



1. Product and company identification

Product name	Fuels, diesel
MSDS #	SMI2110.
Code	SMI2110.
Product use	Fuel for marine engines. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult our company representative.
Synonyms	Distillate Marine Fuels DMA, DMALS, DMAXX, DMALSXX DMB, DMBLS, DMBXX, DMBLSXX DMZ, DMZLS, DMZXX, DMZLSXX F-76
Supplier	BP Products North America Inc 30 South Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606
EMERGENCY HEALTH INFORMATION:	Direct Phone +1 630 961 6200 (24/7) Toll Free 1 800 321 8642 (24/7)
E-mail address	bpcares@bp.com

2. Hazards identification

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Amber./ Dark Brown.
Emergency overview	WARNING ! COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT AND EYE IRRITATION. ASPIRATION HAZARD. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE. Combustible liquid. Harmful if swallowed. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Contains material which may cause cancer, based on animal data. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Routes of entry	Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.
Potential health effects	
Eyes	May cause eye irritation.
Skin	Causes skin irritation.
Inhalation	Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage.
See toxicological information (Section 11)	

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Complex mixture of middle distillate hydrocarbons, with carbon numbers in C10 to C28 range. May contain 2 % Sulphur or Sulfur (Maximum)

Ingredient name	CAS #	%
Fuels, diesel	68334-30-5	100
Contains:		
Naphthalene	91-20-3	1 - 3
Sulfur	7704-34-9	0 - 2

4. First aid measures

Eye contact	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.
Skin contact	Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.
Ingestion	Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.
Notes to physician	Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects. Product can be aspirated on swallowing or following regurgitation of stomach contents, and can cause severe and potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis, which will require urgent treatment. Because of the risk of aspiration, induction of vomiting and gastric lavage should be avoided. Gastric lavage should be undertaken only after endotracheal intubation. Monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Flammability of the product	Combustible liquid.
Auto-ignition temperature	250°C (482°F)
Flash point	Closed cup: >60°C (>140°F)
Explosion limits	Lower: 0.6% Upper: 6.5%
Fire/explosion hazards	Combustible liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
Extinguishing media	
Suitable	Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray (fog) or foam.
Not suitable	Do not use water jet.
Fire-fighting procedures	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Hazardous combustion products	Combustion products may include the following: carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide) sulfur oxides (SO ₂ , SO ₃ etc.)
Protective clothing (fire)	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6. Accidental release measures

Environmental precautions	Avoid dispersal of spilled 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).
Personal protection in case of a large spill	Chemical splash goggles. Chemical-resistant protective suit. Boots. Chemical-resistant gloves. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be adequate. Consult a specialist before handling this product. CAUTION: The protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, if exposure levels are not known, or if concentrations exceed the protection limits of air-purifying respirator.
Methods for cleaning up	
Large spill	Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach 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). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.
Small spill	Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

7. Handling and storage

Handling	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Never siphon by mouth. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. 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 non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.
Storage	Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10). Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing 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 unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.
Other information	Light hydrocarbon vapors can build up in the headspace of tanks. These can cause flammability/explosion hazards even at temperatures below the normal flash point (note: flash point must not be regarded as a reliable indicator of the potential flammability of vapor in tank headspaces). Tank headspaces should always be regarded as potentially flammable and care should be taken to avoid static electrical discharge and all ignition sources during filling, ullaging and sampling from storage tanks. Do not enter storage tanks. If entry to vessels is necessary, follow permit to work procedures. Entry to any tanks or other confined space requires a full risk assessment and appropriate control measures to be put in place in conformance with appropriate regulations and industry practice on confined space entry. When the product is pumped (e.g. during filling, discharge or ullaging) and when sampling, there is a risk of static discharge. Ensure equipment used is properly earthed or bonded to the tank structure. Electrical equipment should not be used unless it is intrinsically safe (i.e. will not produce sparks). Explosive air/vapor mixtures may form at ambient temperature. If product comes into contact with hot surfaces, or leaks occur from pressurized fuel pipes, the vapor or mists generated will create a flammability or explosion hazard. Product contaminated rags, paper or material used to absorb spillages, represent a fire hazard, and should not be allowed to accumulate. Dispose of safely immediately after use.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name

