SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier	**No. 6 Fuel Oil**
Other means of identification	
SDS number	203-GHS
Synonyms	Residual Fuel Oil, Resid, Residue, Heavy Fuel Oil See section 16 for complete information.
Recommended use	Refinery feedstock.
Recommended restrictions	None known.
Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information	
Manufacturer/Supplier	Valero Marketing & Supply Company and Affiliates One Valero Way San Antonio, TX 78269-6000
General Assistance	210-345-4593
E-Mail	CorpHSE@valero.com
Contact Person	Industrial Hygienist
Emergency Telephone	24 Hour Emergency 866-565-5220 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC USA)

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards	Flammable liquids	Category 4
Health hazards	Acute toxicity, oral	Category 4
	Acute toxicity, inhalation	Category 4
	Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
	Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
	Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	Category 2
	Aspiration hazard	Category 1
Environmental hazards	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard	Category 1
	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard	Category 1

OSHA defined hazards Not classified.

Label elements

Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Harmful if inhaled. Suspected of causing cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs (blood, liver, kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary statement	
Prevention	Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe mist/vapors/spray. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Response	If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. In case of fire: Use foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog for extinction.

Storage	Store locked up.
Disposal	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)	None known.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked	64741-62-4	0-100
Clarified oils (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized catalytic cracked	68333-26-6	0-100
Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked	64741-61-3	0-100
Distillates, petroleum residues vacuum	68955-27-1	0-100
Fuel Oil No. 6	68553-00-4	0-100
Fuel oil, residual	68476-33-5	0-100
Residues (petroleum), light vacuum	68512-62-9	0-100
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	130498-29-2	0-10
Asphaltenes (petroleum)	91995-23-2	0-5
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0-3
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	0-1
Sulfur	7704-34-9	0-1

Composition comments Small amount of hydrogen sulfide, a highly toxic gas, may be present, especially in the headspace of containers.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention.

Skin contact Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash clothing separately before reuse. Destroy or thoroughly clean contaminated shoes. If high pressure injection under the skin occurs, always seek medical attention.

Eye contact Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention.

Ingestion Rinse mouth thoroughly. Do not induce vomiting without advice from poison control center. Do not give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content does not get into the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to a victim who is unconscious or is having convulsions. Get medical attention immediately.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed Irritation of nose and throat. Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Skin irritation. Unconsciousness. Corneal damage. Narcosis. Decrease in motor functions. Behavioral changes. Edema. Liver enlargement. Jaundice. Conjunctivitis. Proteinuria. Defatting of the skin. Rash. Hydrogen sulfide, a highly toxic gas, may be present. Signs and symptoms of overexposure to hydrogen sulfide include respiratory and eye irritation, dizziness, nausea, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, and loss of consciousness. Odor does not provide a reliable indicator of the presence of hazardous levels in the atmosphere.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. Keep victim warm. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.

General information	If exposed or concerned: get medical attention/advice. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Water spray. Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO2).
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Combustible liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back. Sensitive to static discharge.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Wear full protective clothing, including helmet, self-contained positive pressure or pressure demand breathing apparatus, protective clothing and face mask.
Fire-fighting equipment/instructions	Wear full protective clothing, including helmet, self-contained positive pressure or pressure demand breathing apparatus, protective clothing and face mask. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or any discoloration of tanks due to fire. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Vapors may form explosive air mixtures even at room temperature. Prevent buildup of vapors or gases to explosive concentrations. Some of these materials, if spilled, may evaporate leaving a flammable residue. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Use compatible foam to minimize vapor generation as needed.
Specific methods	Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Local authorities should be advised if significant spills cannot be contained. Keep upwind. Keep out of low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. See Section 8 of the SDS for Personal Protective Equipment.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. This material is a water pollutant and should be prevented from contaminating soil or from entering sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Small Spills: Absorb spill with vermiculite or other inert material, then place in a container for chemical waste. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Large Spills: Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal. Prevent product from entering drains. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system. Should not be released into the environment. Clean up in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Environmental precautions	If facility or operation has an "oil or hazardous substance contingency plan", activate its procedures. Stay upwind and away from spill. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant. Do not enter or stay in area unless monitoring indicates that it is safe to do so. Isolate hazard area and restrict entry to emergency crew. Flammable. Review Firefighting Measures, Section 5, before proceeding with clean up. Keep all sources of ignition (flames, smoking, flares, etc.) and hot surfaces away from release. Contain spill in smallest possible area. Recover as much product as possible (e.g. by vacuuming). Stop leak if it can be done without risk. Use water spray to disperse vapors. Use compatible foam to minimize vapor generation as needed. Spilled material may be absorbed by an appropriate absorbent, and then handled in accordance with environmental regulations. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized treatment or drainage systems and natural waterways. Contact fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, contact the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802. For highway or railways spills, contact Chemtrec at 1-800-424-9300.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity.
Wear personal protective equipment. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Avoid prolonged exposure. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. DO NOT handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Avoid release to the environment.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Follow rules for combustible liquids. Do not handle or store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition. This material can accumulate static charge which may cause spark and become an ignition source. The pressure in sealed containers can increase under the influence of heat. Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. Keep out of the reach of children.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Mist.
Fuel Oil No. 6 (CAS 68553-00-4)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Mist.
Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Mist.
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	PEL	50 mg/m3	
		10 ppm	

