

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ExxonMobil

DIESEL

Section 1. Identification

Product name : DIESEL

Product description : Hydrocarbons and Additives

Other means of identification : ADO; AUTOMOTIVE DIESEL OIL; DIESEL (500 PPM S); DIESEL FUEL; ESSO DIESEL EFFICIENT (EDE); ESSO HD DIESEL; HEAVY DUTY DIESEL; HEAVY INDUSTRIAL FUEL OIL; MARINE DIESEL OIL; MARINE GAS OIL; OFF-ROAD DIESEL; Synergy Diesel

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses : DIESEL FUEL, Diesel engine fuel

Uses advised against : This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified Uses above.

Supplier : ExxonMobil Asia Pacific Pte.Ltd. (Company No.: 196800312N)
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Supplier General Contact : (65) 6885 8000

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Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture :  FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 (entered data only)
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 1B
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2
This material is considered to be hazardous according to regulatory guidelines (see Section 15).

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :  H227 - Combustible liquid.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H332 - Harmful if inhaled.
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (bone marrow, liver, thymus)
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Section 2. Hazards identification

Prevention	: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use. P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P210 - Keep away from heat, sparks and hot surfaces. No smoking. P260 - Do not breathe vapour. P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling. P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273 - Avoid release to the environment. P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection.
Response	: P301 + P331, P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P304 + P312, P340 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO ₂) to extinguish flames. P391 - Collect spillage.
Storage	: P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 - Store locked up.
Disposal	: P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Contains	: fuels, diesel
Other hazards which do not result in classification	: None known.
Nota	: This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	%	Identifiers
fuels, diesel	≥90	CAS: 68334-30-5
naphthalene	<1	CAS: 91-20-3

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Nota :

Composition may contain up to 0.5% performance additives and / or dyes.

Section 4. First-aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact	: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
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Section 4. First-aid measures

- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Remove contaminated clothing. Dry wipe exposed skin and cleanse with waterless hand cleaner and follow by washing thoroughly with soap and water. For those providing assistance, avoid further skin contact to yourself or others. Wear impervious gloves. Launder contaminated clothing separately before reuse. Discard contaminated articles that cannot be laundered. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Get medical attention.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
Local necrosis as evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours after injection.
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.

Section 4. First-aid measures

- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Combustible liquid. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

- Hazardous combustion products** : Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, sulfur oxides

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Assure an extended cooling down period to prevent re-ignition. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.

- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Section 6. Accidental release measures

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Confine the spill immediately with booms. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants. Warn other shipping. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. It is dangerous and/or unlawful to put petrol into unapproved containers. Do not fill container while it is in or on a vehicle. Static electricity may ignite vapour and cause fire. Place container on ground when filling and keep nozzle in contact with container. Do not use electronic devices (including but not limited to cellular phones, computers, calculators, pagers or other electronic devices, etc.) during safety critical tasks, such as bulk fuel loading or unloading operations, or in storage areas where vapours may be present, unless the devices are certified intrinsically safe by an approved national testing agency and to the safety standards required by national and/or local laws and regulations. For use as a motor fuel only. Do not siphon by mouth.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Static Accumulator** : This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Fuels, diesel	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025) [Diesel Fuel] Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 100 mg/m³ (measured as total hydrocarbons). Form: Inhalable fraction and vapor. ExxonMobil (COMPANY) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 5 mg/m³. Form: Stable Aerosol.. TWA 8 hours: 200 mg/m³. Form: Vapour..
naphthalene	Workplace Safety and Health Act (Singapore, 1/2025) PEL (long term) 8 hours: 10 ppm. PEL (long term) 8 hours: 52 mg/m³. PEL (short term) 15 minutes: 79 mg/m³. PEL (short term) 15 minutes: 15 ppm. ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 10 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 52 mg/m³.

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

- Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. < 1 hour (breakthrough time): Nitrile, minimum 0.38 mm thickness or comparable protective barrier material
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Recommended: organic vapour (Type A) and particulate filter

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Yellow
- Odour** : Petroleum/Solvent
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range** : >149°C (>300.2°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: >62°C (>143.6°F) [ASTM D-93]
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability** : Flammable liquids - Category 4
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Lower: 0.6%
Upper: 7%
- Vapour pressure** : <0.5 mm Hg [20 °C]
- Relative vapour density** : >2 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 0.82 to 0.86
- Solubility in water** : Negligible
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : >3.5
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : <4.5 cSt [40 °C]
- Particle characteristics**
- Median particle size** : Not applicable.
- Pour point** : <12°C

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapour to accumulate in low or confined areas.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials, Halogens, Strong Acids, Strong Bases, Strong oxidisers
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
DIESEL	Rat - Oral - LD50 >5000 mg/kg
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50 >5000 mg/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Dusts and mists 4100 mg/m ³ [4 hours]
naphthalene	Mouse - Oral - LD50 533 mg/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapour >0.4 mg/l [4 hours]

Conclusion/Summary

Inhalation	: Moderately toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403
Dermal	: Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 434
Oral	: Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

Skin	: Irritating to the skin. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404
Eyes	: May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
Respiratory	: Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. No end point data for material. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Conclusion/Summary

Skin	: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
Respiratory	: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. No end point data for material.

