

Safety Data Sheet


Super Diesel

1. Chemical and Company Identification

Revision: 1.0

Chemical Name: Super Diesel
Other Names: Automotive Diesel
Recommended use and restrictions on use: Fuel for medium and high-speed diesel engine vehicles
Manufacturers, Importers or Suppliers: Name: Marketing Business Division, CPC Corporation, Taiwan Address: No. 3, Songren Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City 110207, Taiwan (R.O.C.) Telephone: (02)87898989
Emergency contact: TEL : 1912 ; FAX : (06)2296618 Customer Service Center TEL : (02)87259300 ; FAX : (02)87899053 Industrial Safety and Health Office

2. Hazard identification

Chemical Hazard Classification: Flammable liquids Category 4, Aspiration hazard Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific target organ systemic toxicity (single exposure) Category 3.
Label content: 
Symbolic representations: Health hazard, exclamation mark. Signal words: Danger Hazard statements: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Flammable liquid.2. Possibly cause death if swallowed and introduced into the respiratory tract.3. Suspected of causing cancer4. May cause respiratory irritation or may cause drowsiness or dizziness Precautions to hazards: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Store in a well-ventilated area.2. Wear protective goggles or safety glasses (if splashing is likely).3. Keep away from heat.4. Keep the container tightly closed.5. Keep away from igniting materials.6. No open flames.
Other hazards: —

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Pure material:

Chinese and English name: 柴油 (Diesel)
Synonyms: Diesel oil, Diesel fuel, Diesel oil petroleum products, Petroleum diesel oil products, Petroleum products, Diesel fuel No.1-D fuel oil, Diesel fuel No.1
Chemical Abstract Service No. (CAS No.): 68476-34-6
The hazardous ingredient (% of the content): 100

4. First-aid Measures

The first aid measures for different exposure routes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Inhalation: Move the person to fresh air if it is safe to do so. If necessary, administer artificial respiration using a bag valve mask or similar device. Keep the person warm and at rest. Seek immediate medical attention.● Skin contact:

<p>Remove contaminated clothing, jewelry, watches, and shoes immediately. Wash the affected area with soap or a neutral detergent and rinse with plenty of water until no chemical residue (at least 15-20 minutes). Seek medical attention if necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Eye contact: Move the victim away from the contamination area and rinse eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, open the upper and lower eyelids and rotate the eye ball slowly till no chemical residue remains. Seek ophthalmologist for further treatment if pain persists. ● Ingestion: Make an urgent call for medical suggestions. Don't make the unconscious victim vomit or drink. When the victim is suffering from vomit, keep his/her head lower than the stern. If he/she has lost his/her consciousness, turn his/her head to one side.
The most important symptoms and hazardous effects: No data available
<p>The protection of first-aiders:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wear protective clothing to protect against contacting contaminants. 2. Wear chemical safety goggles.
<p>Notes to physicians:</p> <p>If inhaled, considered to treat the victim with oxygen. If swallowed, perform stomach lavage.</p>
5. Fire-fighting Measures
<p>Suitable fire extinguishing media: Dry powder, carbon dioxide, foam, and water mist. For large fires: Use foam or large amounts of fine water mist.</p>
<p>Specific hazards may be encountered during fire-fighting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medium fire hazard. 2. Vapor/air mixture can easily explode if it is above the flash point.. 3. Vapor is heavier than air. 4. Vapor or gas can ignite and cause backfires even far from the fire source.
<p>Specific fire-fighting methods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1. Isolate all fire sources in the leakage area. If there is no potential danger, enter the affected area and try to remove the storage containers. Cool the containers in the vicinity of the affected area with water mist to prevent explosion under pressure until extinguishment. When spraying water, stand far away from the storage tank. 2. Fire on goods or in the storage area: Put out the fire with the automatic sprinkling device or water branches and cool the containers with water mist until extinguishment. If impossible to put out the fire in such a way, take the following precautions: Evacuate unnecessary people and isolate the fire locale, do not allow any unauthorized people inside, and allow the fire to burn off. Leave the fire locale immediately when noise made by the safety venting device becomes loud or color of the storage tank changes due to the fire. Fire on a large vessel, train or tank truck: Springing up radius: 800 meters (1/2 mile). 3. Don't spray directly on the fire with high pressure water column. 4. Avoid inhalation of oil or combustion products.
<p>Special equipment for the protection of firefighters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fire fighters must use personal protective equipment and respirators, and extinguish the fire from windward side. 2. Do not enter confined space without proper personal protective equipment or personal self-contained respirator.
6. Accidental release measures
<p>Personal precautions: Avoid heat, flame, spark and other igniting substances.</p>
<p>Environmental precautions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If no danger is present, eliminate any flame close to the vapor and shut off the leakage. 2. Use water mist to reduce vapor, evacuate uninvolved people immediately, isolate the hazardous area and do not allow any people unconcerned to enter. 3. Ensure adequate ventilation before entering confined spaces. Consult the precautions related to exposure control/personal protection, and take further prevention actions including those against air pollution
<p>Methods for cleaning up:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minor leakage: Absorb the leakage with sand or other non-combustible substances. Collect the oil leakage into a suitable container.