US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	Ceiling	20 ppm

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value	Form
Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-61-3)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Fuel Oil No. 6 (CAS 68553-00-4)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	STEL	5 ppm	
	TWA	1 ppm	
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	STEL	15 ppm	
	TWA	10 ppm	

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value	Form
Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)	STEL	10 mg/m3	Mist.
	TWA	5 mg/m3	Mist.
Fuel Oil No. 6 (CAS 68553-00-4)	STEL	10 mg/m3	Mist.
	TWA	5 mg/m3	Mist.

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value	Form
Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)	STEL	10 mg/m3	Mist.
	TWA	5 mg/m3	Mist.
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	Ceiling	15 mg/m3	
		10 ppm	
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	STEL	75 mg/m3	
		15 ppm	
	TWA	50 mg/m3	
		10 ppm	

Biological limit values No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

Exposure guidelines

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values: Skin designation

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Can be absorbed through the skin.

Appropriate engineering controls Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion-proof equipment.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Wear safety glasses. If splash potential exists, wear full face shield or chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection Wear chemical-resistant, impervious gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier. Be aware that the liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent change is advisable.

Other Full body suit and boots are recommended when handling large volumes or in emergency situations. Flame retardant protective clothing is recommended.

Respiratory protection Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workplace exposure limits for product or components are exceeded, NIOSH approved equipment should be worn. Proper respirator selection should be determined by adequately trained personnel, based on the contaminants, the degree of potential exposure and published respiratory protection factors. This equipment should be available for nonroutine and emergency use.

Thermal hazards Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

General hygiene considerations Consult supervisor for special handling instructions. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid contact with skin. Keep away from food and drink. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance Thick, black, oily liquid.

Physical state Liquid.

Form Oily liquid.

Color Black.

Odor Petroleum.

Odor threshold Not available.

pH Not applicable.

Melting point/freezing point Not available.

Initial boiling point and boiling range 350.04 - 1200 °F (176.69 - 648.89 °C)

Flash point > 141.8 °F (> 61.0 °C) Pensky-Martens Closed Cup

Evaporation rate Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas) Not available.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Flammability limit - lower (%) 0.9

Flammability limit - upper (%)	7
Explosive limit - lower (%)	Not available.
Explosive limit - upper (%)	Not available.
Vapor pressure	< 0.7 kPa (20°C)
Vapor density	> 5 (Air = 1)
Relative density	0.88 - 1.02 (Water = 1)
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Not available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	> 600.06 °F (> 315.59 °C)
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Not available.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Heat, flames and sparks. Ignition sources. Contact with incompatible materials. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents. Acids. Alkalis.
Hazardous decomposition products	No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Ingestion	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled.
Skin contact	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying, cracking, or irritation.
Eye contact	May cause eye irritation.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Irritation of nose and throat. Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Skin irritation. Unconsciousness. Corneal damage. Narcosis. Decrease in motor functions. Behavioral changes. Edema. Liver enlargement. Jaundice. Conjunctivitis. Proteinuria. Defatting of the skin. Rash.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Harmful if inhaled. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

Components	Species	Test Results
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)		
Acute		
Inhalation		
LC50	Mouse	> 0.024 mg/l, 960 Minutes
	Rat	1.5 mg/l, 14 Minutes
		> 0.38 mg/l, 960 Minutes
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	> 2 g/kg
Oral		
LD50	Rat	490 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying, cracking, or irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Respiratory sensitization Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitization Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity In in-vitro experiments benzene did not change the number of sister-chromatid exchanges (SCEs) or the number of chromosomal aberrations in human lymphocytes.

