WHMIS	Personal Protection Equipment	TDG (Ground)
		

1 Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Product identifier
Trade name: **RESIDUUM / RESID**
Combined Oils: Fuel Oils, Vacuum Tower Bottoms, Slurry Oils Heavy Gas Oils, Bunker Fuel, Heavy Fuel Oils, Residual Fuel, Asphalt, Residual Blendstock, Decant Oil, Clarified Oil, No.6 Fuel Oil, Heavy Fuel Oil Blend Component.

SDS Nr: SDS-0021
Chemical description: Hydrocarbon mixture

CAS No: 68476-30-2
EC No: 270-675-6

Registration-No: Registration deadline not expired.
Use: Fuel for propulsion, generation, or heating. Formulation & (re) packaging of substances and mixtures. Manufacture of substance.

Company identification: Freepoint Commodities, LLC
58 Commerce Road
Stamford, Ct. 06902

E-Mail address (competent person): Jim Spataro

Jim Spataro [jspataro@freepoint.com]

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

SDS prepared by: Jeff Jenkins, CIH, CSP, ENERCON Services, Inc.

2 Hazards identification

This preparation is not classified as hazardous according to 29CFR 1910-1200.

GHS Classification:

Flammable Liquids - Category 4
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation - Category 4
Skin Irritation – Category 2
Germ Cell Mutagenicity – Category 2
Eye Irritation – Category 2B
Carcinogenicity - Category 1A
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 2
Aspiration Hazard – Category 1
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity – Category 1

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS
Symbol(s)

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Pictograms:

CLP Hazard Statements:

HEALTH HAZARDS:

- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- Harmful if inhaled.
- May cause cancer.
- Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- May cause damage to organs (blood, thymus, liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

- Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

CLP Precautionary Statements

Prevention:

- Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces. No smoking.
- Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray.
- Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
- IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.
- Do not induce vomiting.
- Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal:

- Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local, state, and national regulations.

EC Classification: Carcinogenic, category 2. Toxic to Reproduction, category 3. Harmful. Dangerous for the environment.

EC Safety Phrases:

- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapor/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately.
- Use only in well-ventilated areas.
- Avoid exposure. Obtain special instructions before use.
- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special

Supplemental label information:

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Other hazards:

Not a PBT or vPvB substance or mixture. Hydrogen sulfide (H2S) can accumulate in the headspace of storage tanks and reach potentially hazardous concentrations. Static accumulator - Static accumulating flammable materials can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite material and vapor may cause flash fire (or explosion).

3 Composition/information on ingredients

These materials are defined as a mixture or complex substances.

Ingredient	CAS #	% Weight	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TVL
#6 Fuel Oil	68553-00-4	30 - 100	5 mg/m^3	5 mg/m^3
Fuel Oil Residual	68476-33-5	30 – 100		
Catalytic Cracked Clarified Oil	64741-62-4	0 – 90		
Fuels, Diesel	68334-30-5	0 – 40		
Residues (petroleum), Vacuum	64741-56-6	0 - 30		
Gas Oil, Vacuum Heavy	64741-57-7	70- 100		
Distillates (petroleum) Heavy	64741-81-7	0 – 30		
Asphalt	8052-42-4	0 – 30		
Sulfur Compounds	Mixture	< 5		
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Mixture	< 1		
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.2		
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	0.01	15 mg/m^3	1.4 mg/m^3

4 First aid measures

First Aid: Eyes

Check for and remove any contact lenses. Flush eyes immediately with large amounts of water, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15-20 minutes). If irritation develops, seek medical aid.

First Aid: Skin

Remove contaminated clothing and wash the affected area with soap or mild detergent and large amounts of water until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15 - 20 minutes). If irritation develops, seek medical aid.

First Aid: Ingestion

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. **Get medical attention immediately. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING BECAUSE OF DANGER BREATHING LIQUID INTO LUNGS. Seek immediate** medical attention. Never administer liquids to an unconscious person.

Medical providers are urged to contact a Regional Poison Center at 800-222-1222.

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

First Aid: Inhalation

If there is any suspicion of inhalation of H2S: Rescuers must wear breathing apparatus, belt and safety rope, and follow rescue procedures

Keep victim calm. Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.

SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS

Hydrogen sulfide can cause respiratory paralysis and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Do not rely on ability to smell vapors, since loss of smell rapidly occurs. Effects of overexposure include irritation of the nose and throat, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain and signs of nervous system depression (e.g. headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination and fatigue), irregular heartbeats, pulmonary edema, weakness and convulsions. Irritating to the skin and mucous membranes. Prolonged and repeated contact may cause defatting and drying of the skin and may lead to irritation and/or dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to organs.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

INHALATION: Inhalation exposure can produce toxic effects. Treat intoxications as hydrogen sulfide exposures. At high concentrations hydrogen sulfide may produce pulmonary edema, respiratory depression, and/or respiratory paralysis. The first priority in treatment should be the establishment of adequate ventilation and the administration of 100% oxygen. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis.

