

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product Form:** Substance

**Product Name:** No. 6 Fuel Oil

**Synonyms:** Heavy Residual Fuels

**1.2. Intended Use of the Product** No additional information available

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

#### Company

Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC

1200 Refinery Road

Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620

(812) 838-8165

[CountryMark.com](http://CountryMark.com)

### 1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

**Emergency Number** : Countryark: (812) 838-8165 (CHEMTREC) (800) 424-9300

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

#### Classification (GHS-US)

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

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

### 2.2. Label Elements

#### GHS-US Labeling

#### Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



#### Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

#### Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H227 - Combustible liquid.  
 H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
 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.  
 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 extremely high or low temperatures, ignition sources, and incompatible materials. - No smoking.  
 P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.  
 P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
 P273 - Avoid release to the environment.  
 P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.  
 P301+P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison center or doctor.  
 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.

# No. 6 Fuel Oil

## Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.  
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.  
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

NO. 6 FUEL OIL is manufactured to meet Standard Specification for Fuel Oils (ASTM D396) by blending high viscosity atmospheric tower bottoms and vacuum tower bottoms with lower viscosity catalytic cracked clarified oil to meet the viscosity specifications desired. The specific refinery streams used and the volumes used are dependent on the economic consequences of market alternatives and the target viscosity specification. Heavy residual fuels are complex mixtures of relatively high molecular weight compounds. Since they are blended from fractions with boiling points ranging from 650° to 1,200° F, the typical molecular weight range of the compounds is 600 to 1,000. Compound types include asphaltenes, polar aromatics, naphthene-aromatics, saturated hydrocarbons and heteromolecules containing sulfur, oxygen, nitrogen and metals. Fuels blended with catalytic cracked clarified oil contain some high molecular weight olefins and mixed aromatic-olefins. These cracked stocks contain greater proportions of highly condensed aromatics and fewer mixed aromatic and nonaromatic cycloparaffinic compounds than straight run stocks. The other commonly used blending stocks have lower molecular weight ranges than straight run residuals and are themselves complex mixtures that are difficult to characterize in detail. Appreciable concentrations of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons could be present in heavy residual fuels as a result of the nature of the blending stocks used and the common practice of including both crude and cracked residuals in the manufacture of the fuels. Evidence from animal studies indicates that prolonged exposure to various PNAs can cause cancer of the lungs, skin and other organs.

Exposure may aggravate those with pre-existing eye, skin, kidney, liver, pulmonary, or respiratory conditions. Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM) is a component of diesel exhaust both of which can cause headache, dizziness, and irritation to the eyes, nose, and throat. Prolonged exposure to DPM and diesel exhaust can also increase the risk of respiratory, cardiopulmonary, and lung cancer. Contains a trace amount of sulfur. Gas can accumulate in the headspace of closed containers, use caution when opening sealed containers. Heating the product or containers can cause thermal decomposition of the product and release hydrogen sulfide.

### 2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1. Substance

Name : No. 6 Fuel Oil

| Name               | Product Identifier  | %   | Classification (GHS-US)  |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----|--|
| Fuel oil, residual | (CAS No) 68476-33-5 | 100 | Flam. Liq. 4, H227<br>Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332<br>Carc. 1B, H350<br>Repr. 2, H361<br>STOT RE 2, H373<br>Asp. Tox. 1, H304<br>Aquatic Acute 1, H400<br>Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 |

### 3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

## 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). IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

**First-aid Measures After Inhalation:** Remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep person warm, quiet, and get medical attention.

**First-aid Measures After Skin Contact:** Thoroughly wash exposed area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before wearing. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

**First-aid Measures After Eye Contact:** Flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Get medical attention.

# No. 6 Fuel Oil

## Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

**First-aid Measures After Ingestion:** DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give liquids. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, lean victim forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention. Aspiration of material into the lungs due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonia which can be fatal.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Harmful if inhaled. May cause irritation to the respiratory tract.

**WARNING:** The burning of any hydrocarbon as a fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products, including carbon monoxide, and inadequate oxygen levels, which may cause unconsciousness, suffocation, and death.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis and defatting.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** Mild eye irritation.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** The major health threat of ingestion occurs from the danger of aspiration (breathing) of liquid drops into the lungs, particularly from vomiting. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death. May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. In severe cases, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest, and death may occur.

**Chronic Symptoms:** May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged exposure may cause effects in specific organs such as the liver, kidneys, blood, and nervous system. Suspected of causing cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child.

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

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention.

## SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1. Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Water spray, dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

### 5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

**Fire Hazard:** Combustible liquid.

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

**Reactivity:** Reacts with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.

### 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.

**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:** Use special care to avoid static electric charges. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do NOT breathe (vapor, mist, and spray). Do not allow product to spread into the environment. Avoid all contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

#### 6.1.1. For Non-emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

#### 6.1.2. For Emergency Responders

**Protective Equipment:** Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

**Emergency Procedures:** Ventilate area. Eliminate ignition sources. Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

### 6.2. Environmental Precautions

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

### 6.3. Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

**For Containment:** Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

**Methods for Cleaning Up:** Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Use only non-sparking tools. Ventilate area. Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material, then place in suitable container. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material. If spilled directly onto the ground, remove sufficient soil to ensure material is fully recovered.

