

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Fuel Oil - Elevated Temperature



Section 1. Identification

Product name : Fuel Oil - Elevated Temperature
Product code : Not available.
Synonyms : No 6 Fuel Oil, Residual Fuel Oil, Slurry Fuel Oil, Bunker Fuel Oil, Decant Oil, Utility Fuel

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

Product use : Fuel.
Area of application : Industrial applications.

Manufacturer : HollyFrontier Refining & Marketing LLC
2828 North Harwood
Suite 1300
Dallas, Texas 75201
USA
Customer Service: (888) 286-8836

Emergency telephone number : CHEMTREC® (800) 424-9300
CCN 201319

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 : H227 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4
H332 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
H350 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
H361 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2
H373 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (blood system, liver, thymus) - Category 2
H304 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H227 - Combustible liquid.
H332 - Harmful if inhaled.
H350 - May cause cancer.
H361 - Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (blood system, liver, thymus)

Precautionary statements

Prevention : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves: > 8 hours (breakthrough time): Recommended: Wear heat resistant gloves when used at elevated temperatures.. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe vapor. Product may release hydrogen sulfide: a specific assessment of inhalation risks from the presence of hydrogen sulfide in tank headspaces, confined spaces, product residue, tank waste and waste water and unintentional releases should be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances.

- Response** : Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- Storage** : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Supplemental label elements** : Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Heated material can cause thermal burns.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor may cause flash fire or explosion. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. May release hydrogen sulfide a poisonous gas that can accumulate in confined spaces.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	Other names	%	CAS number
Fuel oil, No 6	-	100	68553-00-4
hydrogen sulfide	-	<1	7783-06-4

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 as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

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

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. Get medical attention. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes.
- 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** : Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled. Mist/high concentrations: Inhalation may cause irritation to the nose, throat, upper respiratory tract and lungs.
- Skin contact** : Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation.
- Ingestion** : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
- Inhalation** : reduced fetal weight; increase in fetal deaths; skeletal malformations; respiratory tract irritation; coughing
- Skin contact** : irritation; dryness; cracking; reduced fetal weight; increase in fetal deaths; skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : nausea or vomiting; reduced fetal weight; increase in fetal deaths; skeletal malformations

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. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of medical responders** : 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.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures**Extinguishing media**

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

- : Combustible liquid. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. May release hydrogen sulfide a poisonous gas that can accumulate in confined spaces.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

- : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

- : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

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**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. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. May release hydrogen sulfide a poisonous gas that can accumulate in confined spaces.

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).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Absorb with an inert 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. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, waterways, 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. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : 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 swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges include but are not limited to: mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations. Restrict flow velocity according to API 2003 (2008), NFPA 77 (2007), and Laurence Britton, "Avoiding Static Ignition Hazards in Chemical Operations". To reduce potential for static discharge, ensure that all equipment is properly grounded and bonded and meets appropriate electrical classification requirements. High pressure skin injections are serious medical emergencies. Injury will not appear serious at first. Within a few hours, tissue will become swollen, discolored and extremely painful. May release hydrogen sulfide a poisonous gas that can accumulate in confined spaces.

Advice on general occupational hygiene : 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. 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. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. 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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Fuel oil, No 6 hydrogen sulfide	None. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2017). TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 5 ppm 15 minutes. OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013). CEIL: 20 ppm AMP: 50 ppm 10 minutes. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). CEIL: 10 ppm 10 minutes. CEIL: 15 mg/m ³ 10 minutes.

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. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. May release hydrogen sulfide a poisonous gas that can accumulate in confined spaces.

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: safety glasses with side-shields.

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. 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. Recommended: Wear heat resistant gloves when used at elevated temperatures.

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.

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.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid.
Color	: Dark.
Odor	: Petroleum, asphalt-like.
Odor threshold	: Not available.
pH	: Not available.
Melting point	: Not available.
Boiling point	: >177°C (>350°F)
Flash point	: 66 °C (150 °F)
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Lower: 0.5% Upper: 7%
Vapor pressure	: Not available.
Vapor density	: >1 [Air = 1]
Specific gravity	: 0.99 [16°C (60°F)]
Density	: Not available.
Solubility	: Negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	: 232°C (450°F)
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 0.15 to 6 cm ² /s (15 to 600 cSt)
Flow time (ISO 2431)	: Not available.
Molecular weight	: Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
Hazardous decomposition products	: 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	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Fuel oil, No 6	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	4 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary : Based on CONCAWE assessment of heavy fuel oil components.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Fuel oil, No 6	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 microliters 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-		-

Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Heated material can cause thermal burns.
Based on CONCAWE assessment of heavy fuel oil components. Slight irritant.
- Eyes** : Heated material can cause thermal burns.
Based on CONCAWE assessment of heavy fuel oil components. May cause slight transient irritation.

