

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## CAT FRACTIONATOR BOTTOMS

### Section 1. Identification

**Product name** : CAT FRACTIONATOR BOTTOMS

**Product description** : Aromatic Hydrocarbon

#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

**Identified uses** : Feedstock

**Uses advised against** : This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the identified uses above.

**Supplier** : ExxonMobil Product Solutions Company (a division of Exxon Mobil Corporation)  
SDS – LOC. 106  
22777 Springwoods Village Parkway  
Spring, TX 77389-1425 USA

**24-Hour emergency telephone number** : 1-800-424-9300 / +1 703-741-5970 / +1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

**Supplier General Contact** : (832) 624-8500

**SDS Internet Address** : [www.sds.exxonmobil.com](http://www.sds.exxonmobil.com)

### Section 2. Hazards identification

**OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B  
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2

#### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : H332 - Harmful if inhaled.  
H350 - May cause cancer.  
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (blood, liver, thymus)

#### Precautionary statements

**Prevention** : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P260 - Do not breathe vapor.  
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

**Response** : P304 + P312, P340 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.  
Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.

**Storage** : P405 - Store locked up.

**Disposal** : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

**Contains** : catalytic cracked clarified oil heavy fuel oil

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

**Note** : This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Substance

**Chemical name** : catalytic cracked clarified oil heavy fuel oil

Ingredient name	% by weight	Identifiers
catalytic cracked clarified oil heavy fuel oil	100	CAS: 64741-62-4

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.**

**Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.**

**Note :**

Hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) may be present in the material in trace quantities (by weight) and, when present, may accumulate to toxic or flammable concentrations in enclosed spaces such as tanks or tanker/railcar headspaces.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Remove contaminated clothing. Dry wipe exposed skin and cleanse with waterless hand cleaner and follow by washing thoroughly with soap and water. For those providing assistance, avoid further skin contact to yourself or others. Wear impervious gloves. Launder contaminated clothing separately before reuse. Discard contaminated articles that cannot be laundered. For hot product: Immediately immerse in or flush affected area with large amounts of cold water to dissipate heat. Cover with clean cotton sheeting or gauze and get prompt medical attention. If burned by contact with hot material, molten material adhering to skin should be cooled as quickly as possible with water, and see a physician for removal of adhering material and treatment of burn. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Get medical attention.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled.
- Skin contact** : Causes mild skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Respiratory and eye irritation, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, and loss of consciousness.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : 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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. This material is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

**Hazardous combustion products** : Aldehydes, hydrogen sulfide, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, sulfur oxides

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Assure an extended cooling down period to prevent re-ignition. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. US regulations require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the applicable reportable quantity or oil spills which could reach any waterway including intermittent dry creeks. The National Response Center can be reached at (800)424-8802.

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

- Environmental precautions** : 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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. 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 (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Material will sink. Remove material, as much as possible, using mechanical equipment. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Thermal burn hazard - contact with hot material may cause thermal burns. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Harmful amounts of H<sub>2</sub>S may be present. Avoid breathing vapors, spray or mists. The toxic and olfactory (sense of smell) fatigue properties of hydrogen sulfide require that air monitoring alarms and respiratory protection be used where the concentration might be expected to reach a harmful level, such as in an enclosed space, heated transport vessel, or in a spill or leak situation.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

<b>Advice on general occupational hygiene</b>	: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
<b>Static Accumulator</b>	: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.
<b>Loading/Unloading Temperature</b>	: 60 °C
<b>Transport Pressure</b>	: Ambient
<b>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</b>	: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.
<b>Storage Temperature</b>	: 82.22 °C
<b>Storage Pressure</b>	: Ambient
<b>Suitable Containers/Packing</b>	: Tank Trucks, Barges, Tankers
<b>Suitable Materials and Coatings</b>	: Viton, Epoxy Phenolic, Stainless Steel, Carbon Steel, CAF Joints, Inorganic Zinc Coatings
<b>Unsuitable Materials and Coatings</b>	: butyl rubber, Natural Rubber

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
catalytic cracked clarified oil heavy fuel oil	<b>ExxonMobil (COMPANY)</b> Absorbed through skin. TWA: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . Form: Aerosol..
catalytic cracked clarified oil heavy fuel oil	<b>ExxonMobil (COMPANY)</b> Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (benzene solubles). Form: Total oil mist.
naphthalene	<b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020)</b> TWA 10 hours: 10 ppm. TWA 10 hours: 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . STEL 15 minutes: 15 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 75 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . <b>CAL OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018)</b> Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . TWA 8 hours: 0.1 ppm. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018)</b> TWA 8 hours: 10 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989)</b> TWA 8 hours: 10 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . STEL 15 minutes: 15 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 75 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2024)</b> Absorbed through skin.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

TWA 8 hours: 10 ppm.  
TWA 8 hours: 52 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) may be present in the material in trace quantities (by weight) and, when present, may accumulate to toxic or flammable concentrations in enclosed spaces such as tanks or tanker/railcar headspaces. The ExxonMobil OEL for H<sub>2</sub>S is 5 ppm (8-hr TWA) and 10 ppm for 15 min STEL.