5 Fire-fighting measures

General Fire Hazards

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties. Incomplete burning can produce carbon monoxide. Vapors will be released above flash point and when mixed with air, can burn or explode in confined space if exposed to sources of ignition.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards

Do not mix or store with strong oxidants. Do not store or pour near sources of ignition. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld, or expose empty containers to sources of ignition. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer or low lying areas may create fire or explosion hazard.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT:

Use of SCBA in enclosed or confined spaces, or as otherwise needed.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Thermal decomposition may produce smoke; oxides of carbon and lower molecular weight organic compounds whose composition have not been characterized. Sulfur Oxides (SOx). Nitrogen Oxides (NOx).

Extinguishing Media

SMALL FIRES:

Do not use water jet. Use foam, dry chemical, CO2, water fog or vaporizing liquid (Halon). Keep personnel removed from and up-wind of fire. Cool adjacent structures and storage drums with water spray. Evacuate area.

Prevent runoff from fire control dilution from entering streams or drinking water supply. Withdraw immediately in the event of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of storage tank due to fire.

LARGE FIRES:
Do not use water jet. Use Foam, Dry Chemical, CO2, or Water Fog. Keep personnel removed from and upwind of the fire. Cool adjacent structures and storage drums with water spray. Evacuate the area.

Prevent runoff from fire control dilution from entering streams or drinking water supply. Withdraw immediately in the event of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of storage tank due to fire.

6 Accidental release measures

Recovery and Neutralization

If facility or operation has an "oil or hazardous substance contingency plan", activate its procedures. 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. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained
Control source of spillage if possible to do so safely. Clean up spilled material immediately.

Materials and Methods for Clean-Up

Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows:
Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations.
Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.
Do not empty into drains or the aquatic environment. Observe local, state, and federal governmental regulations.

Personal Precautions and Protective Equipment

Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

Environmental Precautions

LAND SPILL:

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Shut off and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep people away. Remove leaking containers to a safe area. Contain and remove by mechanical means. Add sand, earth or other suitable absorbent to spill area than scrape off the ground. Guard against contamination of water supplies. Report spills to appropriate authorities. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations

WATER SPILL:

Spill may be removed from water with mechanical dredges or lifts. Report spills to appropriate authorities. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations.

7 Handling and storage

Handling Procedures

Comply with all applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices.

Keep away from flame, sparks, and excessive temperatures. Store only in approved containers. Bond and ground containers. Use only in well ventilated areas.

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."

Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area check the atmosphere for oxygen content and flammability.

If sulfur compounds are suspected to be present in the product, check the atmosphere for H2S content.

Access to work area should be restricted to people handling the product only. Should be handled in closed systems, if possible. Avoid inhalation of vapors and contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

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.

STORAGE:
Ample fire water supply should be available. A fixed sprinkler/deluge system is recommended.

Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release.

Outside or detached storage preferred. Storage containers should be grounded and bonded.

This storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". Avoid storage near incompatible materials. 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."

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES
Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the vicinity of any potential splash exposure.
Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage.

Incompatibilities
Avoid heat, sparks, flame and static electricity.

May be ignited by open flames or other high temperature sources.

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Stamford, Ct. 06902

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

Component Exposure Limits

Name	CAS Number	OSHA PEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	ACGIH TWA	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH IDLH (ppm)
No. 6 Fuel Oil	68553-00-4	---	-	---	---	---
Fuel Oil, Residual	68476-33-5	---	-	---	---	---
Catalytic Cracked	64741-62-4	---	-	---	---	---
Fuels, Diesel	68334-30-5	---	-	100 mg/m^3	---	---
Residues (Petroleum), Vacuum	64741-56-6	---	- - -	0.5 mg/m^3 resp fraction	---	---
Gas Oil, Vacuum Heavy	64741-57-7	---	-	---	---	---
Distillates (Petroleum), Heavy Thermal Cracked	64741-81-7	---	-	---	---	---
Asphalt	8052-42-4	---	-	0.5 mg/m^3	---	---
Sulfur Compounds	Mixture	---	-	---	---	---
Polycyclic Aromatic	Mixture	1000	-	---	---	---
Naphthalene	91-20-3	50 mg/m^3 (10 ppm)	- - -	10 ppm	---	250
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	Ceiling 20 ppm	- -	1 ppm TWA	5 ppm	100

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

A NIOSH/ MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

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Stamford, Ct. 06902

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.

Eye Protection
Use chemical safety goggles and / or a full face shield.

Hygiene Measures
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.

