SECTION 1  PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Diesel Fuel No. 1

Product Use:  Fuel
Product Number(s):  203409990, 203414990, 203421990, 203422990, 203425, 270093, 270193, 270293, 271005, 271493, 271593, 271693, 272133, 272134
Synonyms:  Calco Conv Dyed DF 1, CALCO LS Diesel 1, Calco ULS Conv DF 1, CHEVRON HS Heating Fuel 1, CHEVRON LS Diesel 1, CHEVRON LS Heating Fuel 1, CHEVRON ULSD Diesel 1, CT ULS Conv DF 1, CT ULS Conv Dyed DF 1, ULS Conv DF 1

Company Identification
Chevron Products Company
6001 Bollinger Canyon Rd., T3325/B10
San Ramon, CA 94583
United States of America

Transportation Emergency Response
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887

Health Emergency
Chevron Emergency Information Center: Located in the USA. International collect calls accepted. (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623

Product Information
Product Information: (800) 582-3835
SDS Requests: (800) 414-6737

SPECIAL NOTES:  This MSDS covers all Chevron and Calco non-CARB Diesel No. 1 Fuels. The sulfur content is less than 0.5% (mass).  (MSDS 7980)

SECTION 2  HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Signal Word: Danger

Physical Hazards: Flammable liquid and vapor.

Health Hazards: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Environmental Hazards: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

General: Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use.


Response: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Rinse skin with water/shower. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a poison center or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. In case of fire: Use media specified in the SDS to extinguish. Specific treatment (see Notes to Physician on this label). Collect spillage.


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

HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED: Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPONENTS</th>
<th>CAS NUMBER</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gas oils</td>
<td>68334-30-5</td>
<td>100 %wt/wt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosine</td>
<td>8008-20-6</td>
<td>0 - 99 %wt/wt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosine, hydrodesulfurized</td>
<td>64742-81-0</td>
<td>0 - 99 %wt/wt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Revision Number: 7
Revision Date: DECEMBER 02, 2015
Diesel Fuel No. 1
SDS: 7980
SECTION 4  FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of 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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS
Eye: Not expected to cause prolonged or significant eye irritation.
Skin: Contact with the skin causes irritation. Contains a material that causes 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.
Ingestion: Highly toxic; may be fatal if swallowed. 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. 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). Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Risk depends on duration and level of exposure. See Section 11 for additional information.
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
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

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 and/or the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 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. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep out of the reach of children.
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.

**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: Nitrile Rubber, Polyurethane, Polyvinyl Alcohol (PVA) (Note: Avoid contact with water. PVA deteriorates in water.), 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>Ceiling</th>
<th>Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gas oils</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>100 mg/m³</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Skin A3 total hydrocarbon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas oils</td>
<td>CVX</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1000 mg/m³</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosine</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>200 mg/m³</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Skin A3 total hydrocarbon vapor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosine</td>
<td>CVX</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1000 mg/m³</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosine, hydrodesulfurized</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>200 mg/m³</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Skin A3 Total hydrocarbon vapor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosine, hydrodesulfurized</td>
<td>CVX</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1000 mg/m³</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillates, hydrodesulfurized, middle</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillates, straight run middle (gas oil, light)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
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<td>15 ppm (weight)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Skin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naphthalene</td>
<td>OSHA Z-1</td>
<td>50 mg/m³</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total sulfur</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:** Hydrocarbon odor  
**Odor Threshold:** No data available  
**pH:** Not Applicable  
**Vapor Pressure:** 0.40 kPa @ 40 °C (104 °F)  
**Vapor Density (Air = 1):** >1  
**Initial Boiling Point:** 204°C (399.2°F) - 300°C (572°F)  
**Solubility:** Soluble in hydrocarbon solvents; insoluble in water.  
**Freezing Point:** Not Applicable  
**Melting Point:** No data available  
**Specific Gravity:** 0.85 @ 15.6°C (60.1°F) (Typical)
Density: No data available
Viscosity: 1.30 - 2.40 cSt @ 40°C (104°F)
Evaporation Rate: No data available
Decomposition temperature: No data available
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient: No data available

**FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:**
Flammability (solid, gas): No Data Available

Flashpoint: 38 °C (100 °F)
Autoignition: 210 °C (410 °F)
Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: 0.6 Upper: 4.7

**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.
Incompatibility With Other Materials: Not applicable
Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known (None expected)
Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

**SECTION 11  TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Information on toxicological effects
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: The eye irritation hazard is based on evaluation of data for product components.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Skin Sensitization: This material did not cause skin sensitization reactions in a Buehler guinea pig test.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: ERROR: Symbol QUALIFIER_DESC is an unknown variable name. The acute dermal toxicity is based on data for a similar material.

Acute Oral Toxicity: The acute oral toxicity is based on data for a similar material.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: The acute respiratory toxicity is based on data for a similar material.

Acute Toxicity Estimate: Not Determined

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: The hazard evaluation is based on data for components or a similar material.

Carcinogenicity: Refer to ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION below. 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). Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as
a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity: The hazard evaluation is based on data for components or a similar material.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: The hazard evaluation is based on data for components or a similar material.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: The hazard evaluation is based on data for components or a similar material.