Fuels, diesel

Naphthalene

Occupational exposure limits

ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin.
TWA: 100 mg/m³, (measured as total hydrocarbons) 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 1/2007 Form: Total hydrocarbons
ACGIH TLV (United States).
STEL: 79 mg/m³ 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996
STEL: 15 ppm 15 minute(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996
TWA: 52 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996
TWA: 10 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 5/1996
OSHA PEL (United States).
TWA: 50 mg/m³ 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993
TWA: 10 ppm 8 hour(s). Issued/Revised: 6/1993

While specific OELs for certain components may be shown in this section, other components may be present in any mist, vapor or dust produced. Therefore, the specific OELs may not be applicable to the product as a whole and are provided for guidance only.

Some states may enforce more stringent exposure limits.

Control Measures

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, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

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.

Personal protection

Eyes

Avoid contact with eyes. Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles.

Skin and body

Do not get on skin or clothing. Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory

Use adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapor or mist. If ventilation is inadequate, use a NIOSH-certified respirator with an organic vapor cartridge and P95 particulate filter.

CAUTION: The protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, if exposure levels are not known, or if concentrations exceed the protection limits of air-purifying respirator.

Hands

Wear gloves that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil.
The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the gloves (even the best chemically resistant glove will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Most gloves provide only a short time of protection before they must be discarded and replaced. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Gloves should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

Consult your supervisor or Standard Operating Procedure (S.O.P) for special handling instructions.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state

Liquid.

Color

Amber./ Dark Brown.

Odor

Gas oil

Flash point

Closed cup: >60°C (>140°F)

Explosion limits

Lower: 0.6%
Upper: 6.5%

Auto-ignition temperature

250°C (482°F)

Density

<900 kg/m³ (<0.9 g/cm³) at 15°C

Viscosity

Kinematic: 2 to 11 mm²/s (2 to 11 cSt) at 40°C

Boiling point / Range

150 to 385°C (302 to 725°F)

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			(US-COMP)	ENGLISH
				(ENGLISH)

Vapor pressure	<0.04 kPa (<0.301 mm Hg) at 20°C
Vapor density	>2 [Air = 1]

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability and reactivity	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). Avoid excessive heat.
Incompatibility with various substances	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	Combustion products may include the following: carbon oxides (CO, CO ₂) (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide) sulfur oxides (SO ₂ , SO ₃ etc.)
Hazardous polymerization	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Species	Result	Exposure	Remarks
Fuels, diesel	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>4300 mg/kg	-	Based on No. 2 Heating Oil.
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>4300 mg/kg	-	Based on Diesel fuel
	LD50 Oral	Rat	17900 mg/kg	-	Based on No. 2 Heating Oil.
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7600 mg/kg	-	Based on Diesel fuel
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	4.1 mg/l	4 hours	Based on Diesel fuel

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Species	Result	Score	Exposure	Observation	Conc.	Remarks
Fuels, diesel	Rabbit	Skin - Irritation	-	-	-	-	Based on No. 2 Heating Oil.
	Rabbit	Skin - Irritation	-	-	-	-	Based on Diesel fuel
	Rabbit	Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.	-	-	-	-	Based on No. 2 Heating Oil.
	Rabbit	Eyes - Non-irritating to the eyes.	-	-	-	-	Based on Diesel fuel

Conclusion/Summary Not available.

Sensitizer

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result	Remarks
Fuels, diesel	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing	Based on No. 2 Heating Oil.
	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing	Based on Diesel fuel

Conclusion/Summary Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test authority/Test number	Species	Route	Exposure	Result	Remarks
Fuels, diesel	Equivalent to 451 OECD	Mouse	Dermal	2 years	Positive - Dermal - Unspecified	Based on Heating Oil.

Conclusion/Summary Suspected of causing cancer.

