Safety Data Sheet
PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

1/24/2019 Version 2 SDS No. 12

SECTION 1: CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Carbon Black Oil
CAS Number: 65996-92-1
Chemical Name: hydrocarbons, coal tar
EINECS Number 266-028-2
Synonyms: Light oil, heavy oil
Product Use: chemical feedstock

Emergency Phone Number (24 hr.): 800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)
Non-Emergency Phone Number: 903-656-2536
Non-Emergency FAX Number: 903-656-2151
Web Information www.lonestarspecialties.net

Company Information: Lone Star Specialty Products, LLC
6412 U.S. Highway 259 South
Lone Star, TX 75668 USA

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview: Colorless liquid with a gasoline or kerosene-like odor. (Note: a mixture of paraffins (C5 to C13) that may contain a small amount of aromatic hydrocarbons.)
Material will burn if ignited. Harmful if inhaled. Causes skin irritation. May cause eye and respiratory tract irritation.
OSHA regulatory status This product is considered hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication).
Primary Routes of Exposure: Eyes, dermal, inhalation, ingestion.
Potential Acute Health Effects: Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation.
Potential Chronic Health Effects: CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified 1 (Proven for human.) by IARC, 1 (Clear evidence; known carcinogen) by NTP.
MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available.
The substance may be toxic to skin. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage
Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
GHS08 health hazard

Muta. 1B	H340 May cause genetic defects.
Carc. 1A	H350 May cause cancer.
Repr. 1B	H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Persons with preexisting skin disorders or central nervous functional illnesses may be at increased risk from overexposure. Exposure to vapor may aggravate preexisting lung condition.
Signs and symptoms Irritation of nose and throat. Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Skin irritation. Defatting of the skin. Rash

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPOSITION:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Petroleum Distillates, light catalytic cracked	64741-59-9	100

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

IF IN EYES: Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
IF SWALLOWED: Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Rinse mouth thoroughly. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content does not get into lungs. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash with soap and water. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Get medical attention if irritation develops Destroy or thoroughly clean contaminated shoes.
IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. Keep victim warm. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: >225 °F **Method:** PMCC
Flammable Limits: **UFL:** Not available **LFL:** Not available

Flammability Classification: Not available
Hazardous Products of Combustion: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen
Potential for Dust Explosion: Vapor/air mixtures are explosive. Vapors or gases may ignite at distant ignition sources and flash back. Mists or sprays may be flammable at temperatures below the flash point. Contact with heat may generate toxic and/or flammable gases. Sealed containers may rupture or explode if exposed to heat.
Special Flammability Hazards: Aromatic pitch at elevated temperatures may generate vapors that may ignite in the presence of air and a source of ignition. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. On ignition it burns with reddish, luminous, and very sooty flame
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions: regular dry chemical, carbon dioxide, regular foam, water spray
Protective Equipment: Wear full protective clothing, including helmet, self-contained positive pressure or pressure demand breathing apparatus, protective clothing, and face mask. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or any discoloration of tanks due to fire. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Use compatible foam to minimize vapor generation as needed.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Containment Techniques: Contain the spilled material using inert solids (i.e., sand, earth, etc.) and, if hot, allow the material to cool. Collected material may then be shoveled into disposal containers.
Cleanup Procedures & Equipment: Wear protective equipment during cleanup. Remove all ignition sources. Ventilate area of spill or leak.
Evacuation Procedures: Isolate the release area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel.
Special Instructions: Avoid exposure to hot material during cleanup. Ensure thorough decontamination of the release area and cleanup personnel. Contaminated materials must be handled and managed as RCRA hazardous waste.
Special Reporting Requirements: not applicable

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Precautions: Protect containers from physical damage, sparks, and flame.
Storage Recommendations: Outside or detached storage is preferable. Maintain dry, ventilated conditions for storage. Containers should be periodically inspected.
Precautions for Unique Hazards: Not applicable
Practices to Minimize Risk: Wear appropriate protective equipment when performing maintenance on contaminated equipment. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin or breathing of vapors. Do not smoke or eat in areas where the material is handled. Wash hands thoroughly before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet. A complete soap and water shower should be taken at the end of each work day. Contaminated clothing should not be re-worn until cleaned. Launder contaminated clothing separately from other laundry before reuse.
Special Handling Equipment: Closed system handling of aromatic pitch may create excessive vapor concentrations in confined spaces, i.e., tanks, rail cars, tank trailers. Follow appropriate confined space entry procedures, including wearing protective equipment, when entering any confined space that has been in coal tar service.
Dangerous Incompatibility Reactions: Keep away from strong oxidizing agents.
Incompatible Materials: acids, alkalis, oxidizing materials, reducing agents

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits:	**OSHA PEL:**	0.2 mg/m³ as 8-hr TWA (coal tar pitch volatiles)	**ACGIH TLV:**	0.2 mg/m³ as 8-hr TWA (coal tar pitch volatiles)
Personal Protective Equipment:	Use NIOSH-approved chemical cartridge respirator with organic vapor cartridges, or any supplied-air respirator as necessary for protection from coal tar distillate vapors (which may contain coal tar pitch volatiles). Wear impervious gloves (i.e., latex rubber), boots, work uniform and safety glasses or chemical goggles. Application of certain protective creams for coal tar products and sunscreens (SPF of at least 15) before and during work may be beneficial in reducing the risk of overexposure.			
Respirator Caution:	Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134). Air-purifying respirators must not be used in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.			
Ventilation:	All operations should be conducted in well-ventilated conditions. Local exhaust ventilation should be provided.			
Other Engineering Controls:	All appropriate engineering controls should be used to minimize exposure potential.			
Thermal Hazards:	When handling hot distillate (i.e., taking samples), wear appropriate thermal protection equipment and use tongs as needed. Use of chemical goggles or face shields is highly recommended when handling heated material.			
Additive or Synergistic Effects:	Overexposure to this material causes photosensitization of the skin. See sunscreen recommendations above.			