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58 Commerce Road
Stamford, Ct. 06902

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Ventilation: Use adequate local or general explosion proof ventilation to maintain the concentration of fumes in the working environment well below recommended occupational exposure limits. Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed by the exhaust system.

9 Physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Brown to Black color	**Odor:**	Characteristic Hydrocarbon
Physical State:	Liquid	**pH:**	N/A
Vapor Pressure:	<0.4 mm Hg at 68 ^{0}F (20	**Vapor Density:**	ND
Boiling Point:	400 - 1300 ^{0}F (200 - 700 ^{0}C)	**Melting Point:**	N/A
Solubility (H2O):	Insoluble	**Specific Gravity:**	ND
Evaporation Rate:	<0.1	**VOC:**	>50% at 70 ^{0}F (21.1 ^{0}C)
Octanol/H2O Coeff.:	ND	**Flash Point:**	>140 ^{0}F (> 60 ^{0}C)
Flash Point: Method:	>140 ^{0}F (>60 ^{0}C) ASTM D-93	**Upper Flammability Limit (UFL):**	ND
Lower Flammability Limit (LFL):	ND	**Burning Rate:**	Medium

Hydrogen sulfide (H2S) has a rotten egg "sulfurous" odor. This odor should not be used as a warning property of toxic levels because H2S can overwhelm and deaden the sense of smell. Also, the odor of H2S in heavy oils can easily be masked by the petroleum-like odor of the oil. Therefore, the smell of H2S should not be used as an indicator of a hazardous condition - a H2S meter or colorimetric indicating tubes are typically used to determine the concentration of H2S.

10 Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability
This is a table material under normal conditions of use and at normal temperatures and pressures.

Hazardous Reaction Potential
Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to Avoid
This is a stable material under normal conditions of use and at normal temperatures and pressures.

11 Toxicological information

Basis for Assessment:
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.

Component Carcinogenicity:
IARC Monographs:
2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Potential Health Effects: Skin Contact Property:
Not expected to be irritating

Potential Health Effects: Eye Contact Properties:
Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation:
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Hazardous Reaction Potential

Potential Health Effects: Ingestion:
Irritation, giddiness, vertigo, headache, anesthetic stupor, CNS depression, coma and death.

Reproductive Toxicity:
No Data

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity:

(Single Exposure) No Data

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity:

(Repeated Exposure) May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: Blood. Thymus. Liver

Carcinogenicity:

Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans. This material has not been identified as carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. Fuel exhaust is a probable cancer hazard based on tests with laboratory animals.

Mutagenicity:

The components of this product are not reported to cause mutagenic effects in humans. However, materials of similar composition have been positive in mutagenicity studies.

Teratogenicity

The components of this product are not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans. Based on best current information, there is no known teratogenicity associated with this product.

Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
No. 6 Fuel Oil 68553-00-4	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	>1 - <5 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Fuel Oil, Residual 68476-33-5	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	>1 - <5 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Catalytic Cracked Clarified Oil 64741-62-4	4320 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	>1 - <5 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Fuels, Diesel 68334-30-5	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	4.6 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Residues (Petroleum), Vacuum 64741-56-6	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	>94.4 mg/m3 (Rat) 4 h
Gas Oil, Vacuum Heavy 64741-57-7	4320 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	4 mg/l (Rat) 4 h
Distillates (Petroleum), Heavy Thermal Cracked 64741-81-7	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	>1 - <5 mg/l (Rat) 4 h
Asphalt 8052-42-4	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	>94.4 mg/m3 (Rat) 4 h
Sulfur Compounds Mixture	-	-	>5 mg/l (Rat) 4 h
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Mixture	-	-	-
Naphthalene 91-20-3	490 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 340 mg/m3 (Rat) 1 h
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	-	-	444 ppm (Rat) 4 h

12 Ecological information

Ecotoxicity: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to Microorganisms	Crustacea
No. 6 Fuel Oil 68553-00-4	72-hr EL50 < 1 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 3.1 mg/l Sheepshead minnow	-	48-hr LD50 = 2.8 mg/l Grass
Fuel Oil, Residual 68476-33-5	72-hr EL50 < 1 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 35 mg/l Fathead minnow (flow-through) 96-hr LC50 = 48 mg/l Zebra danio (semi-static)	-	48-hr EL50 = 1-10 mg/l Daphnia magna
Catalytic Cracked Clarified Oil 64741-62-4	72-hr EL50 < 1 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 48 mg/l Zebra danio (semi-static)	-	48-hr EL50 = 2.3-4.8 mg/l Daphnia magna
Fuels, Diesel 68334-30-5	-	96-hr LC50 = 35 mg/l Fathead minnow (flow-through)	-	48-hr TLm = 4.1 ppm
Residues (Petroleum), Vacuum 64741-56-6	-	96-hr LC50 = 48 mg/l Zebra danio (semi-static)	-	-
Gas Oil, Vacuum Heavy 64741-57-7	72-hr EL50 < 1 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 48 mg/L Zebrafish	-	--
Distillates (Petroleum), Heavy Thermal Cracked 64741-81-7	72-hr EL50 < 1 mg/l Algae	96-hr LC50 = 48 mg/L Zebrafish	-	-
Asphalt 8052-42-4	-	-	-	-
Sulfur Compounds Mixture	-	-	-	-
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Mixture	-	-	-	-
Naphthalene 91-20-3	-	96-hr LC50 = 0.91-2.82 mg/l Rainbow trout (static) 96-hr LC50 = 1.99 mg/l Fathead minnow (static)	-	48-hr LC50 = 1.6 mg/l Daphnia magna
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	-	96-hr LC50 = 0.016 mg/l Fathead minnow 96-hr LC50 = 0.013 mg/l Rainbow trout	-	-

