

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



DIESEL FUEL

## Section 1. Identification

**Product name** : DIESEL FUEL  
**Product description** : Hydrocarbons and Additives  
**Other means of identification** : DIESEL; DIESEL KC; EXTRA DIESEL; MARINE GAS OIL; MOBIL DIESEL EFFICIENT

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

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

**Supplier** : Mobil Oil New Zealand Limited  
c/o Russell McVeagh  
Vero Centre  
48 Shortland Street  
Auckland 1140 New Zealand

**24 Hour Emergency Telephone** : +64 9-801 0034/ 0800 425 459 (CHEMTREC)

**National Poison Information Center** : +64 3 479 7227/ Freephone 0800 764 766

**Supplier General Contact** : +64 4 568 0400

**SDS Internet Address** : [www.sds.exxonmobil.com](http://www.sds.exxonmobil.com)

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**HSNO Classification** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1  
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2

This material is classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

This material is classified as DANGEROUS GOODS according to criteria in New Zealand Standard 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

### GHS label elements

**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : H227 - Combustible liquid.  
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.  
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Precautionary statements

**General** : P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.  
P103 - Read label before use.  
Do not apply directly into or onto water.  
Take all reasonable steps to ensure that the substance does not cause any significant adverse effects to the environment beyond the application area.

**Version** : 1

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 13 February 2024

## Section 2. Hazards identification

- Prevention** : P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection.
- Response** : P301 + P310, P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.  
P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) to extinguish flames.  
P391 - Collect spillage.
- Storage** : P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.  
P405 - Store locked up.
- Disposal** : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Symbol** :



- Contains** : fuels, diesel
- Other hazards which do not result in classification** : None known.
- Nota** : This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
fuels, diesel	>99	68334-30-5

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

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

**Nota :**

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

## Section 4. First-aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

## Section 4. First-aid measures

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

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

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

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

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

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

- Notes to physician** : If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

## Section 5. Firefighting measures

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Combustible liquid. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
- Hazardous combustion products** : Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, sulfur oxides
- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Assure an extended cooling down period to prevent re-ignition. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

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

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

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

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

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

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
DIESEL FUEL  fuels, diesel	<p><b>ExxonMobil (Company).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Form: Stable Aerosol. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. Form: Total vapour and aerosol. TWA: 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total vapour and aerosol.</p> <p><b>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022). Absorbed through skin.</b> WES-TWA: 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Diesel Fuel] Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, (measured as total hydrocarbons) 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction and vapor</p> <p><b>ExxonMobil (Company). Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Stable Aerosol. TWA: 200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Vapour.</p>

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

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

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

### Individual protection measures

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

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

### Skin protection

**Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. < 1 hour (breakthrough time): Nitrile, minimum 0.38 mm thickness or comparable protective barrier material

**Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Recommended: organic vapour filter (Type A)

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

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

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

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Yellow
- Odour** : Petroleum/Solvent
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : >148.89°C (>300°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: >61°C (>141.8°F) [ASTM D-93]
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability** : Flammable liquids - Category 4
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Lower: 0.6%  
Upper: 7%
- Vapour pressure** : 0.5 mm Hg [20 °C]
- Relative vapour density** : >2 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 0.82 to 0.86
- Solubility in water** : Negligible
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : >3.5
- Auto-ignition temperature** : >250°C (>482°F)
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : <4.5 cSt [40 °C]
- Particle characteristics**
- Median particle size** : Not applicable.
- Pour point** : <12.22°C

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

**Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapour to accumulate in low or confined areas.

**Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials, Halogens, Strong oxidisers, Strong Acids, Strong Bases

**Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Species	Result	Duration
DIESEL FUEL	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	4100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-

#### Conclusion/Summary

**Inhalation** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403

**Dermal** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402 434

**Oral** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401

#### Irritation/Corrosion

##### Conclusion/Summary

**Skin** : Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404

**Eyes** : May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405

**Respiratory** : Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. No end point data for material. Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapours, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs.

#### Sensitisation

##### Conclusion/Summary

**Skin** : Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406

**Respiratory** : Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. No end point data for material.

#### Mutagenicity

##### Conclusion/Summary

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

#### Carcinogenicity

##### Conclusion/Summary

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

#### Reproductive toxicity

##### Conclusion/Summary

: Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. No end point data for material.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

##### Conclusion/Summary

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

#### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)



## Section 11. Toxicological information

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test method unavailable. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 410 413

### Aspiration hazard

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

### Other information

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

## Section 12. Ecological information

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

### Toxicity

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

### Conclusion/Summary

**Acute toxicity** : Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

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

### Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Qualifier	Media
DIESEL FUEL	Ready Biodegradability	<60 % - 28 days	data for similar materials	water

**Biodegradability** : Material -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

**Atmospheric Oxidation** : More volatile component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

### Bioaccumulative potential

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

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Mobility in soil

**Mobility** : High molecular wt. component -- Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids. Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. More volatile component -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

### Other ecological information


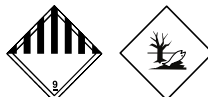
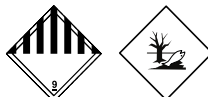
**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

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

Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

## Section 14. Transport information

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

### Additional information

#### **New Zealand**

: **Hazchem code** 3Z  
**Special provisions** 274, 331, 335, 363

#### **IMDG**

: This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.  
**Emergency schedules** F-A, S-F  
**Special provisions** 274, 335, 969

## Section 14. Transport information

- IATA** : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 5.0.2.4.1, 5.0.2.6.1.1 and 5.0.2.8.  
**Quantity limitation** Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 450 L. Packaging instructions: 964. Cargo Aircraft Only: 450 L. Packaging instructions: 964. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 30 kg. Packaging instructions: Y964.  
**Special provisions** A97, A158, A197, A215

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

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

## Section 15. Regulatory information

- HSNO Approval Number** : HSR001441  
**HSNO Group Standard** : Not available.  
**HSNO Classification** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4  
 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1  
 LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2

### Inventory list

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

## Section 16. Other information

### History

- Date of issue/Date of revision** : 13 February 2024  
**Date of previous issue** : 13 February 2024  
**Version** : 1

- Key to abbreviations** : ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods  
 ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road  
 ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
 IATA = International Air Transport Association  
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient

## Section 16. Other information

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail  
SGG = Segregation Group  
UN = United Nations

**References** : Not available.

✔ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

**Product code** : 1167203

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