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

**Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

**Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

**Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. Face shield.

### Skin protection

**Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely, wear gauntlet style gloves. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

**Body protection** : 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. If product is hot, thermally protective, chemical resistant apron and long sleeves are recommended.

**Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

**Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator in areas where H<sub>2</sub>S vapors may accumulate is recommended.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

**Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.**

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

### Appearance

**Physical state** : Liquid. [Viscous]

**Color** : Brown

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

<b>Odor</b>	: Petroleum/Solvent
<b>Odor threshold</b>	: Not available.
<b>pH</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	: Not available.
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	: 346 to 649°C (654.8 to 1200.2°F)
<b>Flash point</b>	: Closed cup: 102°C (215.6°F) [ASTM D-93]
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	: <1 (butyl acetate = 1)
<b>Flammability</b>	: Ignitable
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	: Not available.
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	: 0.02 mm Hg [38 °C]
<b>Relative vapor density</b>	: Not available.
<b>Relative density</b>	: 1.11
<b>Solubility in water</b>	: Negligible
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	: 650 cSt [38 °C]
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	
<b>Median particle size</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Pour point</b>	: 18°C
<b>Coefficient of Thermal Expansion</b>	: 0.00059 per Deg C

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	: The product is stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: High energy sources of ignition. Excessive heat.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	: Strong oxidizers
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Species	Result	Duration
catalytic cracked clarified oil heavy fuel oil	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	4100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Conclusion/Summary

- Inhalation** : Moderately toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403
- Dermal** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test (s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 434
- Oral** : Minimally Toxic. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test (s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401

### Irritation/Corrosion

#### Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : May dry the skin leading to discomfort and dermatitis. Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404
- Eyes** : May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
- Respiratory** : Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. No end point data for material.

### Respiratory or skin sensitization

#### Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
- Respiratory** : Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. No end point data for material.

### Mutagenicity

#### Conclusion/Summary

- : Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 474 475 476 479 486

### Carcinogenicity

#### Conclusion/Summary

- : May cause cancer. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 451

### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
catalytic cracked clarified oil heavy fuel oil	-	2B	-

### Reproductive toxicity

#### Conclusion/Summary

- : May damage the unborn child. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414 416

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

#### Conclusion/Summary

- : Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. No end point data for material.

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Target organs
catalytic cracked clarified oil heavy fuel oil	Category 2	blood, liver, thymus

#### Conclusion/Summary

- : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Data available. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 411

### Aspiration hazard

#### Conclusion/Summary

- : Not expected to be an aspiration hazard. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material. Data available.

### Other information

## Section 11. Toxicological information

- Contains** : HYDROGEN SULFIDE : Chronic health effects due to repeated exposures to low levels of H<sub>2</sub>S have not been established. High level (700 ppm) acute exposure can result in sudden death. High concentrations will lead to cardiopulmonary arrest due to nervous system toxicity and pulmonary edema. Lower levels (150 ppm) may overwhelm sense of smell, eliminating warning of exposure. Symptoms of overexposure to H<sub>2</sub>S include headache, fatigue, insomnia, irritability, and gastrointestinal problems. Repeated exposures to approximately 25 ppm will irritate mucous membranes and the respiratory system and have been implicated in some eye damage. NAPHTHALENE: Exposure to high concentrations of naphthalene may cause destruction of red blood cells, anemia, and cataracts. Naphthalene caused cancer in laboratory animal studies, but the relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds (PAC/PNA): Carcinogenic in animal studies. Caused mutations in vitro. Reproductive and developmental studies resulted in decreased fetal weights, survival and malformations, as well as reduced sperm count in males. Dermal studies resulted in increased mortality, skin irritation, liver, kidney, thymus, bone marrow, blood and lymphoid tissue toxic effects. Possible allergen and/or photoallergen.
- Product** : High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects.

## Section 12. Ecological information

The information given is based on data for the material, components of the material, or for similar materials, through the application of bridging principals.

### Toxicity

#### Conclusion/Summary

- Acute toxicity** : Very toxic to aquatic life.
- Chronic toxicity** : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Persistence and degradability

- Biodegradability** : Material -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable
- Atmospheric Oxidation** : Material -- Expected to degrade at a moderate rate in air

#### Bioaccumulative potential

- Conclusion/Summary** : Material -- Potential to bioaccumulate is low.