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 kerosene. CONCAWE (product dossier 94/106) has summarized current health, safety and environmental data available for a number of kerosenes (typically straight-run kerosene, CAS 8008-20-6, or hydrosulfurized kerosene, CAS 64742-81-0). ACUTE/SUBCHRONIC: Following acute exposure to kerosene, signs observed in rats and rabbits were of a low order of toxicity: central nervous system depression occurred following oral exposure, skin irritation (ranging from slight to severe irritation) occurred with dermal exposure, and respiratory tract irritation occurred with inhalation exposure. None of the kerosenes tested produced more than slight eye irritation and none were skin sensitizers. However, intratracheal administration or artificial aspiration of small volumes (0.1 to 0.2 ml) of kerosene into the lungs of rats, chickens and primates resulted in lung damage and/or death. In a study in which rats, mice, rabbits and cats were exposed to kerosene aerosol concentrations in the range 0.05 to 120 mg/l for up to four weeks, reductions in respiratory rate, pulmonary hyperaemia, leucocytosis, monocytois and decreased erythrocyte sedimentation rate were observed, and histological examination revealed inflammatory changes in the respiratory tract (tracheitis, bronchitis and pneumonia).

CANCER: Chronic (3 to 24 months) mouse dermal toxicity studies of kerosenes and jet fuels produced mild to moderate skin irritation, while long-term (2+ years) studies showed moderate to severe skin damage as well as an increased incidence of tumors after long latency periods (probably due to a secondary mechanism related to skin irritancy). DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTION: Hydrodesulfurized kerosene was tested by the Petroleum Product Stewardship Council in a OECD Guideline 421 Reproductive/Developmental Toxicity Study. The kerosene sample was diluted to 494 (60%), 330 (40%), and 165 (20%) mg/kg/day in food grade mineral oil and applied daily during pre-mating and mating to day 19 of gestation. There was no apparent maternal, reproductive, or developmental toxicity at any dose. Males treated for eight weeks had increased relative kidney weights in the high dose group but no microscopic changes in testes or epididymides. No gross anomalies were observed in the pups.

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 or 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 2-year feeding
study in rats receiving naphthalene at 41 mg/kg/day.

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 hydrosulfurized 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 & hydrosulfurized 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 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 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 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.

**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. 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:

- 48 hour(s) LC50: 20 - 210 mg/l (Daphnia magna)
- 96 hour(s) LC50: 21 - 210 mg/l (Salmo gairdneri)
- 72 hour(s) EC50: 2.6 - 25 mg/l (Selenastrum capricornutum)

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

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.

**DOT Shipping Description:** UN1202, GAS OIL, 3, III OR UN1223, KEROSENE, 3, III ; OPTIONAL DISCLOSURES AS COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID PER 49 CFR 173.150 (F) OR AS A MARINE POLLUTANT (PETROLEUM DISTILATES, KEROSENE, GAS OIL)

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

**ICAO/IATA Shipping Description:** UN1202, GAS OIL, 3, III; OR UN1223, KEROSENE, 3, III; OR UN1268, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., 3, III

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code:
Not applicable

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EPCRA 311/312 CATEGORIES:</th>
<th>1. Immediate (Acute) Health Effects: YES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects: NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Fire Hazard:                         YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Reactivity Hazard:                   NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:**
- 01-1=IARC Group 1
- 01-2A=IARC Group 2A
- 01-2B=IARC Group 2B
- 02=NTP Carcinogen
- 03=EPCRA 313
- 04=CA Proposition 65
- 05=MA RTK
- 06=NJ RTK
- 07=PA RTK

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.
- Kerosine, hydrodesulfurized
- Gas oils
- Kerosine
- Distillates, straight run middle (gas oil, light)
- Naphthalene

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

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Revision Number: 7
Revision Date: DECEMBER 02, 2015
SDS: 7980
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).

NEW JERSEY RTK CLASSIFICATION:
Under the New Jersey Right-to-Know Act L. 1983 Chapter 315 N.J.S.A. 34:5A-1 et. seq., the product is to be identified as follows: DIESEL FUEL

SECTION 16  OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATINGS: Health: 1 Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0

HMIS RATINGS: Health: 2 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 Safety Data Sheet: 1,16
Revision Date: DECEMBER 02, 2015

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TLV</td>
<td>Threshold Limit Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>Time Weighted Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEL</td>
<td>Short-term Exposure Limit</td>
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<td>PEL</td>
<td>Permissible Exposure Limit</td>
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<td>GHS</td>
<td>Globally Harmonized System</td>
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<tr>
<td>API</td>
<td>American Petroleum Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDS</td>
<td>Safety Data Sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMIS</td>
<td>Hazardous Materials Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NELP</td>
<td>National Fire Protection Association (USA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOT</td>
<td>Department of Transportation (USA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>National Toxicology Program (USA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IARC</td>
<td>International Agency for Research on Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSHA</td>
<td>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCEL</td>
<td>New Chemical Exposure Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA</td>
<td>Environmental Protection Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCBA</td>
<td>Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus</td>
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Prepared according to the 29 CFR 1910.1200 (2012) by Chevron Energy Technology Company, 6001
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