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Material Safety Data Sheets

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Date Prepared: December 03, 2003

Supersedes: May 31, 2003

MSDS Number: 08524

1. PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Identifier: TURBINE FUEL AVIATION, WIDE CUT TYPE

ESSO TURBO FUEL B

ESSO JET B

JET B

TURBO FUEL B TURBO FUEL B F40 TURBO FUEL B JP4

ESSO TURBO FUEL B (FSII)

JET B (FSII)

AVIATION TURBINE FUEL (JP4) CAN/CGSB-3.22 GRADE F40

ESSO JET B (FSII)

Application and Use: Aviation turbine fuel

Product Description:

A mixture of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons and additives.

REGULATORY CLASSIFICATION

WHMIS:

Class B, Division 2: Flammable Liquids.

Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A: Very Toxic Material.

Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Toxic Material

CEPA: CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

All components of this product are either on the Domestic

Substances List (DSL) or are exempt.

TDG INFORMATION (RAIL/ROAD):

FUEL, AVIATION, TURBINE ENGINES Shipping Name:

Class: II

Packing Group: PIN Number:

UN1863

Marine Pollutant: Not applicable

Please be aware that other regulations may apply.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER:

Emergency 24 hr. (519) 339-2145 IMPERIAL OIL

Technical Info. (800) 268-3183 Products Division

111 St Clair Avenue West

Toronto, Ontario

M5W 1K3

(416) 968-4441

2. REGULATED COMPONENTS

The following components are defined in accordance with sub-paragraph 13(a) (i) to (iv) or paragraph 14(a) of the Hazardous Products Act:

> CAS # NAME

40-70 V/V 8008-20-6 LD50:>5g/kg,oral,rat Kerosene, straight run

Naphtha, full range 30-60 V/V 64741-42-0

Diethylene glycol monomethyl 0-0.15 V/V 111-77-3 LD50:7g/kg,orl,rat LD50:>2.0/kg,skn.rbt

ether

3. TYPICAL PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Liquid

Specific gravity: not available

Viscosity: 0.60 cSt at 40 deg C

Vapour Density:

Boiling Point: 40 to 270 deg C Evaporation rate: <1 (1= n-butylacetate)

Solubility in water: negligible

Freezing/Pour Point: -58 deg C ASTM D 2386

Odour Threshold: not available Vapour Pressure: 21 kPa at 38 deg C 0.78 g/cc at 15 deg C

Appearance/odour: White or pale yellow liquid, petroleum odour

4. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

NATURE OF HAZARD

INHALATION:

Negligible hazard at normal temperatures (up to 38 deg C). High vapour concentrations are irritating to the eyes, nose, throat and lungs; may cause headaches and dizziness; may be anesthetic and may cause other central nervous system effects. Avoid breathing vapours or mists.

EYE CONTACT:

Slightly irritating, but will not injure eye tissue.

SKIN CONTACT:

Irritating.

Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate the skin and cause a skin rash (dermatitis). Low toxicity.

INGESTION:

Low toxicity.

Small amounts of this liquid drawn into the lungs from swallowing or vomiting may cause severe health effects (e.g. bronchopneumonia or pulmonary edema).

CHRONIC:

Contains benzene. Human health studies (epidemiology) indicate that prolonged and/or repeated overexposures to benzene may cause damage to the blood producing system and serious blood disorders, including leukemia.

Animal tests suggest that prolonged and/or repeated overexposures to benzene may damage the embryo/fetus. The relationship of these animal studies to humans has not been fully established.

Contains n-hexane. Prolonged and/or repeated exposures may cause damage to the peripheral nervous system (e.g. fingers, feet, arms etc.). Contains diethylene glycol monomethyl ether (DIEGME). Prolonged and repeated exposure through inhalation or extensive skin contact with DIEGME may result in toxic effects on the kidneys, the reproductive system and/or the embryo/fetus.