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Classification

Product/ingredient name	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Fuels, diesel	3	-	-
Naphthalene	2B	Possible	-

IARC :

2B - Possible carcinogen to human.

3 - Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

NTP :

Possible - Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens.

Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result	Remarks
Fuels, diesel	OECD 471	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Non-mammalian species	Positive	Based on Diesel fuel
	Equivalent to OECD 476	Experiment: In vitro Subject: Mammalian-Animal Cell: Germ	Negative	Based on Heating Oil.
	not guideline	Experiment: In vivo Subject: Unspecified Cell: Somatic	Negative	Based on Heating Oil.

Conclusion/Summary Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Maternal toxicity	Fertility	Development toxin	Species	Result	Exposure	Remarks
Fuels, diesel	-	-	Negative	Rat	Dermal	20 days	Effects observed at maternally toxic doses. (Based on Condensates (petroleum), vacuum tower)
	-	-	Negative	Rat	Dermal	10 days	Effects observed at maternally toxic doses. (Based on Diesel fuel)
	-	-	Negative	Rat	Dermal	10 days	Effects observed at maternally toxic doses. (Based on No. 2 Heating Oil.)

Conclusion/Summary Development: Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Fertility: Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Effects on or via lactation: Not classified. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Other information

Middle distillate: From skin-painting studies of petroleum distillates of similar composition and distillate range, it has been shown that these types of materials often possess weak carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals. In these tests, the material is painted on the shaved backs of mice twice a week for their lifetime. The material is not washed off between applications. Therefore, there may be a potential risk of skin cancer from prolonged or repeated skin contact with this product in the absence of good personal hygiene. This particular product has not been tested for carcinogenic activity, but we have chosen to be cautious in light of the findings with other distillate streams.

Occasional skin contact with this product is not expected to have serious effects, but good personal hygiene should be practiced and repeated skin contact avoided. This product can also be expected to produce skin irritation upon prolonged or repeated skin contact. Personal hygiene measures taken to prevent skin irritation are expected to be adequate to prevent risk of skin cancer.

Diesel exhaust particulates have been classified by the National Toxicological Program (NTP) to be a reasonably anticipated human carcinogen. Exposure should be minimized to reduce potential risk.

Naphthalene has been reported to cause developmental toxicity in mice after oral exposure to relatively high dose levels, but developmental toxicity was not observed in NTP (National Toxicology Program) sponsored studies in rats and rabbits. Ingestion or inhalation of naphthalene can result in hemolysis and other blood abnormalities, and individuals (and infants) deficient in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase may be especially susceptible to these effects. Inhalation of naphthalene may cause headache and nausea. Airborne exposure can result in eye irritation. Naphthalene exposure has been associated with cataracts in animals and humans.

Potential chronic health effects

Carcinogenicity

Contains material which may cause cancer, based on animal data. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test authority/Test number		Species	Type/Result	Exposure	Effects	Remarks
Fuels, diesel	OECD	202	Daphnia	Acute EL50 210 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	48 hours	Mobility	Based on Diesel fuel
	OECD	202	Daphnia	Acute EL50 68 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	48 hours	Mobility	Based on Diesel fuel
	OECD	201	Algae	Acute EL50 22 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	72 hours	(growth rate)	Based on Diesel fuel
	Modeled data	-	Micro-organism	EL50 >1000 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	40 hours	growth inhibition	Based on Vacuum gas oil / Hydrocracked gas oil / Distillate Fuel
	OECD	201	Algae	Acute ErL50 78 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	72 hours	(growth rate)	Based on Diesel fuel
	OECD	203	Fish	Acute LL50 65 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	96 hours	Mortality	Based on Diesel fuel
	OECD	203	Fish	Acute LL50 21 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	96 hours	Mortality	Based on Diesel fuel
	OECD	202	Daphnia	Acute NOELR 46 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	48 hours	Mobility	Based on Diesel fuel
	OECD	201	Algae	Acute NOELR 10 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	72 hours	(growth rate)	Based on Diesel fuel
	OECD	201	Algae	Acute NOELR 1 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	72 hours	(growth rate)	Based on Diesel fuel
	Modeled data	-	Fish	Chronic NOEL 0.083 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	14 days	Mortality	Based on Vacuum gas oil / Hydrocracked gas oil / Distillate Fuel
	Modeled data	-	Micro-organism	NOELR 3.217 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	40 hours	growth inhibition	Based on Vacuum gas oil / Hydrocracked gas oil / Distillate Fuel
	Modeled data	-	Daphnia	Chronic NOELR 0.2 mg/l Nominal Fresh water	21 days	Immobilization	Based on Vacuum gas oil / Hydrocracked gas oil / Distillate Fuel

