



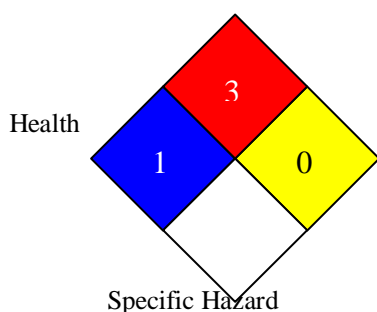
# JOPETROL

Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company LTD

## Material Safety Data Sheet : Diesel

JPRC PR-05

NFPA: Flammability



Reactivity

Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company

HMIS III:

Health	1
Flammability	3
Reactivity	0

### SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Diesel Fuel No. 2  
MSDS Number : JPRC PR-5.  
Product Use Description : Fuel.  
Company : Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company  
Amman – Jordan.  
TEL: + 962 6 4630151 or 4657600  
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Chemical Description : Fuel for compression ignition diesel

## SECTION 2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS.

Component	CAS No.	Weight %
Diesel, Gasoil	68476-34-6	100%
Naphthalene	91-20-3	.02-.2%
Sulfur	Mixture	1% Maximum

## SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- Classification** : Flammable liquid: Category 3. Aspiration toxicant: Category 1. Carcinogen: Category: 1B. Skin irritation: Category 2. Target organ toxicant (repeated exposure): Category 2. Target organ toxicant (central nervous system): Category 3. Acute inhalation toxicant: Category 4. Acute aquatic toxicant: Category 2. Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 2
- Warning Statements** :
  - Harmful if swallowed
  - Aspiration hazard.
  - This material may contain significant quantities of polycyclic aromatic.
  - Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
- Potential Health Effects** :
- Ingestion** : Harmful or fatal if swallowed.  
Do not induce vomiting. This material can irritate the mouth, throat, stomach, and cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and restlessness. Aspiration hazard if liquid is inhaled into lungs, particularly from vomiting after ingestion.  
Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia, severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death.
- Eyes** : Eye irritation may result from contact with liquid, mists, and /or vapors.
- Skin** : Skin irritation leading to dermatitis may occur upon prolonged or repeated contact. Liquid may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts if large areas of skin are repeatedly exposed.
- Inhalation** : Vapors or mists from this material can irritate the nose, throat, and lungs, and can cause signs and symptoms of central nervous system depression, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure.

## SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- Eye : Wash eye thoroughly with copious quantities of water, ensuring eyelids are held open.  
Obtain medical advice if any pain or redness develops or persists.
- Skin : Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water as soon as reasonably practicable.  
Remove heavily contaminated clothing and wash underlying skin.
- Ingestion : If contamination of the mouth occurs, wash out thoroughly with water.  
Except as a deliberate act, the ingestion of large amounts of product is unlikely.  
If it should occur, do not induce vomiting; obtain medical advice.
- Inhalation : If inhalation of mists, fumes or vapor causes irritation to the nose or throat, or coughing, remove to fresh air.  
If symptoms persist obtain medical advice.
- Advice to Doctor : Treatment should in general be symptomatic and directed to relieving any effects.  
Product can be aspirated on swallowing or following regurgitation of stomach contents, and cause severe and potentially fatal chemical, which will require urgent treatment.  
Because of the risk of aspiration induction of vomiting and gastric ravage should be avoided.  
Gastric ravage should be undertaken only after end tracheal intubation.  
Monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias.

**Note :** High pressure Applications injections through the skin resulting from contact with the product at high pressure constitute a major medical emergency.  
Injuries may not appear serious at first but with in a few hours tissue becomes swollen, discolored and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis.

## SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Form	: Liquid
Flash Point	: Min 50 ° C (P.M) Test Method: ASTMD 93
Lower explosive limit	: 0.7%
Upper explosive limit	: 5.0%
Suitable extinguishing media	: Use foam, dry powder or water fog. Do not use water jets.
Special Protective equipment For fire-fighters	: Trained personnel wearing approved breathing apparatus should deal with fires in confined spaces.
Hazardous combustion products	: Toxic fumes may be evolved on burning or exposure to heat. See stability and reactivity, section 10 of this safety data sheet.
Other information	: For major fires, call the fire service. Ensure an escape bath is always available from any fire. There is a danger of flash back if sparks or hot surfaces ignite vapor.

## SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Any spillage should be regarded as a potential fire risk. In the event of spillage, remove all sources of ignition and ensure good ventilation.

Wear protective clothing.

See exposure controls / personal protection, section 8, of this safety data sheet.

Spilled material may make surfaces slippery.

Clean up spilled material immediately.

Contain and recover spilled material using sand or other suitable inert absorbent material.

Recovery of large spillages should be affected by specialist personnel.

It is advised that stocks of suitable absorbent material should be held in quantities sufficient to deal with any spillage, which may be reasonably anticipated.

Large and uncontained spillages should be smothered with foam to reduce the risk of ignition.

The foam blanket should be maintained until the area is declared safe.

Protect drains from potential spills to minimize contamination.

Do not wash product into drainage system.

Vapor is heavier than air and may be travel to remote sources of ignition (e.g. along drainage systems, in basements etc.).

If spillage has occurred in a confined space, ensure adequate ventilation and check that a safe, breathable atmosphere is present before entry. In the case of spillage on water, prevent the spread of product by the use of suitable barrier equipment.

Recover product from the surface.

Protect environmentally sensitive areas and water supplies.