ACUTE TOXICITY DATA:

Based on animal testing data from similar materials and products, the acute toxicity of this product is expected to be:

: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg (Rat)

: LD50 > 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit) Dermal Inhalation : LC50 > 2500 mg/m3 (Rat)

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT:

Manufacturer Recommends: 100 ppm based on composition.

ACGIH recommends:

For n-Hexane (skin), 50 ppm (176 mg/m3).

For Benzene, ACGIH recommends a TWA of 0.5 ppm (1.6 mg/m3), (skin), and categorizes it as a confirmed human carcinogen.

Local regulated limits may vary.

FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION:

In emergency situations use proper respiratory protection to immediately remove the affected victim from exposure. Administer artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Keep at rest. Call for prompt medical attention.

EYE CONTACT:

Flush eyes with large amounts of water until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT:

Immediately flush with large amounts of water. Use soap if available. Remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, after flushing has begun. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

INGESTION:

DO NOT induce vomiting since it is important that no amount of the material should enter the lungs (aspiration). Keep at rest. Get prompt medical attention.

6. PREVENTIVE AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES

PERSONAL PROTECTION:

The selection of personal protective equipment varies, depending upon conditions of use.

In open systems where contact is likely, wear safety goggles, chemical-resistant overalls, and chemically impervious gloves.

Where only incidental contact is likely, wear safety goggles, long sleeves, and chemical-resistant gloves.

Where concentrations in air may exceed the occupational exposure limits given in Section 4 and where engineering, work practices or other means of exposure reduction are not adequate, approved respirators may be necessary to prevent overexposure by inhalation.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

The use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Laboratory samples should be handled in a fumehood. Provide mechanical ventilation of confined spaces. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

HANDLING, STORAGE AND SHIPPING:

Keep containers closed. Handle and open containers with care. Store in a cool, well ventilated place away from incompatible materials. In keeping with good personal hygiene practices, wash hands thoroughly after handling the material.

Store and load at normal (up to 38 deg C) temperature and at atmospheric pressure.

Material will accumulate static charges which may cause a spark. Static charge build-up could become an ignition source. Use proper relaxation and grounding procedures.

Empty containers may contain product residue. Do not pressurize cut, heat, or weld empty containers. Do not reuse empty containers without commercial cleaning or reconditioning.

LAND SPILL:

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Eliminate source of ignition. Keep public away. Prevent additional discharge of material, if possible to do so without hazard. Vapours or dust may be harmful or fatal. Warn occupants of downwind areas.

Prevent spills from entering sewers, watercourses or low areas. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. Do not use combustible materials such as sawdust.

Recover by pumping (use an explosion proof motor or hand pump), or by using a suitable absorbent.

Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material. Ensure disposal in compliance with government requirements and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations. Notify the appropriate authorities immediately. Take all additional action necessary to prevent and remedy the adverse effects of the spill.

WATER SPILL:

Eliminate all sources of ignition. Vapours or dust may be harmful or fatal. Warn occupants and shipping in downwind areas. Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material. Ensure disposal in compliance with government requirements and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations. Notify the appropriate authorities immediately. Take all additional action necessary to prevent and remedy the adverse effects of the spill.

7. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flashpoint and method: -18 deg C COC ASTM D92

Autoignition: NA Flammable Limits: LEL: 0.6% UEL: 8.0%

GENERAL HAZARDS:

Extremely flammable; material will readily ignite at normal temperatures. Flammable Liquid; may release vapours that form flammable mixtures at or above the flash point.

Decomposes; flammable/toxic gases will form at elevated temperatures (thermal decomposition).

Toxic gases will form upon combustion.

Static Discharge; material may accumulate static charges which may cause a fire.

FIRE FIGHTING:

Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Shut off fuel to fire if possible to do so without hazard. If a leak or spill has not ignited use water spray to disperse the vapours. Either allow fire to burn out under controlled conditions or extinguish with foam or dry chemical. Try to cover liquid spills with foam. Respiratory and eye protection required for fire fighting personnel.

Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boilover.

