



**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.

**SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Component	CAS-No.	Weight %
Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked; Cracked gas oil	64741-59-9	100%

**SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Inhalation** : Move to fresh air. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration. Seek medical attention immediately.

**Skin contact** : Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Seek medical attention if irritation or skin thermal burns occur.

**Eye contact** : Remove contact lenses. Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist or develop.

**Ingestion** : Do not induce vomiting without medical advice. If a person vomits when lying on his back, place him in the recovery position. Seek medical attention immediately.

**Notes to physician** : Symptoms: Dizziness, Discomfort, Headache, Nausea, Disorder, Vomiting, Lung edema, Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis., Liver disorders, Kidney disorders.

**SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

**Form** : Liquid

**Flash point** : >100°F (38°)

**Suitable extinguishing media** : Carbon dioxide (CO2), Water spray, Dry chemical, Foam, Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray.

**Specific hazards during fire fighting** : Fire Hazard. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit. Use personal protective equipment.

**Further information** : Exposure to decomposition products may be a hazard to health. Isolate area around container involved in fire. Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied fire fighting foam.

**SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

- Personal precautions** : Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources. Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to contain spill areas. Spills may infiltrate subsurface soil and groundwater; professional assistance may be necessary to determine the extent of subsurface impact. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protective equipment.
- Environmental precautions** : Carefully contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so. Protect bodies of water by diking, absorbents, or absorbent boom, if possible. Do not flush down sewer or drainage systems, unless system is designed and permitted to handle such material. The use of fire fighting foam may be useful in certain situations to reduce vapors. The proper use of water spray may effectively disperse product vapors or the liquid itself, preventing contact with ignition sources or areas/equipment that require protection. Discharge into the environment must be avoided. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.
- Methods for cleaning up** : Take up with sand or oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container for reclamation or disposal - caution, flammable vapors may accumulate in closed containers. Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

**SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

- Handling** : Keep away from fire, sparks and heated surfaces. No smoking near areas where material is stored or handled. The product should only be stored and handled in areas with intrinsically safe electrical classification.
- Advice on protection against fire and explosion** : Hydrocarbon liquids including this product can act as a non-conductive flammable liquid (or static accumulators), and may form ignitable vapor-air mixtures in storage tanks or other containers. Precautions to prevent static-initated fire or explosion during transfer, storage or handling, include but are not limited to these examples:
- (1) Ground and bond containers during product transfers. Grounding and bonding may not be adequate protection to prevent ignition or explosion of hydrocarbon liquids and vapors that are static accumulators.
  - (2) Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil or diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such gasoline or naphtha).
  - (3) Storage tank level floats must be effectively bonded.
- For more information on precautions to prevent static-initated fire or explosion, see NFPA 77, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity (2007), and API Recommended Practice 2003, Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents (2008).
- Dust explosion class** : Not applicable
- Requirements for storage areas and containers** : Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Use approved containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty or partially full product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose containers to sources of ignition. Store in a well-ventilated area. The storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks".

- Advice on common storage** : Keep away from food, drink and animal feed. Incompatible with oxidizing agents. Incompatible with acids.
- Other data** : Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure.

**SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Exposure Guidelines**

List	Components	CAS-No.	Type:	Value
OSHA	Light catalytically-cracked distillate	64741-59-9	TWA	5 mg/m3 as mineral oil mist

- Engineering measures** : Use adequate ventilation to keep gas and vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces. Use only intrinsically safe electrical equipment approved for use in classified areas.
- Eye protection** : Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying.
- Hand protection** : Gloves constructed of nitrile, neoprene, or PVC are recommended. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.
- Skin and body protection** : If needed to prevent skin contact, chemical protective clothing such as of DuPont TyChem®, Saranex or equivalent recommended based on degree of exposure.
- Respiratory protection** : A NIOSH/ MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2-1992, NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic, and the manufacturer for additional guidance on respiratory protection selection. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a NIOSH/ MSHA-approved positive-pressure supplied-air respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, in oxygen-deficient atmospheres, or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.
- Work / Hygiene practices** : Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use as a cleaning solvent on the skin. Do not use solvents or harsh abrasive skin cleaners for washing this product from exposed skin areas. Waterless hand cleaners are effective. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Use care when laundering to prevent the formation of flammable vapors which could ignite via washer or dryer. Consider the need to discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves.

**SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

- Form** : Liquid
- Appearance** : Clear, straw colored
- Odor** : Characteristic petroleum (kerosene) odor
- Flash point** : >100°F (38°)

<b>Thermal decomposition</b>	: No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.	
<b>pH</b>	: Not applicable	
<b>Boiling point</b>	: 166.7 - 354.4 °C(332.1 - 669.9 °F)	
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	: 0.009 psia at 21 °C (70 °F)	
<b>Percent Volatiles</b>	: 100 %	
<b>Conductivity (conductivity can be reduced by environmental factors such as a decrease in temperature)</b>	Diesel Fuel Oils at terminal load rack: Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) without conductivity additive: ULSD at terminal load rack with conductivity additive: JP-8 at terminal load rack:	At least 25 pS/m 0 pS/m to 5 pS/m At least 50 pS/m but conductivity may decrease from environmental factors such as temperature drop. 150 pS/m to 600 pS/m

**SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources. Keep away from strong oxidizers. Viton ® ; Fluorel ®
<b>Materials to avoid</b>	: Strong oxidizing agents. Peroxides.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and noncombusted hydrocarbons (smoke). Diesel exhaust particulates may be a lung hazard - see Section 11.
<b>Thermal decomposition</b>	: No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
<b>Hazardous reactions</b>	: Keep away from oxidizing agents, and acidic or alkaline products.

**SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Carcinogenicity**

<b>IARC</b>	: Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked; Cracked gasoil (CAS-No.: 64741-59-9)
<b>CA Prop 65</b>	: This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth, or any other reproductive defects.
<b>Skin irritation</b>	: Irritating to skin.
<b>Eye irritation</b>	: Irritating to eyes.
<b>Further information</b>	: Repeated over-exposure may cause liver and kidney injury Components of the product may affect the nervous system. 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. Studies have shown that similar products produce skin cancer or 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. Positive mutagenicity results have been reported.

**Component:**

**Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked; Cracked gas oil**

64741-59-9

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 rat  
Dose: 3,200 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 rabbit  
Dose: 2,001 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 rat  
Dose: 4.65 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h

Skin irritation: Classification: Irritating to skin.  
Result: Severe skin irritation

Eye irritation: Classification: Irritating to eyes.  
Result: Mild eye irritation

**SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Additional ecological information** : Keep out of sewers, drainage areas, and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under Federal and State regulations.

**SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Disposal** : Consult federal, state and local waste regulations to determine appropriate waste characterization of material and allowable disposal methods.

**SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**CFR**

Proper shipping name : Combustible liquid, n.o.s.  
UN-No. : 1993  
Class : CBL  
Packing group : III  
Hazard inducer : (Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked; Cracked gasoil)  
Not dangerous goods

**IATA Cargo Transport**

Packing instructions (cargo aircraft) : 366; Y344

**IATA Passenger Transport**

Packing instructions (passenger aircraft) : 355; Y344

**IMDG-Code**

EMS Number : F-E S-E  
Marine Pollutant : Yes

**SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

OSHA Hazards : Toxic by inhalation.  
Severe skin irritant  
Moderate eye irritant

TSCA Status : On TSCA Inventory