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Color: orange to brown semiliquid; 2.5Y2/2 to 2.5Y4/2 on the Munsell color scheme
Physical State: Liquid
Chemical Formula: Complex hydrocarbon mixture which includes polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
Molecular Weight: Not applicable
Odor: Not available

Boiling Point: Not available
Ignition Temperature: Not available
Melting Point: Not available
Vapor Pressure: 0.0312 psia @ 93.3°C
Vapor Density: Not available
Specific Gravity: 1-1.046
Bulk Density: Not available
Solubility in Water: Not available
pH Value: Not available
Stability: Stable at normal temperatures and pressure
VOC Content: Not available
Flash Point: >225°F
Viscosity: Not available
Partition Coefficient: Not available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	Stable at a temperature and pressure
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid heat, flames, sparks, and other sources of ignition. Avoid contact with incompatible materials
Incompatibilities:	Acids, alkalis, oxidizing materials, reducing agents
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Oral LD_{50}:	>2000 mg/kg (male)	**Species:**	rat (estimated)
Acute Dermal LD_{50}:	>2000 mg/kg	**Species:**	rabbit
Acute Inhalation LC_{50}:	>5 mg/L	**Species:**	rat

Skin/Eye Irritation:	Moderate skin irritant / Substantial but temporary eye irritant
Target Organs:	Skin, possibly lungs, nasal passages, bladder, thymus, liver, kidney and central nervous system.
Carcinogenicity:	Classified 1 (Proven for human.) by IARC, 1 (Clear evidence; known carcinogen.) by NTP.
Teratogenicity:	Available data do not show any effects.
Reproductive Effects:	Decreased body weights were observed in animal studies.
Neurotoxicity:	No data available.
Mutagenicity:	Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. May cause damage to the following organs: skin
Additional Toxicity Information:	Coal tar is a dermal sensitizer. Overexposures may lead to photosensitization of the skin.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Aquatic (daphnia) LC50 96 h Brachydanio rerio 7.3 mg/L [semi-static]

Environmental Fate: PAHs in aromatic pitch undergo photo-oxidation from surface water, and photo-oxidation half-lives are short. Photo-oxidized products of PAHs are persistent in air, water and soils and are bio-accumulative. Some PAHs on surface may partition (adsorb) into soils and sediments, and those with 4-5 fused rings may stay longer in sediments. Some of these may partition (desorbed) into water again. PAHs do not show a huge degree of migration in soils. PAHs tend to biodegrade in soils under aerobic conditions.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste codes
US RCRA Hazardous Waste List: Reference
K148 Residues from coal tar distillation, including but not limited to, still bottoms
Disposal instructions Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Waste from residues / unused products Dispose of in accordance with local regulations**.**
Contaminated packaging Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked)
UN Number 3082
Hazard class 9
Packing group III
Environmental hazards **Marine pollutant** Yes
Special provisions 8, 146, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29
Additional information:
Packaging exceptions 155
Packaging non bulk 203
Packaging bulk 241

UN number UN3082
Basic shipping requirements:
IATA
UN number UN3082
UN proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked)
Transport hazard class(es) 9
Packing group III
Environmental hazards Yes
Labels required 9
ERG code 9L

IMDG
UN number UN3082
UN proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked)
Transport hazard class(es) 9
Packing group III
Environmental hazards
Marine pollutant No
Labels required 9
EmS F-A, S-F
TDG
UN number UN3082
Proper shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Clarified oils (Petroleum), catalytic cracked)
Transport hazard class 9
Packing group III
Marine pollutant No

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Federal Regulations:
OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)
Not regulated.
Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3)
US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: De minimis concentration
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) 0.1 % **US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: Listed substance**
Naphthalene (CAS 91-20-3) Listed.
CERCLA (Superfund) reportable quantity (lbs) (40 CFR 302.4)
Naphthalene: 100
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)
Hazard categories Immediate Hazard - Yes
Delayed Hazard - Yes
Fire Hazard - No
Pressure Hazard - No
Reactivity Hazard - No
SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance
Not listed.
SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical
Yes

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) (21 CFR 1308.11-15)
Not controlled
State Regulations: California Proposition 65 – Listed because known to cause cancer

WHMIS Classification (Canada)
WHMIS status Controlled
WHMIS classification D2A - Other Toxic Effects-VERY TOXIC
D2B - Other Toxic Effects-TOXIC
WHMIS labeling
Inventory status
Country(s) or region Inventory name On inventory (yes/no)*
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL) Yes
Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL) No
*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).
A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing
country(s)
EINECS Inventory: Listed
HMIS (USA):
Health Hazard: 1
Fire Hazard: 1
Reactivity: 0
National Fire Protection Association (USA):
Health: 2
Flammability: 1
Reactivity: 0

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Created: 06-21-18; 1/24/2019 revised synonyms.

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their purposes. In no event shall Lone Star Specialty Products, LLC be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential, or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Lone Star Specialty Products, LLC has been advised of the possibility off such damages.