Toro No.1 Diesel Fuel

The Toro Company

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **5283-09**
Version No: **6.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2024) requirements

Initial Date: **13/11/2017**
Revision Date: **19/05/2026**
Print Date: **13/11/2026**
S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Toro No.1 Diesel Fuel
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	No. 1 Distillate Fuel; No. 1 High Sulfur Diesel (Dyed); No. 1 Low Sulfur Diesel (Dyed); No. 1 Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (Dyed/Undyed)
Proper shipping name	Petroleum products, n.o.s. (contains kerosene, naphthalene and kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised); Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. (contains kerosene, naphthalene and kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	**The Toro Company**
Address	8111 Lyndale Avenue South, Bloomington MN 55420 United States
Telephone	+1-952-888-8801
Fax	+1-952-887-8258
Website	www.toro.com
Email	HealthAndSafety@toro.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	**CHEMTEL**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency telephone number(s)	1-800-255-3924	+1 855-237-5573 (ID#: 5283-09)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	+1-813-248-0585	+61 3 9573 3188

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Chemwatch Hazard Ratings

		Min	Max
Flammability	2		
Toxicity	1		
Body Contact	2		
Reactivity	1		
Chronic	2		

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health, Red = Fire, Yellow = Reactivity and White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

Page 1 continued...

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H320	Causes eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	>60	petroleum distillates as,
64742-47-8.		C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)
64742-81-0		kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised
8008-20-6		kerosene
91-20-3	1-5	naphthalene

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Continued...

Inhalation	‣ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ‣ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ‣ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ‣ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ‣ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	‣ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ‣ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ‣ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ‣ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ‣ Observe the patient carefully. ‣ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ‣ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ‣ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.
Treat symptomatically.

for naphthalene intoxication: Naphthalene requires hepatic and microsomal activation prior to the production of toxic effects. Liver microsomes catalyse the initial synthesis of the reactive 1,2-epoxide intermediate which is subsequently oxidised to naphthalene dihydrodiol and alpha-naphthol. The 2-naphthoquinones are thought to produce haemolysis, the 1,2-naphthoquinones are thought to be responsible for producing cataracts in rabbits, and the glutathione-adducts of naphthalene-1,2-oxide are probably responsible for pulmonary toxicity. Suggested treatment regime:

- Induce emesis and/or perform gastric lavage with large amounts of warm water where oral poisoning is suspected.
- Instill a saline cathartic such as magnesium or sodium sulfate in water (15 to 30g).
- Demulcents such as milk, egg white, gelatin, or other protein solutions may be useful after the stomach is emptied but oils should be avoided because they promote absorption.
- If eyes/skin contaminated, flush with warm water followed by the application of a bland ointment.
- Severe anaemia, due to haemolysis, may require small repeated blood transfusions, preferably with red cells from a non-sensitive individual.
- Where intravascular haemolysis, with haemoglobinuria occurs, protect the kidneys by promoting a brisk flow of dilute urine with, for example, an osmotic diuretic such as mannitol. It may be useful to alkalinise the urine with small amounts of sodium bicarbonate but many researchers doubt whether this prevents blockage of the renal tubules.
- Use supportive measures in the case of acute renal failure. GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, 5th Ed.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Do not use water jets.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	‣ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ May be violently or explosively reactive. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ‣ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ‣ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	‣ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ‣ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ‣ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ‣ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ‣ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ‣ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Combustion products include: ‣ carbon dioxide (CO_2) ‣ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit clouds of acrid smoke ‣ carbon monoxide (CO)

Continued...

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	‣ Remove all ignition sources. ‣ Clean up all spills immediately. ‣ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ‣ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ‣ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ‣ Wipe up.
Major Spills	‣ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ May be violently or explosively reactive. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ‣ Consider evacuation (or protect in place).

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. ‣ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ‣ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ‣ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin · Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire. · Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. · Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<=1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/sec). · Avoid splash filling. · Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations. · Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on · road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. ‣ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. ‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ‣ Use in a well-ventilated area. ‣ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ‣ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ‣ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Other information	‣ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ‣ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ‣ **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ‣ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ‣ Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access. ‣ Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ‣ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ‣ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ‣ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ‣ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) ‣ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C) ‣ Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used. ‣ Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages ‣ In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.
Storage incompatibility	‣ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Continued...