Sensitization**Conclusion/Summary**

- Skin** : Based on CONCAWE assessment of heavy fuel oil components. Not sensitizing
- Respiratory** : No data available.

Mutagenicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : Based on CONCAWE assessment of heavy fuel oil components. No mutagenic effect.

Carcinogenicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : Based on CONCAWE assessment of heavy fuel oil components. Carcinogenic.

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Fuel oil, No 6	-	2B	-

Reproductive toxicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : Based on CONCAWE assessment of heavy fuel oil components. Not considered to be toxic to the reproductive system.

Teratogenicity

- Conclusion/Summary** : Based on CONCAWE assessment of heavy fuel oil components. Developmental effects.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
hydrogen sulfide	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Fuel oil, No 6	Category 2	Skin	blood system, liver and thymus lungs
hydrogen sulfide	Category 2	Inhalation	

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Fuel oil, No 6	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

- Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure**Short term exposure**

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Conclusion/Summary : Based on CONCAWE assessment of heavy fuel oil components.

General : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Inhalation (dusts and mists)	4.036 mg/l

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Fuel oil, No 6	Acute EC50 <1 mg/l Chronic NOEL 0.1 mg/l	Algae Daphnia	72 hours 21 days
hydrogen sulfide	Acute EC50 62 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 2 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pseudolimnaeus Fish - Coregonus clupeaformis - Yolk-sac fry	2 days 96 hours

Conclusion/Summary : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Based on CONCAWE assessment of heavy fuel oil components.

Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary : Based on CONCAWE assessment of heavy fuel oil components.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Fuel oil, No 6	-	-	Inherent

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Fuel oil, No 6	4 to 6	-	high

Mobility in soil




Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

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. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN3257	UN3257	UN3257
UN proper shipping name	Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s. (Fuel oil, No 6)	ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Fuel oil, No 6)	Elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s. (Fuel oil, No 6)
Transport hazard class(es)	9 	9 	9 
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

Additional information

- DOT Classification** : **Reportable quantity** 11111.1 lbs / 5044.4 kg [1346.1 gal / 5095.4 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.
Limited quantity No.
Packaging instruction Exceptions: None. Non-bulk: None. Bulk: 247.
Quantity limitation Passenger aircraft/rail: Forbidden. Cargo aircraft: Forbidden.
Special provisions IB1, T3, TP3, TP29
Remarks The HOT placard is required for product being shipped in bulk at elevated temperature.
- IMDG** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
Emergency schedules F-A, _S-P_
Special provisions 232, 274
- IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.
Quantity limitation Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: Forbidden. Packaging instructions: Forbidden. Cargo Aircraft Only: Forbidden. Packaging instructions: Forbidden. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: Forbidden. Packaging instructions: Forbidden.

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.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : **United States inventory (TSCA 8b)**: All components are listed or exempted.
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: hydrogen sulfide

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

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	EHS	SARA 302 TPQ		SARA 304 RQ	
			(lbs)	(gallons)	(lbs)	(gallons)
hydrogen sulfide	<1	Yes.	500	-	100	-

SARA 304 RQ : 11111.1 lbs / 5044.4 kg [1346.1 gal / 5095.4 L]

SARA 311/312

Classification : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4
 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (blood system, liver, thymus) - Category 2
 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
 HNOC - Defatting irritant
 HNOC - Static-accumulating flammable liquid

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Classification
Fuel oil, No 6	100	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (blood system, liver, thymus) (dermal) - Category 2 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 HNOC - Defatting irritant HNOC - Static-accumulating flammable liquid
hydrogen sulfide	<1	FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 1 GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (lungs) (inhalation) - Category 2

SARA 313

Not applicable.

State regulations

Massachusetts : None of the components are listed.
New York : None of the components are listed.
New Jersey : None of the components are listed.
Pennsylvania : None of the components are listed.

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

[Montreal Protocol \(Annexes A, B, C, E\)](#)

Not listed.

[Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants](#)

Not listed.

[Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent \(PIC\)](#)

Not listed.

[UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals](#)

Not listed.

Section 16. Other information[National Fire Protection Association \(U.S.A.\)](#)

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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

[Procedure used to derive the classification](#)

Classification	Justification
Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 2, H361 (Unborn child) STOT RE 2, H373 (blood system, liver, thymus) Asp. Tox. 1, H304	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Expert judgment

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Version : 2

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
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
UN = United Nations

▣ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

[Notice to reader](#)

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Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.