

Distillates (Petroleum), Light Cat Cracked

Safety Data Sheet

Number 11261

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Distillates (Petroleum), Light Cat Cracked
SDS Number : 11261
Revision Date : 11/19/2021

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : Martinez Refining Company LLC
3485 Pacheco Blvd
Martinez, CA 94553

Telephone : 925-313-3601

Emergency telephone number : 800-424-9300 (Chemtrec)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Intermediate Refinery Stream.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 3
Aspiration hazard : Category 1
Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4
Skin irritation : Category 2
Carcinogenicity : Category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : Category 2 (Blood, Thymus, Liver)
Acute aquatic toxicity : Category 1
Chronic aquatic toxicity : Category 1

GHS Label element

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Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : **PHYSICAL HAZARDS:**
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H350 May cause cancer.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
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.
Disposal:
P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature.
Vapour in the headspace of tanks and containers may ignite and explode at temperatures exceeding auto-ignition temperature, where vapour concentrations are within the flammability range.
This material is a static accumulator.
Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.
If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical Name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (%)
distillates (petroleum), light	Distillates (petro-	64741-59-9	<= 100

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SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- If swallowed : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling.
- Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
- Immediate medical attention, special treatment : Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.
- Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Hazardous combustion products may include:
A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).
Oxides of sulphur.

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	<p>Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.</p>
Specific extinguishing methods	: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Further information	: Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water. If possible remove containers from the danger zone. If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately. Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	: Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	: Do not breathe fumes, vapor. Do not operate electrical equipment.
	: Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas meter.
Environmental precautions	: Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater. Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways. Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	: Take precautionary measures against static discharges. For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or

safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.
Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Additional advice

: For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.
U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Chapter 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.
Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures

: Avoid breathing of or direct 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 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.
Prevent spillages.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.

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Never siphon by mouth.

Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse.

Precautions for safe handling : Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
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.
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.

Avoidance of contact : Oxidising agents.

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. Do not use compressed air for filling discharge 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. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Storage

Other data

: Drum and small container storage:
Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high.
Use properly labeled and closable 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

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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 container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep in a cool place. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable. Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.
Unsuitable material: 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 : Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable.

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).
CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics – Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

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Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods
<http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances
<http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany
<http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

Engineering measures

: The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:
Use sealed systems as far as possible.
Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

General Information:

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

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All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Hand protection
Remarks

: Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN374, US F739). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable.

Eye protection

: Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas. If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide adequate eye protection.

Skin and body protection

: Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

Protective measures

: Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Hygiene measures

: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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Appearance	: liquid
Colour	: Data not available
Odour	: hydrocarbon-like
Odour Threshold	: Data not available
pH	: Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	: Data not available
Boiling point/boiling range	: 150 - 400 °C / 302 - 752 °F Method: Unspecified
Flash point	: 55 - 75 °C / 131 - 167 °F Method: Unspecified
Evaporation rate	: Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	: no data available
Lower explosion limit	: no data available
Vapour pressure	: <= 0.4 kPa (38 °C / 100 °F) Method: Unspecified <= 0.6 kPa (50 °C / 122 °F) Method: Unspecified
Relative vapour density	: Data not available
Relative density	: Data not available
Density	: 820 - 1,000 kg/m ³ (15 °C / 59 °F) Method: Unspecified
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	: Data not available
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	: Data not available
Auto-ignition temperature	: >= 225 °C / 437 °F
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available
Viscosity Viscosity, kinematic	: 1.5 - 4 mm ² /s (40 °C / 104 °F) Method: Unspecified

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Method: Unspecified

Explosive properties	: Classification Code: NOT CLASS: Not classified
Oxidizing properties	: Not applicable
Conductivity	: Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	: Oxidises on contact with air.
Chemical stability	: Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.
Incompatible materials	: Oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment	: Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).
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Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although exposure may occur through skin and eye contact, or following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity	: LD 50 (Rat): > 2000 - <= 5000 mg/kg
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Remarks: May be harmful if swallowed.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 1.0 - <= 5.0 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity:

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Expected to be non-irritating to eyes.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a sensitiser.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Positive in in-vitro, but negative in in-vivo mutagenicity assays.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Causes cancer in laboratory animals.

IARC No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

ACGIH No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

NTP No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

:
Remarks: Not expected to impair fertility., Causes foetotoxicity in animals; considered to be secondary to maternal toxicity.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Target Organs: Blood, Thymus, Liver
Remarks: May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product. The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: Expected to be very toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 < 1 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: Expected to be very toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 < 1 mg/l

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity) :
Remarks: Expected to be very toxic:
LL/EL/IL50 < 1 mg/l

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Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL expected to be ≤ 0.01 mg/l (based on modeled data)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL expected to be ≤ 0.01 mg/l (based on modeled data)

Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Expected to be toxic: LL/EL/IL50 $> 1 \leq 10$ mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Not readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate. Log Kow ≥ 4

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater. Floats on water.

Other adverse effects

no data available

Product:

Additional ecological information : Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably

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to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard.
Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums.
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1202
Proper shipping name : GAS OIL
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
ERG Code : 128
Marine pollutant : no
Remarks : This material is an 'OIL' under 49 CFR Part 130 when transported in a container of 3500 gallon capacity or greater.

International Regulation

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1202
Proper shipping name : GAS OIL
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1202
Proper shipping name : GAS OIL
Class : 3
Packing group : III
Labels : 3
Marine pollutant : yes

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Pollution category : Not applicable
Ship type : Not applicable
Product name : Not applicable
Special precautions : Not applicable

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage,

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for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

Additional Information : MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazards : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Fire Hazard
Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 302 : No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Clean Water Act

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. Clean Water Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

Pennsylvania Right To Know

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New Jersey Right To Know

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California Prop 65 This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 2, 2, 0

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
BEL = Biological exposure limits
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
EC = European Commission
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level
OE_HPVS = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

Distillates (Petroleum), Light Cat Cracked

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SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

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