Carcinogenicity Suspected of causing cancer.
Diesel exhaust has been reported to be an occupational hazard due to NIOSH-reported potential carcinogenic properties.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-61-3)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Fuel Oil No. 6 (CAS 68553-00-4)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

NTP Report on Carcinogens

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

Reproductive toxicity Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Can cause adverse reproductive effects - such as birth defects, miscarriages, or infertility. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. Napthalene interferes with embryo development in experimental animals at dose levels that cause maternal toxicity. In humans, excessive exposure to this agent may cause hemolytic anemia in the mother and fetus.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure May cause damage to the following organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: Blood. Liver. Kidneys.

Aspiration hazard May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Chronic effects Contains organic solvents which in case of overexposure may depress the central nervous system causing dizziness and intoxication. Repeated exposure to naphthalene may cause cataracts, allergic skin rashes, destruction of red blood cells, and anemia, jaundice, kidney and liver damage. Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause central nervous system, kidney, liver, and lung damage.

Further information Symptoms may be delayed. Hydrogen sulfide, a highly toxic gas, may be present. Signs and symptoms of overexposure to hydrogen sulfide include respiratory and eye irritation, dizziness, nausea, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, and loss of consciousness. Odor does not provide a reliable indicator of the presence of hazardous levels in the atmosphere.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Components		Species	Test Results
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)			
Aquatic			
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	0.007 mg/l, 96 hours
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (Daphnia magna)	1.09 - 3.4 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Pink salmon (Oncorhynchus gorbuscha)	0.95 - 1.62 mg/l, 96 hours
Residues (petroleum), light vacuum (CAS 68512-62-9)			
Aquatic			
Fish	LC50	Fish	48 mg/l, 48 Hours

Persistence and degradability Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential	Not available.
Mobility in soil	Not available.
Other adverse effects	Not available.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of this material and its container to hazardous or special waste collection point. Incinerate the material under controlled conditions in an approved incinerator. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container.
Hazardous waste code	Not regulated.

US RCRA Hazardous Waste U List: Reference

Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	U135
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	U165

Waste from residues / unused products	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
Contaminated packaging	Offer rinsed packaging material to local recycling facilities.

14. Transport information

DOT

UN number	UN3256
UN proper shipping name	Elevated temperature liquid, flammable, n.o.s. (No. 6 Fuel Oil)
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	3
Subsidiary risk	-
Label(s)	3
Packing group	III
Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	Yes
Special precautions for user	Not available.
Special provisions	IB1, T3, TP3, TP29
Packaging exceptions	None
Packaging non bulk	None
Packaging bulk	247

IATA

UN number	UN3256
UN proper shipping name	Elevated temperature liquid, flammable, n.o.s. (No. 6 Fuel Oil)
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	3
Subsidiary risk	-
Packing group	Not applicable.
Environmental hazards	Yes
ERG Code	3L
Special precautions for user	Not available.

IMDG

UN number	UN3256
UN proper shipping name	ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (No. 6 Fuel Oil)
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	3
Subsidiary risk	-
Packing group	III
Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	Yes
EmS	F-E, S-D
Special precautions for user	Not available.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	This substance/mixture is not intended to be transported in bulk.

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	LISTED
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	LISTED

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories

Immediate Hazard - Yes
Delayed Hazard - Yes
Fire Hazard - Yes
Pressure Hazard - No
Reactivity Hazard - No

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Chemical name	CAS number	Reportable quantity	Threshold planning quantity	Threshold planning quantity, lower value	Threshold planning quantity, upper value
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	100	500 lbs		

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical

Yes

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Chemical name	CAS number	% by wt.
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	130498-29-2	0-10
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0-3

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (CAS 130498-29-2)

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

Not regulated.

US state regulations

WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)
Fuel Oil No. 6 (CAS 68553-00-4)
Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)
Sulfur (CAS 7704-34-9)

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)
Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-61-3)
Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (CAS 130498-29-2)
Sulfur (CAS 7704-34-9)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)
Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-61-3)
Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (CAS 130498-29-2)
Sulfur (CAS 7704-34-9)

US. Rhode Island RTK

Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)

US. California Proposition 65

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens & Reproductive Toxicity (CRT): Listed substance

Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)
Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-61-3)
Fuel Oil No. 6 (CAS 68553-00-4)
Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	No
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).
A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date 27-June-2013

Revision date 23-May-2014

Version # 02

NFPA ratings

References

ACGIH
EPA: AQUIRE database
NLM: Hazardous Substances Data Base
US. IARC Monographs on Occupational Exposures to Chemical Agents
HSDB® - Hazardous Substances Data Bank
IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens
ACGIH Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices

Disclaimer

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