Mutagenicity

Section 11. Toxicological information

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 475

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : May cause cancer. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 451

Classification

Product/ingredient name	IARC
 naphthalene	2B

 Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary :  May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Conclusion/Summary : Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. No end point data for material.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Target organs
DIESEL	Category 2	bone marrow, liver, thymus

Conclusion/Summary : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 410 413

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name	Result
 DIESEL	Category 1

Conclusion/Summary : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material. Data available.

Other information

Contains : NAPHTHALENE: Exposure to high concentrations of naphthalene may cause destruction of red blood cells, anemia, and cataracts. Naphthalene caused cancer in laboratory animal studies, but the relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

Product : Vapour concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anaesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. Diesel exhaust fumes: Carcinogenic in animal tests. Inhalation exposures to exhaust for 2 years in test animals resulted in lung tumours and lymphoma. Extract of particulate produced skin tumours in test animals. Caused mutations in-vitro. Diesel fuel: Carcinogenic in animal tests. Caused mutations in-vitro. Repeated dermal exposures to high concentrations in test animals resulted in reduced litter size and litter weight, and increased fetal resorptions at maternally toxic doses. Dermal exposure to high concentrations resulted in severe skin irritation with weight loss and some mortality. Inhalation exposure to high concentrations resulted in respiratory tract irritation, lung changes/infiltration/accumulation, and reduction in lung function. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Section 12. Ecological information

The information given is based on data for the material, components of the material, or for similar materials, through the application of bridging principals.

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result
DIESEL	Acute - LL50 Fish - <i>Fish</i> 1 to 100 mg/l - data for similar materials [96 hours] Acute - EL50 daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> 1 to 1000 mg/l - data for similar materials [48 hours] Acute - EL50 Algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> 1 to 100 mg/l - data for similar materials [72 hours] Chronic - NOEL Algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> 1 to 10 mg/l - data for similar materials [72 hours]

Conclusion/Summary

- Acute toxicity** : Toxic to aquatic life.
- Chronic toxicity** : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

- Biodegradability** : Material -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable
- Atmospheric Oxidation** : Majority of components -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

Bioaccumulative potential

- Conclusion/Summary** : Majority of components -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.

Mobility in soil

- Mobility** : Less volatile component -- Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids. Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Majority of components -- Low potential to migrate through soil. More volatile component -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

Other ecological information

- Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

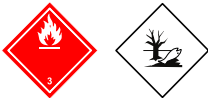
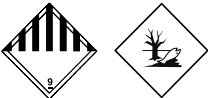
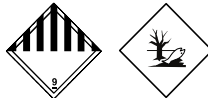
- Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT,

Section 13. Disposal considerations

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.

Section 14. Transport information

	ADR	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1202	UN3082	UN3082
UN proper shipping name	DIESEL FUEL	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (fuels, diesel)	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (fuels, diesel)
Transport hazard class(es)	3	9	9
Label(s) / Mark(s)			
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.

Additional information

ADR

- : The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

Hazard identification number 30

Limited quantity 5 L

Special provisions 640M, 664

Tunnel code (D/E)

IMDG

- : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.

Emergency schedules F-A, S-F

Special provisions 274, 335, 969

IATA

- : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 5.0.2.4.1, 5.0.2.6.1.1 and 5.0.2.8.

Quantity limitation Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 450 L. Packaging instructions: 964. Cargo Aircraft Only: 450 L. Packaging instructions: 964. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 30 kg. Packaging instructions: Y964.

Special provisions A97, A158, A197, A215

- Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

- Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not applicable.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Material is hazardous as defined by Specification for hazard communication for hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods (Singapore Standard SS586) Part 2:2022 - Globally harmonised system of classification and labelling of chemicals - Singapore's adaptations.

[Singapore – hazardous chemical under government control, Second Schedule of the Environmental Protection And Management Act S 436, National Environment Agency](#)

None.

Inventory list

Australia inventory (AIIC)	: At least one component is not listed.
Canada inventory (DSL-NDSL)	: At least one component is not listed.
China inventory (IECSC)	: At least one component is not listed.
Japan inventory (CSCL)	: At least one component is not listed.
Japan inventory (Industrial Safety and Health Act)	: Not determined.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)	: At least one component is not listed.
Philippines inventory (PICCS)	: All components are listed or exempted.
Korea inventory (KECI)	: At least one component is not listed.
Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)	: Not determined.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b)	: All components are active or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision	: 11 March 2026
Date of previous issue	: 9 July 2024
Version	: 3
Key to abbreviations	: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) N/A = Not available SGG = Segregation Group UN = United Nations
References	: Not available.

 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

[Product code](#) : 1156482

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