2. Heavy leakage: Contain with dikes for later disposal. If possible, remove the contaminated soil. Heavy leakage shall be disposed according to “the Remedial Institution of Soil and Groundwater Pollution” and the relevant regulations.

7. Handling and storage

Handling:

1. Vapor can enter the lungs through inhalation; do not let it contact the eyes, skin, or clothing.
2. Never inhale its vapor, oil mist etc..
3. As described under “Precautions against Exposure” below, use personal protective equipment or coat, and clean thoroughly after operation. Before re-use, wash the contaminated clothing thoroughly.
4. Do not place it close to any flame, spark or hot surface, only place it at a well-ventilated place when using or storing this substance.

Storage:

1. Store separately from any incompatible materials.
2. No open flames at the storage tank and working place. Never use any device or tool which can generate spark.
3. When loading into or unloading from a storage tank, do not start the truck power supply, check the electric circuits, perform repairs and maintenance, wash or drive the truck.
4. Store in a dry and well-ventilated area at room temperature.
5. Protect the containers against impact or damage, keep them away from inflammables.
6. Store in approved safety containers.
7. Store only limited quantities and keep the container closed tight when not in use.
8. Empty the container which still has hazardous vapor or liquid inside.
9. Earthing must be made to avoid generation of static electricity.
10. Handle/dispose it in accordance with the latest version of “Storage and Disposal Regulations for Industrial Wastes and Facility Standard”.
11. May also consult U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106.

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Engineering control:

- Provide a local ventilation system.
- Measures against explosion must be taken on all the ventilation devices.
- Make sure that the recommended exposure limit not be exceeded.

Control parameters:

Hazardous Ingredient	8 hours time weighted average exposure limits (TWA)	Short-term exposure limits (STEL)	Maximum exposure limits (CEILING)	Biological standards
Low-sulfur diesel	—	—	—	—

Personal protective equipment:

- Respiratory protection: Use appropriate respiratory protective devices if necessary.
- Hand protection: Wear proper chemical-resistant gloves when handling diesel.
- Eye protection: Wear anti-splashing safety goggles if eye contact is possible.
- Skin and body protection: Wear appropriate protective clothing if skin and body contact is possible.

Hygiene measures:

1. Check the safety goggles, chemical-resistant gloves and clothing and respiratory protective devices for any damages.
2. Remove contaminated clothing promptly after work and have it washed, tell the laundry people the hazards of the pollutant, always wash face and hands with soap and clean water.
3. Take more nutrients rich in vitamins and minerals and have physical examinations regularly.
4. Less smoking and drinking, and more physical exercise.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance (physical state, color etc.): Light yellow transparent liquid.	Odor: Slight gasoline smell.
Odor threshold value: —	Melting point: —
pH value: Medium	Boiling point/range: 163 °C~357 °C(325°F~675°F)
Flammability (solid, gas): —	Flash point: > 65°C(> 149°F)