Contact competent authorities after a spill.

### 6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See heading 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. Concerning disposal elimination after cleaning, see item 13.

# No. 6 Fuel Oil

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

**Additional Hazards When Processed:** Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. When heated to decomposition, emits toxic fumes. Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM) is a component of diesel exhaust both of which can cause headache, dizziness, and irritation to the eyes, nose, and throat. Prolonged exposure to DPM and diesel exhaust can also increase the risk of respiratory, cardiopulmonary, and lung cancer. Flammable vapors may accumulate in the head space of closed systems. Container may remain hazardous when empty.

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. No smoking. Do not breathe vapors, mist, and spray. Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

**Hygiene Measures:** Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking and again when leaving work. Wash hands and forearms thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

### 7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

**Technical Measures:** Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

**Storage Conditions:** Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store containers in an upright position. Keep cool. Keep/Store away from extremely high or low temperatures, ignition sources, direct sunlight, and incompatible materials. Keep in fireproof place. Store locked up.

**Incompatible Products:** Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers. Chlorine. Permanganates. Chromates.

**Incompatible Materials:** Heat sources.

**Special Rules on Packaging:** Gas can accumulate in the headspace of closed containers, use caution when opening sealed containers. Heating the product or containers can cause thermal decomposition of the product and release hydrogen sulfide.

### 7.3. Specific End Use(s) No use is specified

## 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), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

### 8.2. Exposure Controls

#### Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases/vapors may be released. Gas detectors should be used when toxic gases may be released. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Have written confined space and tank entry procedures. Never allow tank entry without checking OXYGEN AND VAPOR levels. Use safety harness and safety line on person entering a tank. Stand-by person required with protective equipment available.  
**WARNING:** Hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) and other hazardous vapors may evolve and collect in the headspace of storage tanks or other enclosed vessels. Hydrogen sulfide is an extremely flammable and highly toxic gas. Incomplete combustion may form toxic materials: Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, plus various unidentified organic hydrocarbons may be formed.

#### Personal Protective Equipment

: Safety glasses with side-shields. Gloves. Protective clothing. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



#### Materials for Protective Clothing

: Chemically and fire/flammable resistant/retardant materials and fabrics.

#### Hand Protection

: Wear chemically resistant protective gloves such as neoprene or nitrile.

#### Eye Protection

: Safety glasses with sideshields. Where splashing is possible, wear faceshield and goggles.

#### Skin and Body Protection

: Wear suitable protective clothing.

#### Respiratory Protection

: Use NIOSH-approved air-purifying or supplied-air respirator where airborne concentrations of vapor or mist are expected to exceed exposure limits.

# No. 6 Fuel Oil

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

**Thermal Hazard Protection** : When working with hot material, use suitable thermally protective clothing.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Physical State                         | : Liquid   |
| Appearance                             | : Dark or black-colored high viscosity liquid requiring heated storage to enable pumping and preheating at the burner to permit atomization. |
| Odor                                   | : Distinct petroleum odor.   |
| Odor Threshold                         | : No data available  |
| pH                                     | : No data available  |
| Evaporation Rate                       | : No data available  |
| Melting Point                          | : No data available  |
| Freezing Point                         | : No data available  |
| Boiling Point                          | : 650 - 1200 °F (343.33 - 648.89 °C)   |
| Flash Point                            | : > 150 °F (> 65.56 °C)  |
| Auto-ignition Temperature              | : No data available  |
| Decomposition Temperature              | : No data available  |
| Flammability (solid, gas)              | : No data available  |
| Vapor Pressure                         | : < 10 mm Hg @ 60 °F   |
| Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C        | : No data available  |
| Relative Density                       | : No data available  |
| Specific Gravity                       | : .95 - 1.0 @ 60 °F  |
| Solubility                             | : Insoluble in water.  |
| Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water | : No data available  |
| Viscosity                              | : 45 - 300 SFS @ 122 °F  |

### 9.2. Other Information

VOC content : 100 %

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Reacts with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** Combustible liquid and vapor. May form flammable/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. Sparks. Open flame. Incompatible materials.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers. Chlorine. Permanganates. Chromates.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** May release flammable gases. Carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>). Hydrocarbons. Sulfur oxides.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information On Toxicological Effects

**Acute Toxicity:** Inhalation:dust,mist: Harmful if inhaled.

|                                 |                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| No. 6 Fuel Oil                  |                  |
| ATE (Dust/Mist)                 | 1.50 mg/l/4h     |
| Fuel oil, residual (68476-33-5) |                  |
| ATE (Gases)                     | 4,500.00 ppmV/4h |
| ATE (Vapors)                    | 11.00 mg/l/4h    |
| ATE (Dust/Mist)                 | 1.50 mg/l/4h     |

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Not classified

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Not classified

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:** Not classified

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not classified

**Carcinogenicity:** May cause cancer.

**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 through prolonged or repeated exposure.

# No. 6 Fuel Oil

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

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

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** Harmful if inhaled. May cause irritation to the respiratory tract.

