



# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. Product and Company Identification

<b>Material name</b>	<b>No. 6 Fuel Oil</b>
<b>Version #</b>	02
<b>Issue date</b>	04-December-2010
<b>Revision date</b>	06-January-2012
<b>Supersedes date</b>	05-January-2012
<b>MSDS Number</b>	203
<b>Product use</b>	Refinery feedstock.
<b>Synonym(s)</b>	Residual Fuel Oil, Resid, Residue, Heavy Fuel Oil See section 16 for complete information.
<b>Manufacturer/Supplier</b>	Valero Marketing & Supply Company and Affiliates P.O. Box 696000 San Antonio, TX 78269-6000
<b>General Assistance</b>	210-345-4593
<b>Emergency</b>	24 Hour Emergency 866-565-5220 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC USA)

## 2. Hazards Identification

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid.
<b>Appearance</b>	Thick, black, oily liquid.
<b>Emergency overview</b>	<p><b>WARNING!</b> Combustible liquid and vapor. Will be easily ignited by heat, spark or flames. Heat may cause the containers to explode.</p> <p>Harmful if inhaled, absorbed through skin, or swallowed. Aspiration may cause lung damage. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. In high concentrations, vapors and spray mists are narcotic and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea. Cancer hazard. Mutagen. May cause heritable genetic damage. May cause adverse reproductive effects - such as birth defects, miscarriages, or infertility. Contains polycyclic aromatic compounds which have been shown to cause anemia, disorders of the liver, bone marrow and lymphoid tissues in rats following dermal application. Exhaust Fumes have been reported to be an occupational hazard due to NIOSH-reported potential carcinogenic properties. Hydrogen sulfide, a highly toxic gas, may be present or released. Signs and symptoms of overexposure to hydrogen sulfide include respiratory and eye irritation, dizziness, nausea, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, and loss of consciousness. Odor does not provide a reliable indicator of the presence of hazardous levels in the atmosphere. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects. Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. 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).</p>
<b>OSHA regulatory status</b>	This product is considered hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication).
<b>Potential health effects</b>	
<b>Routes of exposure</b>	Inhalation. Ingestion. Skin contact. Eye contact.
<b>Eyes</b>	Contact may irritate or burn eyes. Eye contact may result in corneal injury.
<b>Skin</b>	Harmful if absorbed through skin. Irritating to skin. Frequent or prolonged contact may defat and dry the skin, leading to discomfort and dermatitis.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Harmful if inhaled. Irritating to respiratory system. In high concentrations, vapors and spray mists are narcotic and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea. May cause breathing disorders and lung damage. May cause cancer by inhalation. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing) of vomitus into lungs must be avoided as even small quantities may result in aspiration pneumonitis. Irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach.
<b>Target organs</b>	Blood. Eyes. Liver. Respiratory system. Skin. Kidneys. Central nervous system.

<b>Chronic effects</b>	Cancer hazard. Contains material which may have reproductive toxicity, teratogenic or mutagenic effects. Liver injury may occur. Kidney injury may occur. Contains polycyclic aromatic compounds which have been shown to cause anemia, disorders of the liver, bone marrow and lymphoid tissues in rats following dermal application. May cause central nervous system disorder (e.g., narcosis involving a loss of coordination, weakness, fatigue, mental confusion and blurred vision) and/or damage. Frequent or prolonged contact may defat and dry the skin, leading to discomfort and dermatitis.
<b>Signs and symptoms</b>	Irritation of nose and throat. Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Skin irritation. Unconsciousness. Corneal damage. Narcosis. Cyanosis (blue tissue condition, nails, lips, and/or skin). Decrease in motor functions. Behavioral changes. Edema. Liver enlargement. Jaundice. Conjunctivitis. Proteinuria. Defatting of the skin. Rash.
<b>Potential environmental effects</b>	Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Components	CAS #	Percent
Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked	64741-62-4	0-100
Clarified oils (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized catalytic cracked	68333-26-6	0-100
Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked	64741-61-3	0-100
Distillates, petroleum residues vacuum	68955-27-1	0-100
Fuel Oil No. 6	68553-00-4	0-100
Fuel oil, residual	68476-33-5	0-100
Residues (petroleum), light vacuum	68512-62-9	0-100
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	130498-29-2	0-10
Asphaltenes (petroleum)	91995-23-2	0-5
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0-3
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	0-1
Sulfur	7704-34-9	0-1

<b>Composition comments</b>	Small amount of hydrogen sulfide, a highly toxic gas, may be present, especially in the headspace of containers.
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### 4. First Aid Measures

#### First aid procedures

<b>Eye contact</b>	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash clothing separately before reuse. Destroy or thoroughly clean contaminated shoes. If high pressure injection under the skin occurs, always seek medical attention.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Rinse mouth thoroughly. Do not induce vomiting without advice from poison control center. Do not give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content does not get into the lungs. Get medical attention immediately.

