#2 Fuel Oil

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Revision date: 07/25/2017

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixtures

Product name : #2 Fuel Oil

Other means of identification : #2 Diesel Fuel, Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel, ULSD, Ultra Low Sulphur Heating Oil, ULS HO, Heating Oil, Dyed Heating Oil, Undyed Heating Oil, Heating Oil 67 Grade, Diesel Fuel

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Fuels

1.3. Supplier

Freepoint Commodities
58 Commerce Road
Stamford, CT 06902
jspataro@freepoint.com - www.freepoint.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Outside the U.S. and Canada: +1 703 527 3887 (collect calls accepted)
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Flammable liquids Category 3	H226
Carcinogenicity Category 1B	H350
Aspiration hazard Category 1	H304
Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2	H401
Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2	H411

Full text of H statements : see section 16

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :

GHS02 GHS08 GHS09

Signal word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :
H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H350 - May cause cancer (Inhalation)
H401 - Toxic to aquatic life
H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) :
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking
P233 - Keep container tightly closed
P240 - Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/ equipment
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P273 - Avoid release to the environment
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, face protection
P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center/doctor/physician
P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use media other than water to extinguish

P391 - Collect spillage
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with local/regional/international regulations.

2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : This product contains trace amounts of Hydrogen Sulfide and Benzene.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Fuel oil, No 2, Gasoil - unspecified, [A distillate oil having a minimum viscosity of 32,6 SUS at 37,7 °C (100 °F) to a maximum of 37,9 SUS at 37,7 °C (100 °F).]	(CAS No) 68476-30-2	99 - 100	Carc. 2, H351
Sulfur	(CAS No) 7704-34-9	<1	Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Skin Irrit. 2, H315
Naphthalene	(CAS No) 91-20-3	0.1	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Carc. 1B, H350 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Call a physician immediately.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Rinse skin with water/shower. Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse eyes with water as a precaution.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Symptoms/effects : Risk of lung edema. Liquid mist or vapors can cause eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation and CNS depression. Aspiration into the lungs will cause chemical pneumonia.

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : Exposure can cause irritation to the nose, throat, and lungs and signs of CNS depression (dizziness, drowsiness, loss of coordination, coma and death), depending on the concentration and duration of exposure.

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : Liquid can penetrate skin to cause central nervous system depression. Vapor penetration can also cause systemic effects.

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Fumes and vapors may cause irritation of the mouth, throat, mucous membranes, and respiratory tract.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Not expected to be an important route of entry into the body. Ingestion of large quantities of the product may cause gastric discomfort or distress.

Chronic symptoms : This material may contain benzene. There is an association between occupational exposure to benzene and human leukemia. . Benzene: repeated and prolonged overexposure to vapors can cause toxicity to blood-forming tissues. Symptoms may include decreases in blood cells, aplastic anemia, or leukemia. Chromosome aberrations have been observed in the white blood cells and in the bone marrow of workers exposed to levels of benzene known to be associated with signs of benzene poisoning. Studies in both experimental animals and humans indicate that benzene is carcinogenic. Causes chromosomal aberrations, and damages bone marrow. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) & the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) list benzene as a human carcinogen. There were no benzene-induced effects noted in studies on laboratory animals after long-term exposure to vapors of an unleaded gasoline sample containing 2 vol.% benzene, a recognized human carcinogen. However, the risk of benzene-induced toxicity or carcinogenicity associated with gasoline is still unknown.

4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Halon, and Water Fog. Water may splash and spread flaming liquid. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Do not flush down public sewers. The use of self- contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing is recommended for fire fighters. Avoid inhalation of vapors.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Water Jet.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard : Flammable liquid and vapor.

Reactivity : Flammable liquid and vapor.

5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Protection during firefighting : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : 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 firefighting foam.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures : No open flames, no sparks, and no smoking. Only qualified personnel equipped with suitable protective equipment may intervene.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters. 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 firefighting 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 - do not discharge solid water stream patterns into the liquid resulting in splashing.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Collect spillage.

Methods for cleaning up : Take up liquid spill into absorbent material. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

Other information : Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

6.4. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Additional hazards when processed : Extremely flammable. Electrostatic charges may be generated during handling. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space.

Precautions for safe handling : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Flammable vapors may accumulate in the container. Use explosion-proof equipment. Wear personal protective equipment. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Take all necessary technical measures to avoid or minimize the release of the product on the workplace. Limit quantities of product at the minimum necessary for handling and limit the number of exposed workers. Provide local exhaust or general room ventilation. Floors, walls and other surfaces in the hazard area must be cleaned regularly.