**WARNING:** The burning of any hydrocarbon as a fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products, including carbon monoxide, and inadequate oxygen levels, which may cause unconsciousness, suffocation, and death.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis and defatting.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** Mild eye irritation.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** The major health threat of ingestion occurs from the danger of aspiration (breathing) of liquid drops into the lungs, particularly from vomiting. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death. May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. In severe cases, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest, and death may occur.

**Chronic Symptoms:** May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged exposure may cause effects in specific organs such as the liver, kidneys, blood, and nervous system. Suspected of causing cancer. May damage fertility or the unborn child.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

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

| Fuel oil, residual (68476-33-5) |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| LC50 Fish 1                     | 35 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through]) |
| LC 50 Fish 2                    | 48 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Brachydanio rerio [semi-static])    |

**12.2. Persistence and Degradability** No additional information available

**12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential** No additional information available

**12.4. Mobility in Soil** No additional information available

### 12.5. Other Adverse Effects

**Other Information** : Avoid release to the environment. Middle distillates are potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems. Distillate fuels will normally float on water. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, a hydrocarbon layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this oil layer can limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, if not removed, oxygen depletion in the waterway can cause a fish kill or create an anaerobic environment. Also, this coating action can also kill plankton, algae, and water birds.

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

**Waste Disposal Recommendations:** Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, and international regulations.

**Additional Information:** Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. 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 PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

**Ecology – Waste Materials:** This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### 14.1. In Accordance with DOT

**Proper Shipping Name** : FUEL OIL (No. 6)

**Hazard Class** : 3

**Identification Number** : NA1993

**Label Codes** : 3

**Packing Group** : III

**Marine Pollutant** : Marine pollutant

**ERG Number** : 128

### 14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

**Proper Shipping Name** : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (No. 6 Fuel Oil)

**Hazard Class** : 9

**Identification Number** : UN3082

# No. 6 Fuel Oil

Safety Data Sheet

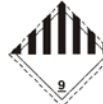
According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

**Packing Group** : III  
**Label Codes** : 9  
**EmS-No. (Fire)** : F-A  
**EmS-No. (Spillage)** : S-F  
**Marine Pollutant** : Marine pollutant



## 14.3. In Accordance with IATA

**Proper Shipping Name** : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (No. 6 Fuel Oil)  
**Packing Group** : III  
**Identification Number** : UN3082  
**Hazard Class** : 9  
**Label Codes** : 9  
**ERG Code (IATA)** : 9L



## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1 US Federal Regulations

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>No. 6 Fuel Oil</b>   |   |
| <b>SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes</b>                                | Fire hazard<br>Immediate (acute) health hazard<br>Delayed (chronic) health hazard |
| <b>Fuel oil, residual (68476-33-5)</b>                                    |   |
| Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory |   |

### 15.2 US State Regulations

Neither this product nor its chemical components appear on any US state lists.

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

**Revision Date** : 08/11/2015  
**Other Information** : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### GHS Full Text Phrases:

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation)            | Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 4                            |
| Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation: dust,mist) | Acute toxicity (inhalation: dust,mist) Category 4                 |
| Aquatic Acute 1                      | Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1    |
| Aquatic Chronic 1                    | Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1  |
| Asp. Tox. 1                          | Aspiration hazard Category 1                                      |
| Carc. 1B                             | Carcinogenicity Category 1B                                       |
| Flam. Liq. 4                         | Flammable liquids Category 4                                      |
| Repr. 2                              | Reproductive toxicity Category 2                                  |
| STOT RE 2                            | Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2     |
| H227                                 | Combustible liquid  |
| H304                                 | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways                      |
| 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 |
| H400                                 | Very toxic to aquatic life  |
| H410                                 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects              |

### NFPA Health Hazard

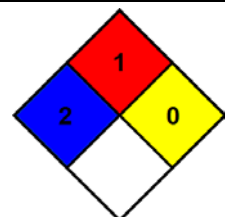
: 2 - Intense or continued exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury unless prompt medical attention is given.

### NFPA Fire Hazard

: 1 - Must be preheated before ignition can occur.

### NFPA Reactivity

: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



### HMIS III Rating

#### Health

: 2 Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur

# No. 6 Fuel Oil

Safety Data Sheet

According to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

---

**Flammability** : 1 Slight Hazard

**Physical** : 0 Minimal Hazard

*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)