#### Mobility in soil

- Mobility** : Material -- Low water solubility, expected to sink and migrate into the sediment. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

#### Other ecological information

- Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

- Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
- Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

### RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List

Ingredient	CAS #	Status	Reference number
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Listed	U165

## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN3082	UN3082	UN3082	UN3082
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (catalytic cracked clarified oil heavy fuel oil, naphthalene)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (catalytic cracked clarified oil heavy fuel oil, naphthalene)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (catalytic cracked clarified oil heavy fuel oil, naphthalene)	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (catalytic cracked clarified oil heavy fuel oil, naphthalene)
Transport hazard class(es)	9	9	9	9
Label(s) / Marks	 	 	 	 
Packing group	III	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.

### Additional information

#### DOT Classification

- : Non-bulk packages of this product are not regulated as hazardous materials in package sizes less than the product reportable quantity, unless transported by inland waterway. The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported on inland waterways in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
- Reportable quantity** 10000 lbs / 4540 kg [1080.5 gal / 4090.1 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.
- Limited quantity** Yes.
- Packaging instruction** Exceptions: 155. Non-bulk: 203. Bulk: 241.
- Special provisions** 8, 146, 173, 335, 441, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29

#### TDG Classification

- : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.43-2.45 (Class 9), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark). Non-bulk packages of this product are not regulated as dangerous goods when transported by road or rail.
- Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index** 5
- Special provisions** 16, 99

#### IMDG

- : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.
- Emergency schedules** F-A, S-F
- Special provisions** 274, 335, 969

## Section 14. Transport information

**IATA** : This product is not regulated as a dangerous good when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg, provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 5.0.2.4.1, 5.0.2.6.1.1 and 5.0.2.8.

**Quantity limitation** Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 450 L. Packaging instructions: 964. Cargo Aircraft Only: 450 L. Packaging instructions: 964. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 30 kg. Packaging instructions: Y964.

**Special provisions** A97, A158, A197, A215

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments** : Not applicable.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **TSCA 8(a) PAIR:** naphthalene  
**TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption:** Not determined  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 307:** anthracene; naphthalene  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 311:** naphthalene; hydrogen sulfide

### TSCA 12(b) - Chemical export notification

Not applicable.

**Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)** : Listed

**Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances** : Not listed

**Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances** : Not listed

**DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals)** : Not listed

**DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)** : Not listed

### SARA 302/304

#### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	EHS	SARA 302 TPQ		SARA 304 RQ	
			(lbs)	(gallons)	(lbs)	(gallons)
hydrogen sulfide	<0.1	Yes.	500	-	100	-

**SARA 304 RQ** : 100000 lbs / 45400 kg [10804.9 gal / 40900.9 L]

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** : ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4  
 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B  
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2  
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2

### SARA 313

## Section 15. Regulatory information

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	anthracene	120-12-7	<1
	naphthalene	91-20-3	<1
Supplier notification	anthracene	120-12-7	<1
	naphthalene	91-20-3	<1

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.

### State regulations

- Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: ANTHRACENE; NAPHTHALENE  
**New York** : The following components are listed: Anthracene; Naphthalene  
**New Jersey** : The following components are listed: ANTHRACENE; NAPHTHALENE  
**Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: ANTHRACENE; NAPHTHALENE  
**Illinois** : None of the components are listed.

### California Prop. 65

 **WARNING:** Cancer - [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

### Inventory list

- Australia inventory (AIC)** : All components are listed or exempted.  
**Canada inventory (DSL-NDSL)** : All components are listed or exempted.  
**China inventory (IECSC)** : All components are listed or exempted.  
**Japan inventory (CSCL)** : Not determined.  
**Japan inventory (Industrial Safety and Health Act)** : Not determined.  
**New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)** : All components are listed or exempted.  
**Philippines inventory (PICCS)** : Not determined.  
**Korea inventory (KECI)** : All components are listed or exempted.  
**Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI)** : All components are listed or exempted.  
**United States inventory (TSCA 8b)** : All components are active or exempted.

## Section 16. Other information

### Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	*	2
Flammability		1
Physical hazards		0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

### National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)

## Section 16. Other information



### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4	Calculation method
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B	Calculation method
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2	Calculation method

### History

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 10 September 2024

**Date of previous issue** : 1 February 2024

**Version** : 1.01

### Key to abbreviations

: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
 IATA = International Air Transport Association  
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
 N/A = Not available  
 SGG = Segregation Group  
 UN = United Nations

**References** : Not available.

☑ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

**Product code** : 1148449\_13719750

### Notice to reader

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