Slurry, Decant, HAGO, #6 Fuel Oil

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 89, No. 98 / Monday, May 20, 2024 / Rules and Regulations and the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

Date of Issue: 10/31/2025 Version: 2.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Slurry, Decant, HAGO, #6 Fuel Oil

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: For professional use only.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Asphalt & Fuel Supply, LLC
222 N. Detroit Ave.
Suite 700
Tulsa, OK 74103

Phone #: 918-488-1339

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number: 1-800-424-9300 CHEMTREC (24/7)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Flam. Liq. 4	H227
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	H332
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Carc. 1B	H350
Repr. 2	H361
STOT RE 2	H373
Asp. Tox. 1	H304
Aquatic Acute 1	H400
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US):

GHS07 GHS08 GHS09 GHS02

Signal Word (GHS-US): Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US):

H227 - Combustible liquid.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315 - Causes skin irritation.
H332 - Harmful if inhaled.
H350 - May cause cancer.
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373 - May cause damage to organs (blood, thymus, bone marrow, kidneys, liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US):

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, and face protection.
P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor.
P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312 - Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use appropriate media (see section 5) to extinguish.
P391 - Collect spillage.
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	%	GHS US classification
Clarified oils, petroleum, catalytic cracked	Clarified oils (petroleum), catalytic cracked / Clarified slurry oil / Clarified oils (petroleum), catalytic cracked - heavy fuel oil / Slurry oil, clarified / Clarified oils, petroleum, catalytic cracked (A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from distillation of the products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly >C20 and boiling above approximately 350°C. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4-6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.) / Catalytic cracked clarified oil / Syntower bottoms / Clarified oils (petroleum), catalytic cracked; Heavy Fuel oil [A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from distillation of the products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C20 and boiling above approximately 350°C (662°F). This stream is likely to contain 5 wt. % or more of 4-to 6-membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.]	(CAS-No.) 64741-62-4	80-100%	Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 2, H361 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
Residues, petroleum, light vacuum	Residues (petroleum), light vacuum / Residues (petroleum) light vacuum / Residues, petroleum, light vacuum (A complex residuum from the vacuum distillation of the residuum from the atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly >C13 and boiling above approximately 230°C.) / Residues (petroleum), light vacuum - heavy fuel oil / Residues(petroleum), light vacuum; Heavy Fuel oil [A complex residuum from the vacuum distillation of the residuum from the atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C13 and boiling above approximately 230°C (446°F).]	(CAS-No.) 68512-62-9	5 – 50%	Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Carc. 1B, H350 Repr. 2, H361 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

Fuels, diesel, no. 2	Diesel fuel oil no. 2-D / Fuel oil, no. 2-D / Diesel fuel no. 2 / Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (A distillate oil having a minimum viscosity of 32.6 SUS at 37.7°C (100°F) to a maximum of 40.1 SUS at 37.7°C (100°F).) / Gasoil - unspecified / Diesel No. 2	(CAS-No.) 68476-34-6	7-13%	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Carc. 2, H351 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 3, H402 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Naphthalene	Naphthalene, molten / Naphthalene, crude / Naphthalenes / Moth balls	(CAS-No.) 91-20-3	1-5%	Flam. Sol. 2, H228 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Carc. 2, H351 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 Comb. Dust

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

First-aid Measures General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water or soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: Causes skin irritation. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Harmful if inhaled. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Inhalation is likely to cause adverse health effects including but not limited to: irritation, difficulty breathing, and unconsciousness.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Causes skin irritation. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause slight irritation to eyes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs (blood, bone marrow, thymus, liver, kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

ASPIRATION HAZARD WARNING: This product may be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into lungs. Immediate medical attention is critical for any ingestion.

SPECIFIC TREATMENTS:

- **For aspiration:** Provide oxygen and respiratory support as needed. Monitor for development of pneumonitis.
- **For skin contact:** Prolonged contact may require treatment for chemical burns and dermatitis.
- **For reproductive/developmental concerns:** Medical monitoring may be appropriate for occupational exposures in pregnant workers or those planning pregnancy.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO_2). Water may be ineffective but water should be used to keep fire-exposed container cool.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. A heavy water stream may spread burning liquid.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Combustible liquid.

Explosion Hazard: May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.

Reactivity: Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO_2). Unidentified hydrocarbons. Smoke. Sulfur oxides.

Other Information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapor, mist or spray. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use special care to avoid static electric charges.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Ventilate area. Eliminate ignition sources.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions. Ventilate area.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill. Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material. Use only non-sparking tools.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Any proposed use of this product in elevated-temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to assure that safe operating conditions are established and maintained. Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe vapor, mist spray. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.
Released for Shipment Provisions: If this product has been released for shipment and new significant hazard information becomes available, suppliers may choose not to relabel containers already packaged and sealed for distribution. However, updated labels must be provided with each individual container in subsequent shipments per 29 CFR 1910.1200(f)(11).

