).	Packing Group(s)	III
		UN/NA ID	NA 1993 or UN 1202
Reportable Quantity	A Reportable Quantity (RQ) has not been established for this material.		
Placards			

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Emergency Response Guide No.	128
HAZMAT STCC No.	49 122 12
MARPOL III Status	Not a DOT "Marine Pollutant" per 49 CFR 171.8.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory	This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.
SARA 302/304	The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable Quantities (RQs) for "Extremely Hazardous Substances" listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and 40 CFR 355. No components were identified.
SARA 311/312	The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals by "Hazard Category" as defined in 40 CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under the following hazard categories: Fire, Acute (Immediate) Health Hazard, Chronic (Delayed) Health Hazard
SARA 313	This product contains the following components in concentrations above de minimis levels that are listed as toxic chemicals in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA: Naphthalene [CAS No.: 91-20-3] Concentration: 0 - 2% 1, 2, 4 Trimethylbenzene [CAS No.: 95-63-6] Concentration: 0 - 1%
CERCLA	The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center concerning release of quantities of "hazardous substances" equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) listed in 40 CFR 302.4. As defined by CERCLA, the term "hazardous substance" does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically designated in 40 CFR 302.4. Chemical substances present in this product or refinery stream that may be subject to this statute are: Naphthalene [CAS No.: 91-20-3] RQ = 100 lbs. (45.36 kg) Concentration: 0 - 2% Cumene [CAS No.: 98-82-8] RQ = 5000 lbs. (2268 kg) Concentration: 0 - 1%
CWA	This material is classified as an oil 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 surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.
California Proposition 65	This material may contain the following components which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5): Diesel exhaust particulate (following combustion) Naphthalene: 0 - 2% Toluene: <0.05% Benzene: <0.05%
New Jersey Right-to-Know Label	Diesel Fuel
Additional Regulatory Remarks	As minimum requirements, CITGO recommends that the following advisory information be displayed on equipment used to dispense diesel fuel. Additional warnings specified by various regulatory authorities may be required: "Diesel Fuel DANGER: Combustible Liquid. Use as a Motor Fuel Only. DO NOT FILL CONTAINERS THAT HAVE PREVIOUSLY CONTAINED GASOLINE OR OTHER FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS. Sparks From static electricity can ignite flammable vapor residues. PLACE CONTAINER ON GROUND. DO NOT FILL ANY PORTABLE CONTAINER IN OR ON A VEHICLE. Containers must be metal or other material approved for storing diesel fuel. Keep nozzle spout in contact with the container during the entire filling operation. NO SMOKING! Do not leave nozzle unattended during filling. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Call Physician Immediately. Keep Out of Reach of Children. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapors. Never siphon by mouth. Do not store in vehicle or living space. Store and use in a well ventilated area. Do not use near heat, spark or flame. Keep container closed."

CITGO No. 2 Diesel Fuel, Low Sulfur, All Grades

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Refer to the top of Page 1 for the HMIS and NFPA Hazard Ratings for this product.

REVISION INFORMATION

Version Number 3.0
Revision Date 03/17/2003
Print Date Printed on 03/17/2003.

ABBREVIATIONS

AP: Approximately	EQ: Equal	>: Greater Than	<: Less Than	NA: Not Applicable	ND: No Data	NE: Not Established
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists				AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association		
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer				NTP: National Toxicology Program		
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health				OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration		
NPCA: National Paint and Coating Manufacturers Association				HMIS: Hazardous Materials Information System		
NFPA: National Fire Protection Association				EPA: US Environmental Protection Agency		

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