Hygiene measures : Separate working clothes from town clothes. Launder separately. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

7.2. Conditions for safe stor age, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures : Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Storage conditions : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when this product is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as gasoline) - see API Publication 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out Of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents.".

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Fuel oil, No 2, Gasoil - unspecified, [A distillate oil having a minimum viscosity of 32.6 SUS at 37.7 °C (100 °F) to a maximum of 37.9 SUS at 37.7 °C (100 °F).] (68476-30-2)

ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	100 mg/m³ (vapor and aerosol as total hydrocarbon s)

Sulfur (7704-34-9)

Not applicable

Naphthalene (91-20-3)

ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Hematologic eff; URT & eye irr; Skin; A3
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	50 mg/m³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm
NIOSH	NIOSH REL	10 ppm
NIOSH	NIOSH STEL (15-minute TWA) (ppm)	15 ppm
NIOSH	NIOSH IDLH (ppm)	250 ppm

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Ensure good ventilation of the work station.

Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment.

8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment:

Chemical protective clothing such as of E.I. DuPont TyChem®, Saranex® or equivalent recommended based on degree of exposure. Note: The resistance of specific material may vary from product to product as well as with degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.

Materials for protective clothing:

Chemical protective clothing such as of E.I. DuPont TyChem®, Saranex® or equivalent recommended based on degree of exposure. Note: The resistance of specific material may vary from product to product as well as with degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.
Recommended: full-face shield, chemical goggles, impervious gloves, boots and whole body protection.

Hand protection:

Chemically resistant gloves constructed of nitrile or neoprene are recommended.

Eye protection:

Chemical goggles or safety glasses

Skin and body protection:

Wear suitable protective clothing

Respiratory protection:

Wear respiratory protection

Other information:

Emergency eye wash and safety shower 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 gasoline or solvents (naphtha, kerosene, etc.) 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

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Liquid
Appearance	:	Green viscous liquid.
Color	:	Green
Odor	:	Characteristic Hydrocarbon odor
Odor threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	No data available
Melting point	:	Not applicable
Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point	:	> 171 - 357 °C 340-675°F
Flash point	:	52 - 96 126-207°F
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	:	< 0.1 Slow- variable based on conditions
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not applicable.
Vapor pressure	:	1 mm Hg at 68 °F (20 °C)
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	:	> 5
Relative density	:	No data available
Solubility	:	Insoluble.
Log Pow	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 257 °C 494°F
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Explosion limits	:	LFL: 0.6 vol % UFL: 7.5 vol %
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available

9.2. Other information

VOC content	:	> 50 at 70°F (21.1 °C)
Specific Gravity		AP 0.7-0.9 (Varies)

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Flammable liquid and vapor.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with hot surfaces. Heat. No flames, no sparks. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

No additional information available.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not classified

Fuel oil, No 2, Gasoil - unspecified, [A distillate oil having a minimum viscosity of 32.6 SUS at 37.7 °C (100 °F) to a maximum of 37.9 SUS at 37.7 °C (100 °F).] (68476-30-2)	
LD50 oral rat	12 g/kg National Technical Information Service. Vol. OTS0571906
LD50 dermal rat	4.72 ml/kg Advances in Modern Environmental Toxicology. Vol. 6, Pg. 1, 1984.
ATE US (oral)	12,000.00 mg/kg body weight

Sulfur (7704-34-9)	
LD50 oral rat	> 8437 mg/kg Gigiena Truda i Professional'nye Zabolevaniya. Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases. Vol. 18(5), Pg. 48, 1974.
LD50 dermal rabbit	<= 2,000 mg/kg
ATE US (dermal)	1,100.00 mg/kg body weight

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LD50 oral rat	490 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2,000 mg/kg
ATE US (oral)	490.00 mg/kg body weight

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified

Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified

Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer (Inhalation).

Fuel oil, No 2, Gasoil - unspecified, [A distillate oil having a minimum viscosity of 32,6 SUS at 37,7 °C (100 °F) to a maximum of 37,9 SUS at 37,7 °C (100 °F).] (68476-30-2)	
Additional information	Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans
IARC group	2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
IARC group	2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	3 - Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

STOT-single exposure : Not classified

STOT-repeated exposure : Not classified

Aspiration hazard : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Potential adverse human health effects and symptoms : 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.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Risk of lung edema.