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.

Bioaccumulative Potential:
No additional information available.

Mobility in Soil:
The product is insoluble in water. It will spread on the water surface while some of the components will eventually sediment in water systems. The volatile components of the product will spread in the atmosphere.

Additional ecological information:
No additional information available.

13 Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Instructions
Under EPA RCRA (40 CFR 261.21):

1) If this product becomes a waste material intended for disposal and has a flash point below 140 F, it would be ignitable hazardous waste (waste code number D001.)
2) If this product becomes a waste material intended for disposal and has a TCLP benzene concentration greater than 0.5 PPM, it would be considered a toxic waste (waste code number D018.)

Cleanup Considerations:
This product as produced is not specifically listed as an EPA RCRA hazardous waste according to federal regulations (40 CFR 261). However, when discarded or disposed of, it may meet the criteria of a "characteristic" hazardous waste. This material could become a hazardous waste if mixed or contaminated with a hazardous waste or other substance(s).

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations.

Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous. Consult supplier for specific recommendations. Do not discharge into areas where there is a risk of forming an explosive mixture with air.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations.

Disposal Regulatory Requirements:
Refer to latest EPA or state regulations regarding proper disposal.

14 Transport information

DOT Information: Not regulated

UN Number: UN1993
UN Proper Shipping Name: Combustible Liquid, n.o,s. (fuel oils)
Transport Hazard: 3
Packing Group: III

Land Transport ADR/RID and GGVS/GGVE (Cross Border / Domestic)
14.1 UN No.: 3082
14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Fuel oil, residual)
Technical name: Fuel Oil
14.3 Transport Hazard Class: 9
14.4 Packing group: III
14.5 Environmental Hazard: Yes
Tunnel restriction code: E
14.6. Special precautions: Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
14.7 Transport in Bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

RID
14.1 UN No.: 3082
14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Fuel oil, residual)
Technical name: #6 Fuel Oil
14.3 Transport Hazard Class: 9
14.4 Packing group: III
14.5 Environmental Hazard: Yes
Tunnel restriction code: E
14.6. Special precautions: Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
14.7 Transport in Bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Sea transport (IMDG Code): 14.1
14.1 UN No.: 3082
UN Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Fuel oil, residual)
Technical name: #6 Fuel Oil
14.2 Transport Hazard Class: 9
14.3 Packing group: III
14.4 Marine Hazard: Yes
14.6. Special precautions: Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
14.7 Transport in Bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Inland waterways transport (ADN):
14.1 UN No.: 3082
UN Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (Fuel oil, residual)
Technical name: #6 Fuel Oil
14.2 Transport Hazard Class: 9
14.3 Packing group: III
14.4 Marine Hazard: Yes
14.6. Special precautions: Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
14.7 Transport in Bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

15 Regulatory information

US federal regulations:
Any spill or uncontrolled release of this product, including any substantial threat of release, may be subject to federal, state and/local reporting requirements. This product and/or its constituents may also be subject to other regulations at the state and/or local level. Consult those regulations applicable to your facility / operation.

U.S. Federal Regulations:
Chemical Inventory Status:
All components are listed in TSCA.
All components are listed in EC and Canada DSL.

Under EPA RCRA (40 CFR 261.21) If this product becomes a waste material intended for disposal and has a flash point below 140 F, it would be considered ignitable hazardous waste (waste code number D001) with a SARA / CERCLA RQ of 100 pounds.

Under EPA RCRA (40 CFR 261.21), if this product becomes a waste material intended for disposal and has a TCLP benzene concentration greater than 0.5 PPM, it would be considered a toxic waste (waste code number D018) with a SARA / CERCLA RQ of 10 pounds.

SARA 313 Form R –
Reporting Requirements and Supplier Notification: No products listed. SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

The product is classified and labelled in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation) as amended and respective national laws implementing EC directives. This Safety Data Sheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. 96/82/EC (Seveso II) Directive; Part 2 (Classified Substances) - Extremely Flammable

16 Other information

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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