Biodegradability

Product/ingredient name	Test authority/Test number	Result - Exposure	Remarks
Fuels, diesel	OECD 301 F	60 % - Readily - 28 days	Based on Diesel fuel
	OECD 301 F	57.5 % - Not readily - 28 days	Based on Diesel fuel
	Equivalent to EPA OTS	35 % - Not readily - 28 days	Based on Gas Oils
	796.3100		(petroleum), solvent refined
Persistence/degradability	IOPC Persistent/not persistent. oil: Persistent		
Mobility	Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination. This material may accumulate in sediments.		
Bioaccumulative potential	Substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance.		
Other ecological information	Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.		

13. Disposal considerations

Waste information	The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. 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. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
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NOTE: The generator of waste has the responsibility for proper waste identification (based on characteristic(s) or listing), transportation and disposal

14. Transport information

International transport regulations

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Additional information
DOT Classification	NA 1993	DIESEL FUEL	Combustible liquid.	III	-
TDG Classification	UN 1202	DIESEL FUEL	3	III	-
IMDG Classification	UN 1202	Diesel Fuel. Marine pollutant (Fuels, diesel)	3	III	Emergency schedules (EmS) F-E, S-E Remarks Marine pollutant
IATA/ICAO Classification	UN 1202	Diesel Fuel	3	III	Remarks Environmentally hazardous substance mark.

15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal Regulations

United States inventory (TSCA 8b)	All components are listed or exempted.
	TSCA 12(b) one-time export: Naphthalene
	SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found.
	SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found.
	SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: Sulfur; Naphthalene
	SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: Fuels, diesel: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	Concentration
Form R - Reporting requirements	Naphthalene	91-20-3	1 - 3
Supplier notification	Naphthalene	91-20-3	1 - 3
CERCLA Sections 102a/103 Hazardous Substances (40 CFR Part 302.4):	CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Naphthalene: 100 lbs. (45.4 kg);		

State regulations

Massachusetts Substances	The following components are listed: NAPHTHALENE; SULFUR
New Jersey Hazardous Substances	The following components are listed: NAPHTHALENE; MOTH FLAKES; SULFUR
Pennsylvania RTK Hazardous Substances	The following components are listed: NAPHTHALENE; SULFUR
California Prop. 65	WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Naphthalene

Other regulations

Canada inventory	All components are listed or exempted.
REACH Status	The company, as identified in Section 1, sells this product in the EU in compliance with the current requirements of REACH.
Australia inventory (AICS)	All components are listed or exempted.
China inventory (IECSC)	All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (ENCS)	All components are listed or exempted.
Korea inventory (KECI)	All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS)	All components are listed or exempted.

16. Other information

Label requirements	WARNING ! COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT AND EYE IRRITATION. ASPIRATION HAZARD. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE.
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HMIS® Rating :

Health * 1
Flammability 2
Physical 0
Hazard
Personal X
protection

National Fire
Protection
Association (U.S.A.)



History

Date of issue 06/27/2011.
Date of previous issue No previous validation.
Prepared by Product Stewardship

Notice to reader

All reasonably practicable steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in it is accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty or representation, express or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information in this data sheet.

The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from us.

It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The BP Group shall not be responsible for any damage or injury resulting from use, other than the stated product use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material. Purchasers of the product for supply to a third party for use at work, have a duty to take all necessary steps to ensure that any person handling or using the product is provided with the information in this sheet. Employers have a duty to tell employees and others who may be affected of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.