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations. Take action to prevent static discharges. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.
Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in fireproof place.
Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.
Bulk Shipment Labeling Coordination: When DOT labels are present on bulk shipments or large containers, OSHA GHS pictograms for the same hazard are not required on the container per 29 CFR 1910.1200(f)(5), facilitating harmonization between transportation and workplace chemical labeling requirements.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

For professional use only.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m³)	100 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction and vapor (Diesel fuel)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route. Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans

Naphthalene (91-20-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route. Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	Parameter: 1-Naphthol with hydrolysis plus 2-Naphthol with hydrolysis - Sampling time: end of shift (nonquantitative, nonspecific)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	50 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m³)	75 mg/m³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	15 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	250 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	50 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm

Additional Exposure Considerations:

CARCINOGEN EXPOSURE CONTROLS: This product contains components classified as carcinogens (Carc. 1B). Implement engineering controls and work practices to minimize airborne exposures to the lowest feasible concentrations. Consider implementing a carcinogen control program per OSHA requirements.

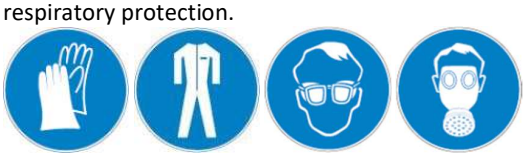
NAPHTHALENE SKIN NOTATION: Both ACGIH and NIOSH assign a "Skin" notation to naphthalene, indicating potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the dermal route. Prevent skin contact through use of appropriate PPE.

REPRODUCTIVE HAZARD: Pregnant workers or those planning pregnancy should consult occupational health services regarding exposure minimization strategies.

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Gas detectors should be used when toxic gases may be released.

Personal Protective Equipment: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves.

Eye and Face Protection: Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State:	Liquid
Color:	Black or Dark Brown
Odor:	Hydrocarbon, petroleum
Odor Threshold:	No data available
pH:	No data available (insoluble in water)
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	No data available
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range:	315.56°C (600°F)
Flash Point:	>73.33°C (>164°F)
Evaporation Rate:	<1 (Butyl Acetate = 1)
Flammability (solid, gas):	No data available
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits:	No data available
Vapor Pressure:	<1 mm Hg @ 20°C
Vapor Density (Air = 1):	>1 (Heavier than air)
Relative Density:	0.8-1.5
Specific Gravity:	0.8-1.5 @ 15.6°C (60°F)
Solubility(ies):	Water: Insoluble; Organic solvents: Soluble
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water:	No data available
Auto-Ignition Temperature:	398.89°C (750°F)
Decomposition Temperature:	No data available
Viscosity, Kinematic:	100-400 cSt @50°C (122°F)
Explosive Properties:	Not explosive
Oxidizing Properties:	Not oxidizing

9.2. Other Information

Molecular Weight: Variable (complex UVCB mixture)

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity: Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.

10.2. Chemical Stability: Combustible liquid. May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.

10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to Avoid: Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources.

10.5. Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products: None expected under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Harmful if inhaled.

Slurry, Decant, HAGO, #6 Fuel Oil	
ATE (Dust/Mist)	1.65 mg/l/4h

Clarified oils, petroleum, catalytic cracked (64741-62-4)	
LD50 Oral Rat	4320 - 5270 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 3700 mg/m³ (Exposure time: 4 h)
LC50 Inhalation Rat	4.1 mg/l/4h

Residues, petroleum, light vacuum (68512-62-9)	
LD50 Oral Rat	4320 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
ATE (Dust/Mist)	1.50 mg/l/4h

Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)	
LD50 Oral Rat	18.7 - 24.9 ml/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 4300 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	3.6 mg/l/4h (Species: Sprague-Dawley)

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	533 - 710 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 340 mg/m³ (Exposure time: 1 h)

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer (Category 1B)

Clarified oils, petroleum, catalytic cracked (64741-62-4)	
IARC group	1 (Carcinogenic to humans – specific petroleum refinery streams containing PAHs)
EU CLP Classification	Carc. 1B, H350

Residues, petroleum, light vacuum (68512-62-9)	
IARC group	1 (Carcinogenic to humans)
EU CLP Classification	Carc. 1B, H350

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
IARC group	2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans)
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.

Cancer Hazard Summary: This product contains multiple components with demonstrated or suspected carcinogenic potential, primarily related to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) content. The primary concern is respiratory tract cancers from inhalation exposure to mists or vapors. Minimize all routes of exposure through engineering controls, work practices, and PPE.

