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SDS-0028

Vacuum Gas Oil

WHMIS	Personal Protection Equipment	TDG (Ground)
		Alle

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

Product identifier

Trade name: Vacuum Gas Oil SDS Nr: SDS-0028

Chemical description: Gas oils (petroleum), light vacuum

CAS No: 64741-58-8 EC No: 256-059-9

Registration-No: Registration deadline not expired.

Use: Used in the production and formulation of coatings,

cleansing agents, rubber, gasoline and fuel products. Used as lubrications, binding agents, explosives, and for road

work.

Company identification: Freepoint Commodities, LLC

58 Commerce Road Stamford, Ct. 06902

E-Mail address (competent person): Lou Santore

Lou Santore [LSantore@freepoint.com]

Emergency telephone number: Within the U.S. or Canada: 1 800 424 9300

Outside the U.S. and Canada: +1 703 527 3887

(collect calls accepted)

MSDS prepared by: Paule Patterson, ENERCON Services, Inc.



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2 Hazards identification

GHS Classification:

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 4

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1.

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) – Category 2

Skin Irritation - Category 2

Chronic Aquatic Toxicity - Category 2

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS Symbol(s)







Signal Word Danger

CLP Hazard Statements:

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H3326 - Harmful if inhaled

H351 – Suspected of causing cancer

H373 – May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposures.

H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

CLP Precautionary statements

Prevention:

P261: Avoid breathing mist, spray, vapors.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.



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Storage:

P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Response:

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

P332+P313; If skin irritation occurs get medical advice or attention.

Disposal:

P501: Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local, state, and national regulations.

Combustible liquid. Spilled material may present a slipping hazard. Repeated exposure may cause liver damage or failure. May cause photosensitization.

3 Composition/information on ingredients

Component	Product Identifiers	Percent	Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC
Gas oils(petroleum), light vacuum	CAS No: 64741-58-8 EC No: 256-059-9	100	Xn; R65 Xn; R20 Carc.Cat.3; R40 Xi; R38 N; R51/53
Component	Product Identifiers	Percent	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]
Gas oils(petroleum), light vacuum	CAS No: 64741-58-8 EC No: 256-059-9	100	Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Carc. 2, H351 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411



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4 First aid measures

First Aid: Eyes

In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 min. Hold eyelids open to ensure adequate flushing. Seek medical attention.

First Aid: Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse thoroughly for at least 15 minutes. Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water or waterless hand cleanser. Obtain medical attention if irritation or redness develops.

First Aid: Ingestion

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give liquids. Obtain immediate medical attention. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, position victim forward, with head between knees, to reduce the risk of aspiration. Monitor for breathing difficulties. Small amounts of material which enter the mouth should be rinsed out until the taste is dissipated.

First Aid: Inhalation

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.

5 Fire-fighting measures

General Fire Hazards

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties.

Vapors can readily form explosive mixtures with air. Heavier than air vapors can flow along surfaces to ignition sources and flash back. Use self-contained breathing apparatus in enclosed areas. For massive fires, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.



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Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards

Keep away from heat, sources of ignition and strong oxidizers. This material can react violently with oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, aldehydes and other decomposition products, in the case of incomplete combustion.

Extinguishing Media

SMALL FIRES: Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO2, firefighting foam, or gaseous extinguishing agent. 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.

LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or firefighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers. 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 directed at source.

Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions

Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA- approved pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece and full protective clothing. Isolate area around container involved in fire.



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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 Accidental release measures

Recovery and Neutralization

Danger, Flammable, eliminate all ignition sources. Equipment used in spill cleanup must be grounded to prevent sparking. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, and confined areas. Carefully contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so.

Materials and Methods for Clean-Up

Take up with sand or other oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container, seal tightly for proper disposal or reclamation.

Emergency Measures

Small Spills:

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 confirm spill areas. Product may release substantial amounts of flammable vapors and gases (e.g., methane, ethane, and propane), at or below ambient temperature depending on source and process conditions and pressure.

Large Spills:

Isolate the hazard area at least 150 feet in all directions and restrict entry to unnecessary personnel. Shut off source of leak only if it can be done so safely or dike and contain the spill. Wear appropriate respirator and protective clothing.



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Water fog may be useful in suppressing vapor cloud contain run-off. Remove with vacuum trucks. Soak up residue with sand or other suitable material, place in containers for proper disposal. Flush with water and disposal of flushing solutions as above. Local, state and federal disposal regulations must be followed.

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

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.

Prevention of Secondary Hazards

None

7 Handling and storage

Handling Procedures

Handle as a flammable liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame! Electrical equipment should be approved for classified area.



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Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors, mists or fumes. Wear protective equipment described in section 8 if exposure conditions warrant. Use only with adequate ventilation.

Storage Procedures

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures, static electricity, pilot lights, and other ignition sources. Use approved vented containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose such containers to sources of ignition.

Store in a well-ventilated area. 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."

Incompatibilities

Keep away from strong oxidizers and strong acids.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

Component Exposure Limits

Gas oils(petroleum), light vacuum (64741-5	8-8)
OSHA PEL	5 mg/m3
ACGIH TLV	5 mg/m3

Engineering Measures

Use adequate ventilation to provide explosion proof ventilation to meet TLV requirements in enclosed work areas. Keep vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure.



