



Safety Data Sheet

#2 Fuel Oil, Home Heating Oil SDS Date 5/01/22, Rev. 2

1. Identification

SUPPLIER'S NAME	NOCO ENERGY CORP
SUPPLIER'S ADDRESS	700 Grand Island Blvd., Tonawanda, NY 14150
SUPPLIER NUMBER	1-800-500-6626
SUPPLIER IDENTIFIER	#2 Fuel Oil, Heating Oil
EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER	1-800-424-9300 Chemtrec
SYNONYM	Home Heating Oil, dyed, #2 Fuel Oil, dyed
PRODUCT USE	Diesel Fuel – Non-road use

2. Hazard Identification

GHS Classification: Flammable Liquids, Category 3
Aspiration Hazard, Category 1
Acute toxicity, Category 4, Inhalation
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2
Carcinogenicity, Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity(repeated exposure), Category 2
Blood, thymus, Liver
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity, Category 1

GHS Label Elements



Signal Words: Danger

Hazard Statement: **Physical Hazards**
H226: Flammable liquid and vapor

Health Hazards
H304: May be fatal if swallowed or enters airways
H315: Causes Skin irritation
H332: Harmful if inhaled
H351: Suspected of causing Cancer
H373: May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated exposures

Environmental Hazards
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H401: Toxic to aquatic life

GHS Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:
P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces-NO Smoking
P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray

2. Hazard Identification (continued)



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Prevention: P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Response:
P301+P310: If swallowed: Immediately call a Poison Center or doctor/physician
P331: Do NOT induce vomiting

Storage: P403 + P233: Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tight

Disposal: P501: Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimed in accordance with local and national regulations

Other Hazard statements:

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Do not breathe mist/vapors/spray. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release into the environment. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. In case of fire: Use CO₂, dry chemical or foam for extinction. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS #	Concentration
Fuels, Diesel	68334-30-5	90 - 100 %
Fatty Acids, Methyl Esters (Biodiesel)	68937-84-8	0 - 5 %
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	0.1 - 1.0 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.1 - 1.0 %

4. First-Aid Measures

- **INHALATION**

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen and continue to monitor. Get immediate medical attention.

- **SKIN**

Wash with soap and water for 20 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated shoes and other leather products. Injection injuries may not appear serious at first but within a few hours, without proper treatment, the area will become swollen, discolored and extremely painful. NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Following injection, prompt debridement of the wound is necessary to minimize necrosis and tissue loss.

- **EYES**

Flush eye with water for 20 minutes. Get medical attention.

- **INGESTION**

Do not induce vomiting! Do not give liquids! Get medical attention immediately.

5. Fire Fighting Measures



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- **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

The following media may be used to extinguish a fire involving this material: Regular foam; Dry chemical; Carbon dioxide; **Water may be ineffective**. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.

- **FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS**

Use water spray. Use water spray to cool fire exposed tanks and containers. Wear structural fire-fighting gear. The use of fresh air equipment such as Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or Supplied Air Respirators should be worn for fire-fighting if exposure or potential exposure to products of combustion is expected.

Evacuate Area. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply.

- **FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES**

Flammable. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks or open flames or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back or explode. May create vapor/air explosions hazard indoors, confined spaces, outdoors or in sewers. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of fire

Flash Point (ASTM D-93): > 125 degrees F

Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 0.6 UEL: 7.0

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

6. Accidental Release Measures

ACTIVATE FACILITY SPILL CONTINGENCY or EMERGENCY PLAN

Prevent ignition, stop leak, and ventilate the area. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. Do not use combustible materials such as sawdust. Use appropriate personal protective equipment as stated in Section 8 of this SDS. Advise the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and appropriate state agencies, if required. Absorb spill with inert material (e.g., dry sand or earth), then place in an appropriate container. Sweep up material and place in a disposal container. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

7. Handling and Storage

- **HANDLING**

Use only in a well-ventilated area. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Avoid breathing (dust, vapor, mist, gas). Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Never siphon by mouth.

