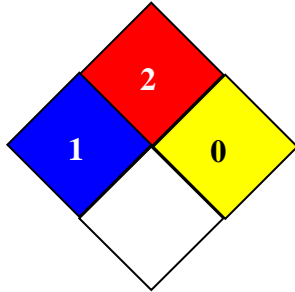




**Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company LTD.**  
**Safety and Environment Department**  
**Material Safety Datasheet : Diesel Fuel**

NFPA Classification :

JPRC PR-05



Flammability	2
Health	1
Reactivity	0

**Section 1: Product and Company Identification**

Product Name : Diesel Fuel  
MSDS Number: JPRC PR-05  
Company: Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company LTD.  
Amman – Jordan.  
TEL: + 962 6 4630151 or 4657600  
FAX: + 962 6 4657934 or 4657939  
P.O.BOX: 3396 Amman 11181 – Jordan  
P.O.BOX: 1079 Amman 11118 – Jordan  
Website: <http://www.jopetrol.com.jo>  
E-mail: [addewan@jopetrol.com.jo](mailto:addewan@jopetrol.com.jo)

**Section 2: Composition / Information on ingredients**

Component	CAS Number	%
Diesel , Gasoil	68476-34-6	Nearly 100%
Sulfur	Mixture	0.001-1.2

**Section 3: Hazard Identification**

Classification:

Physical :	Health :
Flammable Liquid.	Acute Toxicity Category 4 (Oral) Aspiration Toxicity Category 1 Skin Irritation Category 2 Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeat Exposure Category 1 Carcinogen Category 2 (to laboratory animals following repeated applications )

- Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Contact with liquid or vapor may cause mild irritation.

Skin contact : May cause skin irritation with prolonged or repeated contact. Practically non-toxic if absorbed following acute (single) exposure. Liquid may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts if large areas of skin are repeatedly exposed.



Inhalation : Excessive exposure may cause irritations to the nose, throat, lungs and respiratory tract. Central nervous system (brain) effects may include headache, dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure.

**WARNING:** the burning of any hydrocarbon as a fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products, including carbon monoxide, and inadequate oxygen levels, which may cause unconsciousness, suffocation, and death.

INGESTION : The major health threat of ingestion occurs from the danger of aspiration (breathing) of liquid drops into the lungs, particularly from vomiting. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death.

**Chronic Effect:** Similar products produced skin cancer and systemic toxicity in laboratory animals following repeated applications. The significance of these results to human exposures has not been determined. IARC classifies whole diesel fuel exhaust particulates as probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A). NIOSH regards whole diesel fuel exhaust particulates as a potential cause of occupational lung cancer based on animal studies and limited evidence in humans.

#### Section 4: First Aid Measures

- Eye contact : In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 min. Hold eyelids open to ensure adequate flushing. Seek medical attention.
- Skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water. Obtain medical attention if irritation or redness develops.
- Inhalation : Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.
- Ingestion : DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give liquids. Obtain immediate medical attention.

#### Section 5: Firefighting Measures

- Suitable extinguishing media : Small fires: Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray, fire fighting foam, or Halon. Large fires: Water spray, fog or fire fighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers.
- Fire and explosion hazards : Vapors may be ignited rapidly when exposed to heat, spark, open flame or other source of ignition. When mixed with air and exposed to an ignition source, flammable vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Being heavier than air, vapors may travel long distances to an ignition source and flashback. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard.

#### Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

- Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures : Wear appropriate protective equipment. Eliminate ignitions sources and ventilate the area with explosion proof equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling.



Environmental precautions : Avoid release into the environment. Report spill as required by local regulations.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:**

Contain with an inert absorbent and place into a closable container for disposal. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. If spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors and protect personnel attempting to stop leak. Prevent entry in storm sewers and waterways. Runoff can cause a fire or explosion hazard in sewers.

**Section 7: Handling and storage**

Precautions for safe handling : Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapors. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Keep containers closed when not in use. Keep product away from heat, sparks, flames and all other sources of ignition. Do not permit smoking in use or storage areas. Use with non-sparking tools and explosion proof equipment. Electrically bond and ground containers for transfer.

Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on or near containers, even empty containers. Empty containers retain product residues can be hazardous. Follow all SDS precautions when handling empty containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with regulations for the storage of flammable liquids. Store in a dry, well ventilated area away from heat, direct sunlight and all sources of ignition. Store away from oxidizers and other incompatible materials. Protect containers from physical damage .

**Section 8: Exposure controls / Personal protection**

Occupational exposure limit of Diesel : 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA ACGIH TLV (inhalable fraction and vapor)

Appropriate engineering controls : Use with local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposures below the occupational exposure limits. Use explosion proof equipment where required.

Respiratory protection : If exposures are exceeded, use a NIOSH approved organic vapor respirator appropriate for the form and concentration of the contaminants should be used. Selection of respiratory protection depends on the contaminant type, form and concentration. Select in accordance with OSHA 1910.134 and good Industrial Hygiene practice.

Skin protection : Impervious gloves such as nitrile rubber recommended to prevent skin contact.



- Eye protection : Wear chemical safety goggles to avoid eye contact.
- Other : Impervious coveralls, apron and boots is required to prevent skin contact and contamination of personal clothing. A safety shower and eye wash should be available in the immediate work area.

### Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

- Physical state : Liquid  
Color : Clear straw color  
Odor : Gasoil-like  
Flash point : > 55 °C  
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits : Lower: 0.6 %  
Upper: 7.5 %  
Auto ignition temperature : >254.4-285°C

### Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

- Conditions to avoid and incompatible materials : Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources. Keep away from strong acids and oxidizers.
- Hazardous decomposition products : Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

### Section 11: Toxicological information

- Acute toxicity : Acute dermal LD50 (rabbits): > 5 ml/kg  
Acute oral LD50 (rats): 9 ml/kg  
Primary dermal irritation: extremely irritating (rabbits)  
eye irritation: non-irritating (rabbits)
- Chronic effects and carcinogenicity : Carcinogenic: OSHA: NO IARC: NO NTP: NO ACGIH: 1997  
NOIC: A3 Studies have shown that similar products produce skin tumors in laboratory animals following repeated applications without washing or removal. The significance of this finding to human exposure has not been determined. Other studies with active skin carcinogens have shown that washing the animal's skin with soap and water between applications reduced tumor formation.

### Section 12: Ecological information

Keep out of sewers, drainage areas, and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under local regulations.

### Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Disposal of waste material must be performed in accordance with Ministry of Environment regulations.



#### Section 14: Transport information

This material is transported in accordance with related Jordanian laws and legislations.

#### Section 15: Regulatory information

*EPA SARA 311 Hazard Classification: Acute Health, Chronic Health, Fire Hazard.*

*US EPA Toxic Substances Control Act:* All of the components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory.

#### Section 16: Other information

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

Prepared by : Safety and Environment Department  
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