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Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

A NIOSH/ MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations (for exposures over TLV up to 1000 ppm) are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation. Protection provided by airpurifying respirators is limited.

Use a positive pressure, air-supplied 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.

Employees engaged in handling operations involving benzene must be provided with, and required to wear and use, a *half-mask* filter-type respirator for dusts, mists, and fumes. A respirator affording higher levels of protection than this respirator may be substituted.

Personal Protective Equipment: Hands

Gloves constructed of nitrile or neoprene are recommended.

Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes

Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin and Body

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.



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Hygiene Measures

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 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.

9 Physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Colorless	Odor:	Characteristic heavy, hydrocarbon
			odor
Physical State:	Liquid	pH:	ND
Vapor Pressure:	ND	Vapor Density:	ND
Boiling Point:	AP 273-755 °F	Melting Point:	ND
Solubility (H2O):	Negligible	Specific Gravity:	ND
Evaporation Rate:	ND	VOC:	ND
Octanol/H2O Coeff.:	ND	Flash Point:	142 °F
Flash Point Method:	TCC	Upper Flammability Limit (UFL):	6.5%
Lower	1.0%	Burning	ND
Flammability Limit (LFL):		Rate:	
Auto Ignition:		>536 °F	



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10 Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability

This is a stable material.

Hazardous Reaction Potential

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources.

Incompatible Products

Keep away from strong oxidizers and strong acids.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke), sulfur oxides, and other decomposition products.

11 Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity

A: General Product Information

May be Fatal or Harmful if swallowed and enters airways. Occupational exposure to the substance or mixtures may cause adverse effects.

B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50 Gas oils(petroleum), light vacuum (64741-58-8))



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Oral LD50 >2000 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal LD50 >5000 mg/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation LC50 4.1 mg/l/4hr (RAT)

Potential Health Effects: Skin Contact Property

Causes skin irritation.

Potential Health Effects: Eye Contact Properties

Not Classified.

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Germ cell Mutagenicity:

Not Classified.

Carcinogenicity

A: General Product Information

May cause cancer.

12 Ecological information

Eco toxicity

A: General Product Information

Keep out of sewers, drainage areas and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under local, State, and Federal regulations.



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B: Component Analysis - Eco toxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

Naphtha (petroleum), catalytic reformed (68955-35-1)	Conditions
LC50 fishes	21 mg/l 96 hours
LC50 other aquatic organisms	>1000ppm 40 hours
EC50 Daphnia	>5.3 ml/l 48 hours
NOEC (acute)	0.2 mg/l 21 days
NOEC (chronic)	0.083 mg/l 14 days
ErC50 (algae)	3.1 mg/l 72 hours

Substance is not considered readily biodegradable.

Contains constituents with the potential to bio accumulate.

May be dangerous if it enters water intakes.

Notify local health and wildlife officials.

Notify operators of nearby water intakes.

13 Disposal considerations

Waste Disposal Instructions

See Section 7 for Handling Procedures. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment recommendations.

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.

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

Disposal of Contaminated Containers or Packaging

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Disposal Regulatory Requirements:

Recovered non-usable material is regulated by the US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitibility characteristics (D001) and its benzene content (D018).



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Container Cleaning and Disposal: "Empty" Container Warning:

"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.

14 Transport information

DOT Information:

Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

UN #: 3082

Hazard Class: 9 - Packing - III

Placard:



Land transport (ADR/RID):

ADR

14.1 UN number: 3082

14.2 UN proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 9

14.4 Packing group: III Danger label (primary risk): 9 Danger label (subsidiary risk): 6.1

14.5 Environmental hazards: Yes

RID

14.1 UN number: 1268

14.2 UN proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.



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14.3 Transport hazard class(es): 9

14.4 Packing group: III Danger label (primary risk): 9 Danger label (subsidiary risk): 6.1

14.5 Environmental hazards: Yes Subsidiary class/Division: 6.1

15 Regulatory information

Component Analysis USA Right-to-Know - State

Trace components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists. Some components (including those present only in trace quantities, and therefore not listed in this document) may be included on the Right To Know lists of other U.S. states. The reader is therefore cautioned to contact his or her Freepoint Commodities representative for further U.S. State Right To Know information.

Component	CAS # / EC #	NJ	PA
Gas oils(petroleum), light vacuum	CAS No: 64741-58-8 EC No: 256-059-9	NO	YES

Canadian Regulations - Federal and Provincial Canadian Federal WHMIS IDL

The following components are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

Component	CAS # / EC #	
Gas oils(petroleum), light vacuum	CAS No: 64741-58-8 EC No: 256-059-9	1% (English item 1224, French Item 977) (related to Oil, mineral)

WHMIS Classification

Workplace Hazardous Materials Information Systems (WHMIS): This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Product Regulations (CPR), and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the

Controlled Products Regulations. WHMIS Class D2A: Carcinogen



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WHMIS Class D2B: Material causing other toxic effects.

Canadian Provincial Regulations

Federal, provincial or local regulations may apply to spills or other emissions. Check individual provincial and local requirements.

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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