A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used for all indoor fires and any significant outdoor fires. For small outdoor fires, which may easily be extinguished with a portable fire extinguisher, use of an SCBA may not be required.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:

Smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and traces of oxides of sulphur In addition, small amounts of nitrogen oxides will be formed.

8. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY:

This product is stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS AND CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Strong oxidizing agents. Use product with caution around heat, sparks, pilo lights, static electricity and open flames.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:

See: Hazardous Combustion Products

9. NOTES

All components of this product are listed on the U.S. TSCA inventory.

REVISION SUMMARY:

Since 31 May 2003, this MSDS has been revised in Section(s):

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10. PREPARATION

Date Prepared: December 03, 2003

Prepared by: Lubricants & Specialties

IMPERIAL OIL Products Division

111 St Clair Avenue West

Toronto, Ontario

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(800) 268-3183

CAUTION: "The information contained herein relates only to this product or material and may not be valid when used in combination with any other product or material or in any process. If the product is not to be used for a purpose

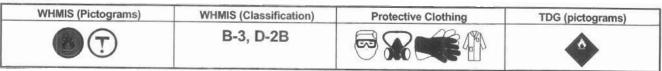
or under conditions which are normal or reasonably foreseeable, this information cannot be relied upon as complete or applicable. For greater certainty, uses other than those described in Section 1 must be reviewed with the supplier. The information contained herein is based on the information available at the indicated date of preparation. This MSDS is for the use of Imperial Oil customers and their employees and agents only. Any further distribution of this MSDS by Imperial Oil customers is prohibited without the written consent of Imperial Oil."

Emergency Numbers

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Section 1. Ch	Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification				
Product Name	DIESEL FUEL	Code	W104, W293 SAP: 120, 121, 122, 287		
Synonym	Diesel 50, Diesel 50 LS, #1 Diesel , #1 Diesel LS, Diesel LC, Seasonal Diesel, Seasonal Diesel LS, Diesel AA, Domestic Marine Diesel, International marine Diesel, Seasonal Diesel Locomotive, Domestic Marine diesel LS, diesel -20°C (LS), LSD, Low Sulphur Diesel, dyed diesel, marked diesel, coloured diesel, Naval Distillate, Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel, ULS Diesel, Mining Diesel, Mining Diesel Special, Mining Diesel Special LS, High Flash Mining Diesel, Furnace Oil, Stove Oil.		n 2/6/2004.		
Manufacturer	PETRO-CANADA P.O. Box 2844 Calgary, Alberta T2P 3E3	In case of Emergency	Petro-Canada: 403-296-3000 Canutec Transportation: 613-996-6666 Poison Control Centre: Consult		
Material Uses	Diesel fuels are distillate fuels suitable for use in high and medium speed internal combustion engines of the compression ignition type. Mining Diesel has a higher flash point requirement, for safe use in underground mines.	emergency number(s	local telephone directory for emergency number(s).		

				Exp	oosure Limits (ACGIH)	
Name		CAS#	% (V/V)	TLV-TWA(8 h)	STEL	CEILING
1) Diesel oil.		68334-30-5	>99.9	100 mg/m³ (as total hydrocarbons) *	Not established	Not established
2) Proprietary additives.		Not available	<0.1	Not established	Not established	Not established
Aromatic content is 50 Sulphur content is 0-0.	% maximum (benzene: nil). 50%.					
Manufacturer Recommendation	* Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact to diesel fuels wh an increased risk of skin cancer.			ch can lead to dermal	irritation and may b	e associated wi
Other Exposure Limits	Consult local, state, provincial	or territory authoriti	es for accept	able exposure limits.		

Section 3. Haza	rds Identification.
Potential Health Effects	Combustible liquid. Exercise caution when handling this material. Contact with this product may cause skin and eye irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin irritation, defatting, drying and dermatitis. Inhalation of this product may cause respiratory tract irritation and Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, unconsciousness and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death. Ingestion of this product may cause gastro-intestinal irritation. Aspiration of this product may result in severe irritation or burns to the respiratory tract. For more information refer to Section 11 of this MSDS.