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	kerosene	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	kerosene	Kerosene	100 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	naphthalene	Naphthalene	10 ppm / 50 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	naphthalene	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	naphthalene	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	naphthalene	Naphthalene	10 ppm / 50 mg/m3	75 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	1,100 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3
kerosene	Not Available	Not Available	4,800 mg/m3
naphthalene	15 ppm	83 ppm	500 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	Not Available	Not Available
kerosene	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
naphthalene	250 ppm	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields. ‣ Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ‣ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ‣ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber **NOTE:** ‣ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ‣ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Overalls. ‣ PVC Apron. ‣ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ‣ Eyewash unit. ‣ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

Continued...

- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the ***computer-generated*** selection:
Toro No.1 Diesel Fuel

Material	CPI
TEFLON	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear to light yellow flammable liquid with hydrocarbon odour; does not mix with water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	0.82
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	210
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (mm2/s)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	171.11-298.88	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	38-66 (PMCC)	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	>1 BuAC = 1	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	5	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.7	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	<6.7 @20C	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	**VOC g/L**	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	**Nanoform Particle Characteristics**	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

Continued...

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	‣ Presence of heat source and ignition source ‣ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ‣ Product is considered stable. ‣ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as carcinogenic
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as an aspiration hazard

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Inhalation of naphthalene vapour is linked with headache, loss of appetite, nausea, damage to the eyes and kidneys. According to animal testing, long term exposure may cause excessive weakness and increased salivation, weight loss,difficulty breathing, collapse, and evidence of damage to the skin, liver and lungs. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions. Ingestion of naphthalene and related compounds may produce abdominal cramps with nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, headache, profuse sweating, listlessness, confusion, and in severe poisonings, coma with or without convulsions. Irritation of the bladder may also occur, producing urgency, painful urination, and the passage of brown or black urine with or without albumin or casts.
Skin Contact	The material may cause severe inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Workers sensitised to naphthalene and related compounds show an inflammation of the skin with scaling and reddening. Some individuals show an allergic reaction. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Aromatic hydrocarbons may produce sensitivity and redness of the skin. They are not likely to be absorbed into the body through the skin but branched species are more likely to.
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Long term exposure to naphthalene has produced clouding of the lens (cataracts) in workers. Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion. The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.
Chronic	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Continued...

	There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin. Animal testing indicates that inhalation of naphthalene may increase the incidence of respiratory tumours and may aggravate chronic inflammation.

Toro No.1 Diesel Fuel	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 4.6 mg/l4h[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 7400 mg/kg[2]	

kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h[1]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

kerosene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.3 mg/l4h[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Mild
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
		Skin (Human): 100%/12H
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.5mL - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100%/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

naphthalene	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >0.4 mg/l4h[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 490 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.05mL/24H - Severe
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 495mg - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Legend:	***1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances***

C14-20 ALIPHATICS (<=2% AROMATICS)	*Exxsol D 100 SDS
KEROSENE	Petroleum contains aromatic (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, napthalene) and aliphatic hydrocarbons (n-hexane), which can result in many detrimental health effects, including, cancer, tumour formation, hearing loss, and nervous system toxicity. Animal testing shows breathing in petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Similarly, exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer in animals, but the relevance in humans is questionable. Most studies involving gasoline have shown that gasoline does not cause genetic mutation, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants). Animal studies show concentrations of toluene (>0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus. Other studies show no adverse effects on the foetus. Prolonged contact with petroleum may result in skin inflammation and make the skin more sensitive to irritation and penetration by other materials. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
NAPHTHALENE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
C14-20 ALIPHATICS (<=2% AROMATICS) & KEROSENE, (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURISED & KEROSENE	Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins. The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species. In many cases, the hydrophobic hydrocarbons are ingested in association with fats in the diet. Some hydrocarbons may appear unchanged as in the lipoprotein particles in the gut lymph, but most hydrocarbons partly separate from fats and undergo metabolism in the gut cell. The gut cell may play a major role in determining the proportion of hydrocarbon that becomes available to be deposited unchanged in peripheral tissues such as in the body fat stores or the liver.

