

# Material Safety Data Sheet



## SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### DIESEL

#### Company Identification

Cabinda Gulf Oil Company  
Caixa Postal 40  
Cabinda  
República de Angola  
Angola

#### Transportation Emergency Response

Malongo Emergency Response Team / Fire Department: Malongo Extension: 2222  
From a non-Chevron phone: +244 (Angola country code)  
231 260 000 (CABGOC Cabinda land line)  
Ext. 1 (for Portuguese) / Ext. 2 (for English)  
Ext. 2 (for Malongo)  
Ext. 2222 (for ERT / Fire)

#### Health Emergency

Chevron Emergency Information Center: Located in the USA. International collect calls accepted. (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623  
Malongo Medical Emergency: Malongo Extension: 2999  
From a non-Chevron phone: +244 (Angola country code)  
231 260 000 (CABGOC Cabinda land line)  
Ext. 1 (for Portuguese) / Ext. 2 (for English)  
Ext. 2 (for Malongo)  
Ext. 2999 (for Medical)

#### Product Information

Product Information: +244 231 260 000 Ext. 3624

SPECIAL NOTES: This MSDS covers all Chevron, Texaco and Calco CARB & non-CARB Diesel No. 2 Fuels. The sulfur content is less than 0.5% (mass). Red dye is added to non-taxable fuel. (MSDS 6894)  
SPECIAL NOTES: This MSDS covers all Chevron and Calco CARB Low Sulfur Diesel No. 2 Fuels. Red dye is added to non-taxable fuel. (MSDS 7098)

## SECTION 2 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT
Diesel Fuel No. 2	68476-34-6	60 - 100 %weight

## SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

- COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
  - HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED - MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE IF SWALLOWED
  - MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION IF INHALED
  - MAY CAUSE DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND REDUCED ALERTNESS
  - CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION
  - MAY CAUSE CANCER BASED ON ANIMAL DATA
  - CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO:
    - LIVER
    - BLOOD/BLOOD FORMING ORGANS
    - THYMUS
  - TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS. MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT
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## IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

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

**Skin:** Contact with the skin causes irritation. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response. 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:** The vapor or fumes from this material may cause respiratory irritation. Mists of this material may cause respiratory irritation. Symptoms of respiratory irritation may include coughing and difficulty breathing. Excessive or prolonged breathing of this material 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 depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma or death.

## 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. 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.

**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  
See Section 11 for additional information. Risk depends on duration and level of exposure.

## 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 immediate 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 or if any other symptoms develop.

**Note to Physicians:** Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which may cause pneumonitis.

## SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.

### FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

**Flashpoint:** (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup) 52 °C (125 °F) Minimum

**Autoignition:** 257 °C (494 °F)

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

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Use water fog, foam, 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.

## 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

**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. 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. Slow heat generation may occur with oil-soaked rags, spent filter aids and spent absorbent material and may cause spontaneous combustion if stored near combustibles and not handled properly. Store biodiesel soaked rags, filter aids, and spill absorbent material in approved safety disposal containers and dispose of properly. Biodiesel soaked rags may be washed with soap and water and allowed to dry in well ventilated area.

**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.

**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.

**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.

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 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 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.

### 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:** 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	Country/ Agency	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
Diesel Fuel No. 2	ACGIH	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	--	--	Skin A3 total hydrocarbon

Diesel Fuel No. 2	CVX	--	1000 mg/m3	--	--
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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:** Varies depending on specification

**Physical State:** Liquid

**Odor:** Petroleum odor

**pH:** Not Applicable

**Vapor Pressure:** 0.04 kPa (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)

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**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 (None expected)

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

### ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY 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 or promotor, a blend of straight-run and FCC stock was both a tumor initiator and a promoter.

**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**

This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. The ecotoxicity hazard is based on an evaluation of data for the components or a similar material.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL FATE**

**Ready Biodegradability:** 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 biodegradability of this material is based on an evaluation of data for the components or a similar material.

## 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.

**DOT Shipping Description:** UN1202, GAS OIL, COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, III ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: NON-BULK PACKAGES ARE NOT REGULATED IN THE U.S.A. SEE 49 CFR 173.150 (F) FOR SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR VESSEL AND AIRCRAFT.

**IMO/IMDG Shipping Description:** UN1268, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (DIESEL FUEL, GASOIL), 3, III, FLASH POINT SEE SECTION 5 OR 9, MARINE POLLUTANT (DIESEL FUEL, GASOIL)

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

## 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:

All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AICS (Australia), DSL (Canada), EINECS (European Union), 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

**Revision Date:** SEPTEMBER 21, 2011

### 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 Government 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)
DOT - Department of Transportation (USA)	NTP - National Toxicology Program (USA)
IARC - International Agency for Research on	OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health

Prepared according to the International Standard (ISO 11014-1) 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.