- **STORAGE**

Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep container closed when not in use. Consult NFPA and / or OSHA codes for additional information. Heating greatly increases the fire hazard.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Consult with a Health and Safety Professional for Specific Selections



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8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection (continued)

Exposure Limits/Standards

CAS No.	Ingredient	Source	Value
68334-30-5	Fuels, diesel, No 2; Gasoil- unspecified	OSHA	No Established Limit
		ACGIH	100 mg/m ³ TWA (inhalable fraction and vapor, as total hydrocarbons, listed under Diesel fuel)Skin; A3
		NIOSH	No Established Limit
68937-84-8	Fatty acids, methyl esters (Biodiesel)	OSHA	No Established Limit
		ACGIH	No Established Limit
		NIOSH	No Established Limit
100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	OSHA	435 mg/m ³ TWA
		STEL	125 ppm (STEL)
91-20-3	Naphthalene	OSHA	50 mg/m ³ TWA
		STEL	125 ppm (STEL)-Skin

- **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

Use with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary to control any air contaminants to within their acceptable limits. Use NIOSH approved respiratory protective equipment when airborne exposure limits are exceeded.

- **PERSONAL PROTECTION**

- **EYE PROTECTION**

Safety Glasses, Chemical Goggles, or Full Face Shield may be used to protect eyes or face from exposure. Do not wear contact lenses.

- **GLOVES or HAND PROTECTION**

The glove(s) listed below may provide protection against permeation. Gloves of other chemically resistant materials may not provide adequate protection. Protective gloves are recommended to protect against contact with product Nitrile or Rubber.

- **RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

Ventilation may be used to reduce airborne concentrations. If ventilation cannot reduce airborne concentrations below acceptable limits, appropriate respiratory protection should be used. Use NIOSH certified respiratory equipment when limits are exceeded.

- **OTHER**

Where splashing is possible, full chemically resistant protective clothing and boots are required. The following materials are acceptable for use as protective clothing: Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA); Polyethylene; Neoprene; Nitrile; Viton; Polyurethane; Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties



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Appearance	Clear to Straw yellow liquid
Odor	petroleum odor
Odor threshold	Not determined
pH	N/A
Specific Gravity @ 60 Degrees F	0.83 – 0.86
Initial boiling point and boiling range	290 – 698 degrees F
Flash Point (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup)	>125F
Autoignition Temperature	> 400 degrees F
Evaporation rate (n-butyl acetate = 1)	N/D
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Lower Explosive Limit: 0.6 Upper Explosive Limit: 7.0
Vapor pressure (Pa)	0.067 kPa (0.5 mm Hg) at 20 C
Vapor Density	Greater than air
Solubility in Water	negligible
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	Not Measured
Decomposition temperature	Not Measured
Viscosity (cSt)	1.7-4.1 cSt @ 104 degrees F
% Volatile	>99%

10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable
Incompatible Materials	Avoid contact with strong oxidizers
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid heat, sparks and open flame
Conditions of Reactivity	Stable under normal conditions
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Combustion may produce CO, CO ² and Reactive hydrocarbons
Hazardous Polymerization	Not likely to occur

11. Toxicology Information

ACUTE TOXICITY- Route of Exposure	
Inhalation	
Toxicity (Rat): LC50 > 5000 mg/m3	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. for structurally similar materials.
Irritation: Data available.	Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapors, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs. Based on test data
Ingestion	
Toxicity (Rat): LD50 > 2000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials
Skin	
Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 2000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials
Irritation (Rabbit): Data Available	May dry the skin leading to discomfort and dermatitis. Based on test data for structurally similar materials
Eye	
Irritation (Rabbit): Data Available	May cause mild, short lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for similar materials

11. Toxicology Information (continued)



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CHRONIC/OTHER EFFECTS For the product itself:

Sensitization: Non-sensitizing to the skin of laboratory animals. Vapor concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Diesel fuel: Caused cancer 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. Diesel exhaust fumes: Carcinogenic in animal tests. Inhalation exposures to exhaust for 2 years in test animals resulted in lung tumors and lymphoma. Extract of particulate produced skin tumors in test animals. Caused mutations in vitro.