Continued...

KEROSENE, (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURISED & NAPHTHALENE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
KEROSENE, (PETROLEUM), HYDRODESULFURISED & KEROSENE	Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). Skin may be cracked or flaky and/or leathery, with crusts and/or hair loss. It may worsen skin cancers. There may also be loss of weight, discharge from the nose, excessive tiredness, and wheezing. The individual may be pale. There may be increase in the weight of body organs.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✓

Legend: ✗ ***– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification***
✓ ***– Data available to make classification***

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Toro No.1 Diesel Fuel

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.03mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	3072h	Fish	1mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	2.2mg/L	4

kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	3072h	Fish	1mg/l	1

kerosene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

naphthalene

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
BCF	1344h	Fish	23-146	7
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.0.4mg/L	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.09-3.4mg/l	4
EC50(ECx)	0.05h	Crustacea	<0.001mg/L	4
LC50	96h	Fish	0.213mg/L	4

Legend: ***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data 8. User defined data***

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
naphthalene	HIGH (Half-life = 258 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.23 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	LOW (BCF = 159)
kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	LOW (BCF = 159)
kerosene	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.1)
naphthalene	HIGH (BCF = 18000)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
naphthalene	LOW (Log KOC = 1837)

Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

Continued...

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	‣ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ‣ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: ‣ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ‣ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. ‣ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ‣ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ‣ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ‣ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ‣ Recycle wherever possible. ‣ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ‣ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ‣ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	

Shipping container, transport vehicle placarding, and labeling may vary from the below information. This depends on the quantity shipped, the applicability of excepted quantity requirements, limited quantity requirements, and/or special provisions according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.

Land transport (DOT)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	1268
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Petroleum products, n.o.s. (contains kerosene, naphthalene and kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised); Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. (contains kerosene, naphthalene and kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 3 Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Hazard Label: 3 Special provisions: 144, B1, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29 Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	1268
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Petroleum products, n.o.s. (contains kerosene, naphthalene and kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised); Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. (contains kerosene, naphthalene and kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: A3 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

Continued...

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **UN number**	1268
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S. (contains kerosene, naphthalene and kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised); PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (contains kerosene, naphthalene and kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Marine Pollutant
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-E, S-E Special provisions: 223 955 Limited Quantities: 5 L

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Not Applicable
kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	Not Applicable
kerosene	Not Applicable
naphthalene	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics)	Not Applicable
kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised	Not Applicable
kerosene	Not Applicable
naphthalene	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics) is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

kerosene is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Antimicrobial
US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical
US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 15th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

naphthalene is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens
US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Antimicrobial
US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 15th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	Yes
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
naphthalene	100	45.4

Continued...

US. EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (40 CFR 372)

This product contains the following EPCRA section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know-Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

CAS No	De Minimis Limit	Name
91-20-3	0.1	Naphthalene

This information must be included in all SDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including **naphthalene**, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics); kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised; kerosene; naphthalene) aromatics);="" kerosene,="" (petroleum),="" hydrodesulfurised;="" kerosene;="">
China - IECSC	Yes
Colombia - Colombia National Industrial Chemicals Inventory	No (C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics); kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised; kerosene; naphthalene) aromatics);="" kerosene,="" (petroleum),="" hydrodesulfurised;="" kerosene;="">
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (C14-20 aliphatics (<=2% aromatics); kerosene, (petroleum), hydrodesulfurised; kerosene; naphthalene) aromatics);="" kerosene,="" (petroleum),="" hydrodesulfurised;="" kerosene;="">
Legend:	***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*** ***No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.***

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	19/05/2026
Initial Date	13/11/2017

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
5.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.
6.1	19/05/2026	Regulatory Update

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard

Continued...

- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

This document is copyright.
Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.
TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Disclaimer: This SDS was prepared by a third party for product identification purposes only and is not endorsed by or affiliated with the original brand owner.