Section 4. First A	Aid Measures
Eye Contact	IMMEDIATELY flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek medical attention.
Skin Contact	Remove contaminated clothing - launder before reuse. Wash gently and thoroughly the contaminated skin with running water and non-abrasive soap. Seek medical attention.
Inhalation	Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. If the victim is not breathing, perform artificial respiration. Allow the victim to rest in a well ventilated area. Seek medical attention.
Ingestion	DO NOT induce vomiting because of danger of aspirating liquid into lungs. Seek medical attention.
Note to Physician	Not available

DIESEL FUEL	
DIESEL FUEL	Page Number: 2
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Flammability	-fighting Measures	Et				
Fiammability	Class II - combustible liquid (NFPA).	Flammable Limits	LOWER: 0.7%, UPPER: 6% (NFPA)			
Flash Points	Diesel Fuel: Closed Cup: >40°C (>104°F) Marine Diesel Fuel: Closed Cup: >60°C (>140°F) Mining Diesel: Closed Cup: 52°C (126°F)	Auto-Ignition Temperature	225°C (437°F)			
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Flammable in presence of open flames, sparks, or heat. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to sources of ignition and flash back. This product can accumulate static charge and ignite. May accumulate in confined spaces.	Hazards in Presence of	Containers may explode in heat of fire. Do not cut, weld, heat, drill or pressurize empty container. Vapour explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.			
Products of Combustion	Carbon oxides (CO, CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulphur oxides (SOx), sulphur compounds (H2S), water vapour (H2C smoke and irritating vapours as products of incomplete combustion. See Section 11 (Other Considerations) for information regarding the toxicity of the combustion products.					
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	See Section 11 (Other Considerations) for information regarding the toxicity of the combustion products. NAERG96, GUIDE 128, Flammable liquids (Non-polar/Water-immiscible). CAUTION: This product has a moderate flash point above 40°C: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient if tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also consider in evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. SMALL FIRES: Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam. LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Do not use straight streams. Move containers from fire area if you do it without risk. Fires Involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or mornozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising so from venting devices or any discolouration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from the ends of tanks. For massive fire, unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible withdraw from area and let fire burn. Wear positions.		vater spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. It is (1/2 mile) in all directions; also consider initial reams. Move containers from fire area if you can tance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor it. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound by from the ends of tanks. For massive fire, use			

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Material Release or Spill

Consult current National Emergency Response Guide Book (NAERG) for appropriate spill measures if necessary. IN THE EVENT OF A LARGE SPILL CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING CONTROL MEASURES: Extinguish all ignition sources. Stop leak if safe to do so. Ventilate area. Dike spilled material. Use appropriate inert absorbent material to absorb spilled product. Collect used absorbent for later disposal. Avoid contact with spilled material. Avoid breathing vapours or mists of material. Avoid contaminating sewers, streams, rivers and other water courses with spilled material. Evacuate non-essential personnel. Ensure clean-up personnel wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Ground and bond all equipment used to clean up the spilled material, as it may be a static accumulator. Notify appropriate authorities immediately.

Handling	COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL. Handle with care. Avoid contact with any sources of ignition, flames, heat, and sparks Avoid skin contact. Avoid eye contact. Avoid inhalation of product vapours or mists. Empty containers may contain product residue. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, or weld empty containers. Do not reuse containers without commercia cleaning and/or reconditioning. Personnel who handle this material should practice good personal hygiene during and after handling to help prevent accidental ingestion of this product. Properly dispose of contaminated leather articles including shoes that cannot be decontaminated. Avoid confined spaces and areas with poor ventilation. Ensure al equipment is grounded/bonded. Wear proper personal protective equipment (See Section 8).
Storage	Store away from heat and sources of ignition. Store in dry, cool, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible and reactive materials (See section 5 and 10). Ensure the storage containers are grounded/bonded.