Decomposition temperature: No Data	Test method: Closed cup
Auto-ignition temperature: About 177 °C (351 °F)	Explosion limits: 1.3 %~6.0 %
Vapor pressure: 2 mmHg @ 20 °C(Tao-Yuan Oil Refinery)	Vapor density (Air=1): >1
Density: 0.82-0.845 (Specific gravity)	Solubility: Insoluble in water.
Octanol / Water partition coefficient (log Kow): —	Evaporation rate: —

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability: Stable at ambient temperature and atmospheric pressure.
Possible hazardous reactions under specific condition: No polymerization reaction.
Conditions to avoid: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid heat, flame, spark and other igniting sources. 2. The container may be subject to breaking or explosion if exposure to heat source. 3. Keep away from water sources and sewages. Harmful gases may accumulate in confined spaces.
Materials to avoid: Oxidizing agent.
Hazardous decomposition products: Toxic and harmful gases such as sulfur oxides and carbon oxides.

11. Toxicological information

Routes of exposure: Eye contact, skin contact, inhalation, ingestion.
Symptoms: —
Acute toxicity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ingestion: May cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, and inhibition to the central nervous system. Even small amounts of aspiration or vomiting during ingestion can cause severe lung irritation, coughing, nausea, breathing difficulty, pulmonary edema, pneumonia, and death. ● Inhalation: Vapors or mist can cause respiratory irritation. Human exposure may result in immediate coughing, breathing difficulty, cyanosis, and unconsciousness within an hour. Continuous exposure to diesel for 37 days may cause productive coughing. High concentrations may also cause central nervous system excitement followed by depression, with symptoms including ataxia, confusion, headache, dizziness, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, weakness, mental confusion, and coma. ● Skin contact: May cause pain, redness, and irritation. ● Eye contact: Liquid or vapor may cause mild irritation
Chronic toxicity or long term toxicity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ingestion: No effective data available. ● Inhalation: Long-term or repeated exposure may cause irritation. Diesel vapor exposure from truck exhaust may cause renal toxicity. ● Skin contact: epeated or prolonged contact with liquid may cause skin defatting and dryness, leading to severe irritation and dermatitis. ● Eye contact: Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause irritation.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LC50 (fish): — ● EC50 (aquatic invertebrates): —
Bioconcentration factor (BCF) : —
Persistence and degradability: —
Bioaccumulative potential: —
Mobility in soil: —
Other adverse effects: —

13. Disposal Considerations

Methods of waste disposal: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Place the contaminated chemicals into a discardable container. Discard such a container in accordance with laws and regulations. While removal of such contaminated chemicals, notify the local authority in charge of environmental protection for approval. 2. Dispose in accordance with the latest version of “Waste Clearance Act” and other related environmental protection regulations. 3. If possible, recycle and reuse waste materials. 4. Refer to USA EPA 40 CFR 262 regulations, harmful hazard code: D001.
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14. Transport information

United Nations number(UN No): UN1202
UN Proper shipping name: Diesel Fuel
Transport hazard class(es): Class 3, Flammable Liquids.
Packing group: III
Marine pollutant(Yes/No): NO
Specific transport measures and precautionary conditions: —

15. Regulatory information

Applicable regulations: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Regulations for the Occupational Safety and Health Equipments and Measures2. Regulation of Labelling and Hazard Communication of Hazardous Chemicals3. Rules of Preventions for Organic Solvent Poisoning.4. Standards of Permissible Exposure Limits of Airborne Hazardous Substances in Workplace.5. Road Traffic Safety Regulations6. Waste Clearance Act7. Storage and Disposal Regulations for Industrial Wastes and Facility Standard8. Air Pollution Control Act9. Soil and Groundwater Pollution Remediation Act

16. Other information

References	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Marathon Petroleum Company MSDS ID NO.: 0126MAR0192. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)3. Kenya Shell Ltd.4. Chevron Chemical Co. OGA 558W5. OHS 33796、25150、24130、10950、10680、17260、16810、18210、026106. OSHA GHS	
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