In the case of spillage at sea approved dispersants may be used where authorized by the appropriate government / regulatory authorities.

Regular surveillance on the location of the spillage should be maintained.

## SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**General Precautions** : Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material. Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Prevent spillages. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Never siphon by mouth. Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse. For comprehensive advice on handling, product transfer, storage and tank cleaning refer to the product supplier. Maintenance and Fuelling Activities - Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin.

**Handling** : Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. When using do not eat or drink. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Earth all equipment. Electrostatic charges may be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

**Storage** : Drum and small container storage: Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high. Use properly labelled and closeable containers.

**Tank storage**: Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system. The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Keep in a bunded area with a sealed (low permeability) floor, to provide containment against spillage. Prevent ingress of water.

**Product Transfer** : Avoid splash filling. Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not use compressed air for filling, discharging or handling. Contamination resulting from product transfer may give rise to light hydrocarbon vapour in the headspace of tanks that have previously contained gasoline. This vapour may explode if there is a source of ignition. Partly filled containers present a greater hazard than those that are full, therefore handling, transfer and sampling activities need special care.

**Recommended Materials** : For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard. Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE) and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product. For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint. For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.

**Unsuitable Materials** : Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber

(EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene. However, some may be suitable for glove materials.

**Container Advice** : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

**Additional Information** : Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Exposure Limits

OSHA Z1	Naphthalene	PEL	10 ppm , 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Xylene	PEL	100 ppm , 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
ACGIH	Diesel	TWA	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Naphthalene	TWA	10 ppm
		STEL	15 ppm
	Xylene	TWA	100 ppm

Body protection : Wear face visor or goggles in circumstances where eye contact can accidentally occur.

If skin contact is likely, wear impervious protective clothing and/ or gloves.

Protective clothing should be regularly inspected and maintained; overalls should be dry-cleaned, laundered and preferably starched after use.

Respiratory protection : If operations are such that exposure to vapor, mist or fume may be anticipated, then suitable approved respiratory equipment should be worn.

The use of respiratory equipment must be strictly in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and any statutory requirements governing its selection and use.

## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form	: Liquid
Appearance	: Clear, straw colored
Odor	: Gasoil-like
Flash Point	: Min 50 ° C (P.M) Test Method: ASTM
Lower explosive limit	: 0.7 % (V)
Upper explosive limit	: 5.0 % (V)
Boiling point	: 180 – 380 ° C
Density	: 820 – 870 kg/m <sup>3</sup> @ 15°C Test Method: ASTM D 1298
Kinematic viscosity	: 1.9 – 5.5 @ 40° C Test Method: ASTM D 445
Conductivity (Conductivity can be reduced By environmental factors such As a decrease in temperature)	: Diesel fuel oil at terminal load rack: At least 25 PS/m Ultra low sulfur Diesel (ULSD) without conductivity additive: 0pS/m to 5pS/m ULSD at terminal load rack with conductivity additive : At least 50 PS/m but conductivity may decrease from environmental factors such as temperature drop. JP-8 at terminal load rack: 150 PS/m to 600 PS/m

## SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- Hazardous Polymerizations : Hazardous Polymerizations reactions will not occur.
- Conditions to Avoid : Sources of ignition.
- Materials to Avoid : Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.  
Thermal decomposition products vary With conditions.
- Hazardous decomposition Products : Incomplete combustion will generate smoke, carbon dioxide and hazardous gases, including carbon monoxide.

## SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Inhalation : May cause irritation to eyes, nose and throat due to exposure to vapor, mists or fumes.
- Ingestion : Unlikely to cause harm if accidentally swallowed in small doses, though larger quantities may cause nausea and diarrhea. Will injure the lungs if aspiration occurs, eg. during vomiting.
- Skin : Unlikely to cause harm to the skin on brief or occasional contact but prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to dermatitis.  
As with all such products containing potentially harmful levels of PCAs, prolonged or repeated skin contact may eventually result in dermatitis or more serious irreversible skin disorders including cancer.
- Eye : Unlikely to cause more than transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.



## SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Mobility : Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.  
This material may accumulate in sediments.
- Degradability Persistence : This product is inherently biodegradable.
- Bioaccumulation : There is no evidence to suggest accumulation will occur.
- Acute Toxicity Other Organisms : Harmful to aquatic organisms may cause long term effects in the aquatic environment.  
Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms.  
Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

## SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Disposal : Dispose of by incineration or other suitable means under conditions approved by the Jordanian government. Empty packages may contain some remaining product. Hazard warning labels are a guide to the safe handling of empty packaging and should not be removed.

## SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

- General : Not classified as hazardous for transport ( ADG, UN, and IATA / ICAO). Classified as a combustible liquid C1,AS 1940-1993.
- U.N. Number : None allocated
- Proper Shipping Name : None allocated
- DG Class : None allocated
- Haz-chem Code : None allocated
- Packing Group : None allocated

## SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

- Regulatory Information : Contains fuels, diesel
- Risk Phrase : Possible risk of irreversible effects Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
- Safety Phrase : Keep out of reach of children.  
Avoid contact with skin.  
Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.  
In case of fire, use foam/ dry powder /CO2. Never use water jets.  
Avoid release to the environment.  
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheet.  
If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

- Additional Information : This document contains important information to ensure the safe storage, handling and use of this product.

The information in this document should be brought to the attention of the person in your organization responsible for advising on safety matters.

- Disclaimer : This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only.

It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us.

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