<b>Notes to physician</b>	In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. Keep victim warm. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.
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<b>General advice</b>	If exposed or concerned: get medical attention/advice. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
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### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

<b>Flammable properties</b>	Combustible by OSHA criteria. Containers may explode when heated.
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#### Extinguishing media

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Water spray. Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO2).
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

<b>Protection of firefighters</b>	
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	Vapor may cause flash fire. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back. Sensitive to static discharge.
<b>Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters</b>	Wear full protective clothing, including helmet, self-contained positive pressure or pressure demand breathing apparatus, protective clothing and face mask.
<b>Fire fighting equipment/instructions</b>	Wear full protective clothing, including helmet, self-contained positive pressure or pressure demand breathing apparatus, protective clothing and face mask. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or any discoloration of tanks due to fire. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Vapors may form explosive air mixtures even at room temperature. Prevent buildup of vapors or gases to explosive concentrations. Some of these materials, if spilled, may evaporate leaving a flammable residue. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Use compatible foam to minimize vapor generation as needed.
<b>Specific methods</b>	In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
<b>Hazardous combustion products</b>	Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Sulfur oxides. Hydrocarbons.
<b>6. Accidental Release Measures</b>	
<b>Personal precautions</b>	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Local authorities should be advised if significant spills cannot be contained. 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. See Section 8 of the MSDS for Personal Protective Equipment.
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	If facility or operation has an "oil or hazardous substance contingency plan", activate its procedures. Stay upwind and away from spill. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant. Do not enter or stay in area unless monitoring indicates that it is safe to do so. Isolate hazard area and restrict entry to emergency crew. Flammable. Review Firefighting Measures, Section 5, before proceeding with clean up. Keep all sources of ignition (flames, smoking, flares, etc.) and hot surfaces away from release. Contain spill in smallest possible area. Recover as much product as possible (e.g. by vacuuming). Stop leak if it can be done without risk. Use water spray to disperse vapors. Use compatible foam to minimize vapor generation as needed. Spilled material may be absorbed by an appropriate absorbent, and then handled in accordance with environmental regulations. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized treatment or drainage systems and natural waterways. Contact fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, contact the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802. For highway or railways spills, contact Chemtrec at 1-800-424-9300.
<b>Methods for containment</b>	Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. This material is a water pollutant and should be prevented from contaminating soil or from entering sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
<b>Methods for cleaning up</b>	Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment.  Small Spills: Absorb spill with vermiculite or other inert material, then place in a container for chemical waste. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.  Large Spills: Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal. Prevent product from entering drains. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system. Should not be released into the environment.
<b>Other information</b>	Clean up in accordance with all applicable regulations.

## 7. Handling and Storage

### Handling

Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity.

Wear personal protective equipment. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Avoid prolonged exposure. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. The product is extremely flammable, and explosive vapor/air mixtures may be formed even at normal room temperatures. DO NOT handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Avoid release to the environment.

### Storage

Flammable liquid storage. Do not handle or store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition. This material can accumulate static charge which may cause spark and become an ignition source. The pressure in sealed containers can increase under the influence of heat. Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. Keep out of the reach of children.

## 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

### Occupational exposure limits

#### US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value	Form
Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-61-3)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Fuel Oil No. 6 (CAS 68553-00-4)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	STEL	5 ppm	
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	TWA	1 ppm	
	STEL	15 ppm	
	TWA	10 ppm	

#### US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Mist.
Fuel Oil No. 6 (CAS 68553-00-4)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Mist.
Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)	PEL	5 mg/m3	Mist.
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	PEL	50 mg/m3 10 ppm	

#### US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	Ceiling	20 ppm

#### Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2)

Components	Type	Value	Form
Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)	STEL	10 mg/m3	Mist.
Fuel Oil No. 6 (CAS 68553-00-4)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Mist.
	STEL	10 mg/m3	Mist.
	TWA	5 mg/m3	Mist.

**Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2)**

Components	Type	Value	Form
Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)	STEL	10 mg/m3	Mist.
	TWA	5 mg/m3	Mist.
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	Ceiling	21 mg/m3	
		15 ppm	
	TWA	14 mg/m3	
		10 ppm	
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	STEL	79 mg/m3	
		15 ppm	
	TWA	52 mg/m3	
		10 ppm	
Sulfur (CAS 7704-34-9)	TWA	10 mg/m3	

**Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended)**

Components	Type	Value	Form
Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)	TWA	1 mg/m3	Mist.
Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-61-3)	TWA	1 mg/m3	Mist.
Fuel Oil No. 6 (CAS 68553-00-4)	TWA	1 mg/m3	Mist.
Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)	TWA	1 mg/m3	Mist.
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	Ceiling	10 ppm	
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	STEL	15 ppm	
	TWA	10 ppm	

**Canada. Manitoba OELs (Reg. 217/2006, The Workplace Safety And Health Act)**

Components	Type	Value	Form
Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-61-3)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)	TWA	5 mg/m3	Inhalable fraction.
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	STEL	5 ppm	
	TWA	1 ppm	
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	STEL	15 ppm	
	TWA	10 ppm	

**Canada. Ontario OELs. (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents)**

Components	Type	Value	Form
Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-61-3)	STEL	10 mg/m3	Mist.
	TWA	5 mg/m3	Mist.
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	STEL	15 ppm	
	TWA	10 ppm	
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	STEL	15 ppm	
	TWA	10 ppm	

**Canada. Quebec OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment)**

Components	Type	Value	Form
Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)	STEL	10 mg/m3	Mist.
	TWA	5 mg/m3	Mist.
Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-61-3)	STEL	10 mg/m3	Mist.
	TWA	5 mg/m3	Mist.
Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)	STEL	10 mg/m3	Mist.
	TWA	5 mg/m3	Mist.
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	STEL	21 mg/m3	
		15 ppm	
	TWA	14 mg/m3	
		10 ppm	
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	STEL	79 mg/m3	
		15 ppm	
	TWA	52 mg/m3	
		10 ppm	

**Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values**

Components	Type	Value	Form
Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)	STEL	10 mg/m3	Mist.
	TWA	5 mg/m3	Mist.
Fuel Oil No. 6 (CAS 68553-00-4)	STEL	10 mg/m3	Mist.
	TWA	5 mg/m3	Mist.
Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)	STEL	10 mg/m3	Mist.
	TWA	5 mg/m3	Mist.
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	STEL	21 mg/m3	
		15 ppm	
	TWA	14 mg/m3	
		10 ppm	
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	STEL	75 mg/m3	
		15 ppm	
	TWA	50 mg/m3	
		10 ppm	

**Biological limit values** No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

**Exposure guidelines**

**Canada - Alberta OELs: Skin designation**

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Can be absorbed through the skin.

**Canada - British Columbia OELs: Skin designation**

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Can be absorbed through the skin.

**Canada - Manitoba OELs: Skin designation**

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Can be absorbed through the skin.

**Canada - Ontario OELs: Skin designation**

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Can be absorbed through the skin.

**Canada - Saskatchewan OELs: Skin designation**

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Can be absorbed through the skin.

**US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values: Skin designation**

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Can be absorbed through the skin.

<b>Engineering controls</b>	Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion-proof equipment.
<b>Personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye / face protection</b>	Wear safety glasses. If splash potential exists, wear full face shield or chemical goggles.
<b>Skin protection</b>	Wear chemical-resistant, impervious gloves. Full body suit and boots are recommended when handling large volumes or in emergency situations. Flame retardant protective clothing is recommended.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workplace exposure limits for product or components are exceeded, NIOSH approved equipment should be worn. Proper respirator selection should be determined by adequately trained personnel, based on the contaminants, the degree of potential exposure and published respiratory protection factors. This equipment should be available for nonroutine and emergency use.
<b>Hand protection</b>	Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Wear protective gloves.
<b>General hygiene considerations</b>	Consult supervisor for special handling instructions. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid contact with skin. Keep away from food and drink. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

## 9. Physical & Chemical Properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Thick, black, oily liquid.
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid.
<b>Form</b>	Oily liquid.
<b>Color</b>	Black.
<b>Odor</b>	Petroleum.
<b>Odor threshold</b>	Not available.
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	< 0.7 kPa (20°C)
<b>Vapor density</b>	> 5 (Air = 1)
<b>Boiling point</b>	350.04 - 1200 °F (176.69 - 648.89 °C)
<b>Melting point/Freezing point</b>	Not available.
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	Not available.
<b>Specific gravity</b>	0.88 - 1.02 (water=1)
<b>Flash point</b>	> 141.8 °F (> 61.0 °C) Pensky-Martens Closed Cup
<b>Flammability limits in air, upper, % by volume</b>	7
<b>Flammability limits in air, lower, % by volume</b>	0.9
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	> 600.06 °F (> 315.59 °C)
<b>Other data</b>	
<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible.