Reproductive Toxicity: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): May cause damage to organs (blood, thymus, bone marrow, kidneys, liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Inhalation is likely to cause adverse health effects including but not limited to: irritation, difficulty breathing, and unconsciousness.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Causes skin irritation. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: May cause slight irritation to eyes.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs (blood, bone marrow, thymus, liver, kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Interactive Effects: No specific data available on interactive effects of this mixture with other chemicals. Tobacco smoking may significantly increase cancer risk associated with exposure to petroleum-derived aromatic compounds. Concurrent exposure to other petroleum products or solvents may have additive or synergistic effects on central nervous system depression and respiratory irritation.

Alternative Information Sources: The information provided is based on:

- Toxicological testing and data for the major component (Clarified oils, petroleum, catalytic cracked – CAS# 64741-62-4)
- Toxicity data for structurally similar petroleum fractions
- Bridging principles for comparable petroleum-derived materials per GHS guidance
- Component-based assessment for identified hazardous ingredients (naphthalene, diesel fuel)
- Published epidemiological and toxicological studies on petroleum refinery workers
- Read-across from tested analogues within petroleum refinery workers
- Read-across from tested analogues within the petroleum substances category
- CONCAWE (Conservation of Clean Air and Water in Europe) petroleum substances toxicity database

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology – General: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Residues, petroleum, light vacuum (68512-62-9)	
LC50 Fish 1	48 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio [semi-static])

Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)	
LC50 Fish 1	57 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LC50 Fish 1	5.74 - 6.44 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	2.16 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	1.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 2	1.96 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Flow through])

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Slurry, Decant, HAGO, #6 Fuel Oil	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Slurry, Decant, HAGO, #6 Fuel Oil	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
BCF Fish 1	30 - 430
Log Pow	3.6

12.4. Mobility in Soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Additional Information: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Clarified oils (petroleum), catalytic cracked, Fuels, diesel, no. 2)
Identification Number: NA1993
Packing Group: III
ERG Number: 128
Marine Pollutant: Yes

14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Clarified oils (petroleum), catalytic cracked, Fuels, diesel, no. 2)
Hazard Class: 9
Identification Number: UN3082
Packing Group: III
Label Codes: 9
EmS-No. (Fire): F-A
EmS-No. (Spillage): S-F
Marine Pollutant: Yes

14.3. In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Clarified oils (petroleum), catalytic cracked, Fuels, diesel, no. 2)
Packing Group: III
Identification Number: UN3082
Hazard Class: 9
Label Codes: 9
ERG Code (IATA): 9L

Labeling Flexibility: When DOT hazard labels are present on containers (such as the Class 9 Marine Pollutant designation), OSHA GHS pictograms for the same hazard are not required per 29 CFR 1910.1200(f)(5). This provision reduces redundant labelling while maintaining safety through harmonized transportation and workplace requirements.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Slurry, Decant, HAGO, #6 Fuel Oil	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation Health hazard - Carcinogenicity

	Health hazard - Reproductive toxicity Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) Health hazard - Aspiration hazard

Clarified oils, petroleum, catalytic cracked (64741-62-4)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Residues, petroleum, light vacuum (68512-62-9)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %

15.2. US State Regulations

Naphthalene (91-20-3)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right to Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to Naphthalene, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Chemical Name (CAS No.)	Carcinogenicity	Developmental Toxicity	Female Reproductive Toxicity	Male Reproductive Toxicity
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	X			

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision: 10/31/2025

Other Information: This document has been prepared in accordance with the OHSA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200, as amended by final rule published May 20th, 2024, aligning with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Revision 7, with selected elements from Revision 8.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Acute 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids Category 3
Flam. Liq. 4	Flammable liquids Category 4
Flam. Sol. 2	Flammable solids Category 2
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity Category 2

Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H227	Combustible liquid
H228	Flammable solid
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA Health Hazard: **3** - Materials that signify extreme danger and serious injury from short-term exposure.

NFPA Fire Hazard: **2** - Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.

NFPA Reactivity Hazard: **0** - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.

Abbreviations and Acronyms:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BEI = Biological Exposure Index
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CONCAWE = Conservation of Clean Air and Water in Europe
DOT = Department of Transportation
GHS = Globally Harmonized System
HAGO = Heavy Atmospheric Gas Oil
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
IDLH = Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IATA = International Air Transport Association
LC50 = Lethal Concentration 50%
LD50 = Lethal Dose 50%
NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP = National Toxicology Program
OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit
PPE = Personal Protective Equipment
REL = Recommended Exposure Limit
SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV = Threshold Limit Value

TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time Weighted Average
UN = United Nations
UVCB = Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products, or Biological

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

SDS US (GHS HazCom)