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls For normal application, special ventilation is not necessary. If user's operations generate vapours or mist, use ventilation to keep exposure to airborne contaminants below the exposure limit. Make-up air should always be supplied to balance air removed by exhaust ventilation. Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower are close to work-station.

Personal Protection - The selection of personal protective equipment varies, depending upon conditions of use.

Eyes Eye protection (i.e., safety glasses, safety goggles and/or face shield) should be determined based on conditions of use. If product is used in an application where splashing may occur, the use of safety goggles and/or a face shield should be considered.

Body Wear appropriate clothing to prevent skin contact. As a minimum long sleeves and trousers should be worn.

Respiratory Where concentrations in air may exceed the occupational exposure limits given in Section 2 (and those applicable to your area) and where engineering, work practices or other means of exposure reduction are not adequate, NIOSH approved respirators may be necessary to prevent overexposure by inhalation.

Hands Wear appropriate chemically protective gloves. When handling hot product ensure gloves are heat resistant and insulated.

Feet Wear appropriate footwear to prevent product from coming in contact with feet and skin.

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Section 9. Physi	cal and Chemical Properties		
Physical State and Appearance	Bright oily liquid.	Viscosity	1.3 - 4.1 cSt @ 40°C (104°F)
Colour	Clear to yellow / brown (may be dyed for taxation purposes).	Pour Point	Variable, -50°C to 0°C (-58°F to -32°F)
Odour	Petroleum oil like.	Softening Point	Not applicable.
Odour Threshold	Not available	Dropping Point	Not applicable.
Boiling Point	150 - 371°C (302-700°F)	Penetration	Not applicable.
Density	0.80 - 0.85 kg/L @ 15°C (59°F)	Oil / Water Dist. Coefficient	Not available
Vapour Density	4.5 (Air = 1)	lonicity (in water)	Not applicable.
Vapour Pressure	Not available	Dispersion Properties	Not available
Volatility	Semivolatile to volatile.	Solubility	Insoluble in cold water, soluble in non-pola hydrocarbon solvents.

Corrosivity	Not available		
Stability	The product is stable under normal handling and storage conditions.	Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur under normal working conditions.
Incompatible Substances / Conditions to Avoid	Reactive with oxidizing agents and acids.	Decomposition Products	May release COx, NOx, SOx, H2S, H2O, smoke and irritating vapours when heated to decomposition.

halation, and ingestion.
600 mg/kg (rat).
mponent (at >= 1%) that can cause skin irritation. Therefore, this product is int. Prolonged or repeated contact may defat and dry skin, and cause dermatitis.
ay cause respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of this product may cause Central pression, symptoms of which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, as and in cases of severe overexposure; coma and death.
y cause gastro-intestinal irritation. Aspiration of this product may result in severe iratory tract. Ingestion of this product may cause Central Nervous System (CNS) f which may include; weakness, dizziness, slurred speech, drowsiness, es of severe overexposure; coma and death.
emponent (at >= 1%) that can cause eye irritation. Therefore, this product is ant.
not expected to cause skin sensitization, based upon the available data and the enents.
not expected to cause respiratory tract sensitization, based upon the available data e components.
n to contain any components at >= 0.1% that have been shown to cause ased upon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this a mutagen.
contain any components at >= 0.1% that have been shown to cause reproductive pon the available data and the known hazards of the components, this product is active toxin.
n to contain any components at >= 0.1% that have been shown to cause stoxicity. Therefore, based upon the available data and the known hazards of the not expected to be a teratogen/embryotoxin.
en. [Diesel oil] (See Other Considerations)
contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as Group 1, 2A, or
contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as carcinogens by
contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as carcinogens by

DIESEL FUEL	Page Number: 4
Carcinogenicity (OSHA):	This product is not known to contain any chemicals at reportable quantities that are listed as carcinogens by OSHA.
Other Considerations	Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact to diesel fuels which can lead to dermal irritation and may be associated with an increased risk of skin cancer.
	Diesel engine exhaust particulate is probably carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2A).