## 10. Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information

<b>Chemical stability</b>	Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Heat, flames and sparks. Ignition sources. Contact with incompatible materials. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong oxidizing agents. Acids. Alkalis.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	No hazardous decomposition products are known.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

## 11. Toxicological Information

### Toxicological data

Components	Species	Test Results
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)		
Acute		
Inhalation		
LC50	Mouse	> 0.024 mg/l, 960 Minutes
	Rat	1.5 mg/l, 14 Minutes
		> 0.38 mg/l, 960 Minutes
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	> 2 g/kg
Oral		
LD50	Rat	490 mg/kg
Sensitization	This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.	
Acute effects	Harmful if inhaled, absorbed through skin, or swallowed. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. In high concentrations, vapors and spray mists are narcotic and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea.	
Chronic effects	Contains organic solvents which in case of overexposure may depress the central nervous system causing dizziness and intoxication. Contains polycyclic aromatic compounds which have been shown to cause anemia, disorders of the liver, bone marrow and lymphoid tissues in rats following dermal application. Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause central nervous system, kidney, liver, and lung damage.	
Subchronic effects	Blood disorders may occur after prolonged inhalation, prolonged skin contact and/or ingestion. Liver and kidney damage may occur after prolonged and repeated exposure.	
Carcinogenicity	Diesel exhaust has been reported to be an occupational hazard due to NIOSH-reported potential carcinogenic properties.	
ACGIH Carcinogens		
Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)	A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.	
Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-61-3)	A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.	
Fuel Oil No. 6 (CAS 68553-00-4)	A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.	
Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)	A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.	
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.	
IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity		
Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.	
Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-61-3)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.	
Fuel Oil No. 6 (CAS 68553-00-4)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.	
Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.	
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.	
OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)		
Not listed.		
US NTP Report on Carcinogens: Anticipated carcinogen		
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.	
Epidemiology	Contains polycyclic aromatic compounds which have been shown to cause anemia, disorders of the liver, bone marrow and lymphoid tissues in rats following dermal application. Studies have shown a risk of spontaneous abortions in women exposed to high concentrations of organic solvents during pregnancy.	
Mutagenicity	In in-vitro experiments benzene did not change the number of sister-chromatid exchanges (SCEs) or the number of chromosomal aberrations in human lymphocytes.	



<b>Neurological effects</b>	Chronic exposure to high concentrations of various hydrocarbon blends may lead to polyneuropathy (peripheral nerve damage), characterized by progressive weakness and numbness in the extremities, loss of deep tendon reflexes and reduction of motor nerve conduction velocity. May cause central nervous system disorder (e.g., narcosis involving a loss of coordination, weakness, fatigue) and/or damage.
<b>Reproductive effects</b>	May damage fertility or the unborn child. Can cause adverse reproductive effects - such as birth defects, miscarriages, or infertility. Avoid exposure to women during early pregnancy. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.
<b>Further information</b>	Symptoms may be delayed.

## 12. Ecological Information

### Ecotoxicological data

Components	Species		Test Results
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)			
Aquatic			
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	0.007 mg/l, 96 hours
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (Daphnia magna)	1.09 - 3.4 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Pink salmon (Oncorhynchus gorbuscha)	0.95 - 1.62 mg/l, 96 hours
Residues (petroleum), light vacuum (CAS 68512-62-9)			
Aquatic			
Fish	LC50	Fish	48 mg/l, 48 Hours
Ecotoxicity	Contains a substance which causes risk of hazardous effects to the environment.		
Environmental effects	The product contains a substance which is toxic to aquatic organisms and which may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.		
Aquatic toxicity	Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.		
Persistence and degradability	Not available.		
Bioaccumulation / accumulation	Not available.		

## 13. Disposal Considerations

### Waste codes

#### US RCRA Hazardous Waste U List: Reference

Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	U135
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	U165

<b>Disposal instructions</b>	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Dispose of this material and its container to hazardous or special waste collection point. Incinerate the material under controlled conditions in an approved incinerator. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container.
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## 14. Transport Information

### DOT

#### Basic shipping requirements:

<b>UN number</b>	UN3256
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Elevated temperature liquid, flammable, n.o.s. (No. 6 Fuel Oil)
<b>Hazard class</b>	3
<b>Labels required</b>	3
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	
<b>Marine pollutant</b>	Yes
<b>Additional information:</b>	
<b>Special provisions</b>	IB1, T3, TP3, TP29
<b>Packaging exceptions</b>	None
<b>Packaging non bulk</b>	None
<b>Packaging bulk</b>	247