Other information : Benzene-Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility. Benzene has demonstrated animal effects of reproductive toxicity. Animal studies of benzene have shown testicular effects, alterations in reproductive cycles, chromosomal aberrations and embryo/feto toxicity.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Toxic to aquatic life.

naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LC50 fish	1.99 (≤ 33) mg/l Millemann, R.E., W.J. Birge, J.A. Black, R.M. Cushman, K.L. Daniels, P.J. Franco, J.M. Giddings, J.F. McCarthy, and A.J. 1984. Comparative Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Organisms of Components of Coal-Derived Synthetic Fuels. Trans.Am.Fish.Soc. 113(1):74-85
EC50 Daphnia	11.8 mg/l MacLean, M.M., and K.G. Doe 1989. The Comparative Toxicity of Crude and Refined Oils to Daphnia magna and Artemia. Environment Canada, EE-111, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia :64 p.

naphthalene (91-20-3)	
EC50 Daphnia	8 mg/l MacLean, M.M., and K.G. Doe 1989. The Comparative Toxicity of Crude and Refined Oils to Daphnia magna and Artemia. Environment Canada, EE-111, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia :64 p.; Smith, S.B., J.F. Savino, and D.R.M. Passino 1985. Toxicity of Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons and Alkyl Halides in Great Lakes Fish to Daphnia pulex. In: Prog.Abstr.28th Conf.Int.Assoc.Great Lakes Res., June 3-5, 1985, Milwaukee, WI :63 (ABS)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

#2 Fuel Oil	
Persistence and degradability	The hydrocarbons in this material are expected to be inherently biodegradable. In practice, hydrocarbon gases are not likely to remain in solution long enough for biodegradation to be a significant loss process. Hydrogen sulfide, if present in refinery gas streams, will be rapidly oxidized in water and insoluble sulfides precipitated from water when metallic radicals are present.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

No additional information available

12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on the global warming : No known effects from this product.

GWPmix comment : No known effects from this product.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Waste treatment methods : Dispose of contents/container in accordance with licensed collector's sorting instructions.

Additional information : Flammable vapors may accumulate in the container. "Empty" containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : NA1993 Combustible liquid, n.o.s., 3, III

UN-No.(DOT) : NA1993

Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Combustible liquid, n.o.s.

Class (DOT) : 3 - Class 3 - Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120

Packing group (DOT) : III - Minor Danger

Dangerous for the environment : Yes

Marine pollutant : Yes

DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 203

DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 241

DOT Symbols : D - Proper shipping name for domestic use only, or to and from Canada,G - Identifies PSN requiring a technical name

DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102)	:	IB3 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1 and 31HA2, 31HB2, 31HN2, 31HD2 and 31HH2). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized, except for UN2672 (also see Special Provision IP8 in Table 2 for UN2672). T1 - 1.5 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(2) T4 - 2.65 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3) TP1 - The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: Degree of filling = 97 / 1 + a (tr - tf) Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, and tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling.
DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx)	:	150
DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27)	:	60 L
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75)	:	220 L
DOT Vessel Stowage Location	:	A - The material may be stowed ‘‘on deck’’ or ‘‘under deck’’ on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel.
Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number	:	128
Other information	:	No supplementary information available.

TDG

Transport document description	:	UN1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S., 3, III
UN-No. (TDG)	:	UN1993
Proper Shipping Name (TDG)	:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
TDG Primary Hazard Classes	:	3 - Class 3 - Flammable Liquids
Packing group	:	III - Minor Danger
TDG Special Provisions	:	16 - (1) The technical name of at least one of the most dangerous substances that predominantly contributes to the hazard or hazards posed by the dangerous goods must be shown, in parentheses, on the shipping document following the shipping name in accordance with clause 3.5(1)(c)(ii)(A) of Part 3 (Documentation). The technical name must also be shown, in parentheses, on a small means of containment or on a tag following the shipping name in accordance with subsections 4.11(2) and (3) of Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks). (2) Despite subsection (1), the technical name for the following dangerous goods is not required to be shown on a shipping document or on a small means of containment when Canadian law for domestic transport or an international convention for international transport prohibits the disclosure of the technical name: (a)UN1544, ALKALOID SALTS, SOLID, N.O.S. or ALKALOIDS, SOLID, N.O.S; (b)UN1851, MEDICINE, LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S; (c)UN3140, ALKALOID SALTS, LIQUID, N.O.S. or ALKALOIDS, LIQUID, N.O.S; (d)UN3248, MEDICINE, LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S; or (e)UN3249, MEDICINE, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S. An example in Canada is the “Food and Drugs Act”. (3) Despite subsection (1), the technical name for the following dangerous goods is not required to be shown on a small means of containment: (a)UN2814, INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, AFFECTING HUMANS; or (b)UN2900, INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, AFFECTING ANIMALS. SOR/2014-306,150 - An emergency response assistance plan (ERAP) is required for these dangerous goods under subsection 7.1(6) of Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan).
Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index	:	5 L
Passenger Carrying Road Vehicle or Passenger Carrying Railway Vehicle Index	:	60 L