Environmental Fate	Not available	Persistance/ Bioaccumulation Potential	Not available	
BOD5 and COD	Not available	Products of Biodegradation	Not available	

Section 13. Disposal Considerations					
Waste Disposal	Spent/ used/ waste product may meet the requirements of a hazardous waste. Consult your local or regional authorities Ensure that waste management processes are in compliance with government requirements and local disposa regulations.				

Section 14. Transport Information							
TDG Classification	DIESEL FUEL, 3, UN1202, PGIII (CL-TDG)	Special Provisions for Transport	See Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations.				

Section 15. Regu	latory Information						
Other Regulations	This product is acceptable for use under the provisions of WHMIS-CPR. All components of this formulation are listed on the CEPA-DSL (Domestic Substances List).						
	All components of this formulation are listed on the US EPA-TSCA Inventory.						
	All components of this product are on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS).						
	This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.						
DSD/DPD (Europe)	Please contact Product Safety for more inform Not evaluated.		HCS (U.S.A.)	CLASS: Irritating substance. CLASS: Target organ effects. CLASS: Combustible liquid having a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).			
ADR (Europe) (Pictograms)	NOT EVALUATED FOR EUROPEAN TRANSPORT NON ÉVALUÉ POUR LE TRANSPORT EUROPÉEN.		DOT (U.S.A) (Pictograms)	between 37.8	*C (100°F) :	and 93.3°C (200°F).	
HMIS (U.S.A.)	Health Hazard 2*	NFPA (U	S.A.)	ire Hazard	Rating	0 Insignificant	
	Fire Hazard 2	Health 0		Reactivity		1 Slight 2 Moderate	
	Reactivity			Specific hazard		3 High	
	Personal Protection H					4 Extreme	

Section 16. Other Information Available upon request. References * Marque de commerce de Petro-Canada - Trademark Glossary ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists ADR - Agreement on Dangerous goods by Road (Europe) IRIS - Integrated Risk Information System LD50/LC50 - Lethal Dose/Concentration kill 50% LDLo/LCLo - Lowest Published Lethal Dose/Concentration ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials (NAERG'96 - North American Emergency Response Guide Book (1996) BOD5 - Biological Oxygen Demand in 5 days CAN/CGA B149.2 Propane Installation C NFPA - National Fire Prevention Association Propane Installation Code NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health CAS - Chemical Abstract Services CEPA - Canadian Environmental Protection Act NPRI - National Pollutant Release Inventory CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability NSNR - New Substances Notification Regulations (Canada) NTP - National Toxicology Program OSHA - Occupational Safety & Health Administration PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit Act CFR - Code of Federal Regulations CHIP - Chemicals Hazard Information and Packaging Approved Supply List RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act COD5 - Chemical Oxygen Demand in 5 days CPR - Controlled Products Regulations DOT - Department of Transport SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reorganization Act SD - Single Dose STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes) DSCL - Dangerous Substances Classification and Labeling (Europe) Available in French

Internet: www.petro-canada.calmsds

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DIESEL FUEL Page Number: 5 DSD/DPD - Dangerous Substances or Dangerous Preparations Directives TDG - Transportation Dangerous Goods (Canada) TDLo/TCLo - Lowest Published Toxic Dose/Concentration DSL - Domestic Substance List TLm - Median Tolerance Limit EEC/EU - European Economic Community/European Union TLV-TWA - Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted Average EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act USEPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency FDA - Food and Drug Administration USP - United States Pharmacopoeia FIFRA - Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Material Information System HCS - Hazardous Communication System HMIS - Hazardous Material Information System IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer For Copy of MSDS Prepared by Product Safety - JDW on 2/6/2004. Internet: www.petro-canada.ca/msds Data entry by Product Safety - JDW. Western Canada, Ontario & Central Canada, telephone: 1-800-668-0220; fax:

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

Quebec & Eastern Canada, telephone: 514-640-8308; fax: 514-640-8385

For Product Safety Information: (905) 804-4752