Contains:

NAPHTHALENE: Exposure to high concentrations of naphthalene may cause destruction of red blood cells, anemia, and cataracts. Naphthalene caused cancer in laboratory animal studies, but the relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

ETHYLBENZENE: Caused cancer in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is unknown.

12. Ecological Information

The information given is based on data available for the material, the components of the material, and similar materials.

ECOTOXICITY

Material -- Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

MOBILITY

More volatile component -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

High molecular weight component -- Low solubility and floats. Expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Biodegradation:

Material -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

Atmospheric Oxidation:

More volatile component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

13. Disposal Considerations (continued)



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REGULATORY DISPOSAL INFORMATION

RCRA Information: Disposal of unused product may be subject to RCRA regulations (40 CFR 261). Disposal of the used product may also be regulated due to ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). Potential RCRA characteristics: IGNITABILITY.

Empty Container Warning 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.

14. Transport Information

LAND (DOT)

Proper Shipping Name: DIESEL FUEL

Hazard Class & Division: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

ID Number: NA1993

Packing Group: III ERG

Number: 128

Label(s): NONE

Transport Document Name: DIESEL FUEL, COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, NA1993, PG III

Footnote: The flash point of this material is greater than 125 F. Regulatory classification of this material varies. DOT: Flammable liquid or combustible liquid. OSHA: Combustible liquid. IATA/IMO: Flammable liquid. This material is not regulated under 49 CFR in a container of 119 gallon capacity or less when transported solely by land, as long as the material is not a hazardous waste, a marine pollutant, or specifically listed as a hazardous substance.

15. Regulatory Information

US FEDERAL, STATE, and LOCAL REGULATORY INFORMATION

This product and its constituents listed here in are on the EPA TSCA Inventory. Any spill or uncontrolled release of this product, including any substantial threat of release, may be subject to federal, state and or local reporting requirements. This product and/or its constituents may also be subject to other federal, state, or local regulations. Consult the regulations applicable to your facility/operation.

CLEAN WATER ACT (OIL SPILLS)

Any spill or release of this product to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines sufficient to cause any visible sheen or deposit of a sludge or emulsion must be reported immediately to the National Resource Center (1-800-424-8802) or, if not practical, the U.S. Coast Guard with follow-up to the National Response Center as required by U.S. Federal Law. Also contact appropriate state and local regulatory agencies as required.

CERCLA SECTION 103 and SARA SECTION 304 (RELEASE TO THE ENVIRONMENT)



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The CERCLA definition of hazardous substances contains a "petroleum exclusion" clause which exempts crude oil, refined and unrefined petroleum products and any indigenous components of such. However, other federal reporting requirements (e.g. SARA Section 304 as well as the Clean Water Act, if the spill occurs on navigable waters) may still apply.

SARA SECTION 311/312 – HAZARD CLASSES

<u>ACUTE HEALTH</u>	<u>CHRONIC HEALTH</u>	<u>FIRE</u>	<u>SUDDEN RELEASE OF PRESSURE</u>	<u>REACTIVE</u>
YES	YES	YES	NO	NO

SARA (313) TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Typical Value
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	0.1 – 1 %
Naphthlene	91-20-3	0.1 – 1 %

16. Other Information

DISCLAIMER: Information presented herein has been compiled from information provided to us by our suppliers and other sources considered to be dependable. It is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief, but is not guaranteed to be so. Nothing here in is to be construed as recommending any practice or the use of any product in violation of any patent or in violation of any law or regulation. It is the users' responsibility to determine the suitability of any material for a specific purpose and to adopt such safety precautions as may be necessary. We make no warranty as to the results to be obtained by using any material and since conditions of use are not under our control, we must necessarily disclaim all liability with respect to the use of material supplied by us.

This is the first version in the GHS SDS format. Listings of changes from previous versions in other formats are not applicable.