**IATA**

<b>UN number</b>	UN3256
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Elevated temperature liquid, flammable, n.o.s. (No. 6 Fuel Oil)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	3
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Yes
<b>ERG code</b>	3L

**IMDG**

<b>UN number</b>	UN3256
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (No. 6 Fuel Oil)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	3
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	
<b>Marine pollutant</b>	Yes
<b>EmS</b>	F-E, S-D

**TDG**

<b>UN number</b>	UN3256
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (No. 6 Fuel Oil)
<b>Hazard class</b>	3
<b>Packing group</b>	III
<b>Marine pollutant</b>	Yes

**15. Regulatory Information**

**US federal regulations** This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.  
All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

**TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)**

Not regulated.

**Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List**

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)  
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (CAS 130498-29-2)

**US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 302 - Extremely Hazardous Spill: Reportable quantity**

Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4) 100 LBS

**US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 302 - Extremely Hazardous Substance: Threshold Planning Quantity**

Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4) 500 LBS

**US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: De minimis concentration**

Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	1.0 %
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	0.1 %
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (CAS 130498-29-2)	0.1 % N590 Substance is not eligible for the de minimis exemption except for the purposes of supplier notification requirements.

**US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: Reportable threshold**

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (CAS 130498-29-2) 100 LBS N590

**US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: Listed substance**

Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	Listed.
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	Listed.
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (CAS 130498-29-2)	N590 Listed.

**CERCLA (Superfund) reportable quantity (lbs) (40 CFR 302.4)**

Naphthalene: 100  
Hydrogen sulfide: 100

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)**

<b>Hazard categories</b>	Immediate Hazard - Yes
	Delayed Hazard - Yes
	Fire Hazard - Yes
	Pressure Hazard - No
	Reactivity Hazard - No

**SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance**

Chemical name	CAS number	Reportable quantity	Threshold planning quantity	Threshold planning quantity, lower value	Threshold planning quantity, upper value
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	100	500 lbs		
<b>SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical</b>	Yes				
<b>Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) (21 CFR 1308.11-15)</b>	Not controlled				
<b>Canadian regulations</b>	This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.				
<b>WHMIS status</b>	Controlled				
<b>WHMIS classification</b>	B3 - Combustible Liquids D1B - Immediate/Serious-TOXIC D2A - Other Toxic Effects-VERY TOXIC D2B - Other Toxic Effects-TOXIC				

**WHMIS labeling****Inventory status**

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	No
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

\*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

**State regulations** WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

**US - California Hazardous Substances (Director's): Listed substance**

Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)	Listed.
Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-61-3)	Listed.
Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)	Listed.
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	Listed.
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)	Listed.
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (CAS 130498-29-2)	Listed.
Sulfur (CAS 7704-34-9)	Listed.

**US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens & Reproductive Toxicity (CRT): Listed substance**

Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)	Listed.
Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-61-3)	Listed.
Fuel Oil No. 6 (CAS 68553-00-4)	Listed.
Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)	Listed.

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)

Listed.

**US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance**

Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)

Listed: October 1, 1990 Carcinogenic.

Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-61-3)

Listed: October 1, 1990 Carcinogenic.

Fuel Oil No. 6 (CAS 68553-00-4)

Listed: October 1, 1990 Carcinogenic.

Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)

Listed: October 1, 1990 Carcinogenic.

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)

Listed: April 19, 2002 Carcinogenic.

**US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List**

Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)

Listed.

Fuel Oil No. 6 (CAS 68553-00-4)

Listed.

Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)

Listed.

Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)

Listed.

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)

Listed.

Sulfur (CAS 7704-34-9)

Listed.

**US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act**

Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)

Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-61-3)

Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)

Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (CAS 130498-29-2)

Sulfur (CAS 7704-34-9)

**US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law**

Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-62-4)

Distillates (petroleum), heavy catalytic cracked (CAS 64741-61-3)

Fuel oil, residual (CAS 68476-33-5)

Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)

Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (CAS 130498-29-2)

Sulfur (CAS 7704-34-9)

## 16. Other Information

**Further information**

HMIS® is a registered trade and service mark of the NPCA.

**Other information**

Note: This material Safety Data Sheet applies to the listed products and synonym descriptions for Hazard Communication purposes only. Technical Specifications vary greatly depending on the products and are not reflected in this document. Consult specification sheets for technical information.

**HMIS® ratings**

Health: 2\*

Flammability: 2

Physical hazard: 0

**NFPA ratings**



**Disclaimer**

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**Prepared by**

Not available.