Transport by sea

Transport document description (IMDG)	:	UN 1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S., 3, III
UN-No. (IMDG)	:	1993
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG)	:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.
Class (IMDG)	:	3 - Flammable liquids
Packing group (IMDG)	:	III - substances presenting low danger
Limited quantities (IMDG)	:	5 L
Marine pollutant	:	Yes

Air transport

Transport document description (IATA)	:	UN 1993 Flammable liquid, n.o.s., 3, II
UN-No. (IATA)	:	1993
Proper Shipping Name (IATA)	:	Flammable liquid, n.o.s.
Class (IATA)	:	3 - Flammable Liquids
Packing group (IATA)	:	II - Medium Danger

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Fuel oil, No 2, Gasoil - unspecified, [A distillate oil having a minimum viscosity of 32.6 SUS at 37.7 °C (100 °F) to a maximum of 37.9 SUS at 37.7 °C (100 °F).] **(68476-30-2)**
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory
Sulfur (7704-34-9)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory
Naphthalene (91-20-3)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313

EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	T - T - indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 test rule under TSCA.
CERCLA RQ	100 lb

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Fuel oil, No 2, Gasoil - unspecified, [A distillate oil having a minimum viscosity of 32.6 SUS at 37.7 °C (100 °F) to a maximum of 37.9 SUS at 37.7 °C (100 °F).] **(68476-30-2)**
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
sulfur (7704-34-9)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)
naphthalene (91-20-3)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

EU-Regulations

No additional information available

National regulations

naphthalene (91-20-3)
Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) Listed as carcinogen on NTP (National Toxicology Program)

15.3. US State regulations

naphthalene (91-20-3)				
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No significant risk level (NSRL)
Yes	No	No	No	

sulfur (7704-34-9)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances

naphthalene (91-20-3)
U.S. - Delaware - Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision date : 07/25/2017

Data sources : ChemIDplus [http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/rn/116094-23-6]. ECHA - http://apps.echa.europa.eu/registered/data/dossiers/DISS-9d9b1369-7454-687c-e044-00144f67d249/DISS-9d9b1369-7454-687c-e044-00144f67d249_DISS-9d9b1369-7454-687c-e044-00144f67d249.html; GESTIS - http://gestis-en.itrust.de/nxt/gateway.dll/gestis_en/000000.xml?f=templates$fn=default.htm$3.0; ChemIDPlus - http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/rn/100-51-6; Sciencelab.com, Inc. MSDS dated May 21, 2013. http://gestis en.itrust.de/nxt/gateway.dll/gestis_en/000000.xml?f=templates$fn=default.htm$3.0; PubChem - phenoxarsine oxide https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/summary/summary.cgi?cid=6017; ToxNet - PHENARSAZINE OXIDE http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/search2/f?./temp/~jpBTjo:2; 29 CFR 1910.1000 – OSHA Annotated Table Z-1.

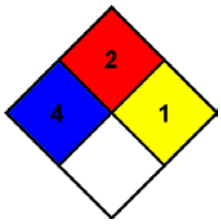
Full text of H-phrases:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA health hazard : 4 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can be lethal.

NFPA fire hazard : 2 - Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.

NFPA reactivity : 1 - Materials that in themselves are normally stable but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures.



HMIS III Rating

Health : 4 Severe Hazard - Life-threatening, major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated overexposures

Flammability : 2 Moderate Hazard - Materials which must be moderately heated or exposed to high ambient temperatures before ignition will occur. Includes liquids having a flash point at or above 100 F but below 200 F. (Classes II & IIIA)

Physical : 1 Slight Hazard - Materials that are normally stable but can become unstable (self-react) at high temperatures and pressures. Materials may react non-violently with water or undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY: Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out.

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