

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: 05/18/2026 **Version:** 5.0

SECTION 1: CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Substance

Product Name: PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

CAS-No.: 64741-59-9

Synonyms: Light Oil, Heavy Oil, Carbon Black Oil

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Chemical feedstock

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

Lone Star Specialty Products, LLC

6412 U.S. Highway 259 South

Lone Star, Texas USA 75668

Phone: (903)656-2536

Fax: (903)656-2151

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number: For Chemical Emergency Call CHEMTREC day or night

Within USA and Canada: 1.800.424.9300

Mexico: 1.800.681.9531

Outside USA and Canada: 1.703.527.3887 (collect calls accepted)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture:

Asp. Tox. 1	H304
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation)	H332
Carc. 1B	H350
STOT RE 2	H373
Aquatic Acute 1	H400
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410

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

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2.2 Label Elements GHS-US:

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US):



GHS08

GHS07



GHS09

Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US):

H304 – May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315 – Causes skin irritation
H332 – Harmful if inhaled
H350 – May cause cancer
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.
P233 – Keep container tightly closed
P240 – Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P241 – Use explosion-proof (electrical/ventilating/lighting, etc.) equipment
P260 – Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P261 – Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P264 – wash hands 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/face protection/hearing protection
P301 + P312 – IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
P302 + P352 – IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of water
P303 + P361 + P353 – IF ON SKIN (or hair): take off immediately all contaminated clothing and rinse skin with water (or shower)

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P304 + P340 – IF INHALED: remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P308 + P313 – IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P314 – Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P321 – specific treatment
P331 – Do NOT induce vomiting
P333 + P313 – If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 + P364 – Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
P370 + P378 – In case of fire: use ... to extinguish
P391 – collect spillage
P403+P235 – store in a well-ventilated place and keep cool
P405 – store locked up
P501 – dispose of contents/container to ...

2.3 Other Hazards

Overexposure causes photosensitization of the skin. Exposure may aggravate pre-existing skin disorders or central nervous system conditions.

Exposure to vapors may aggravate pre-existing lung conditions.

2.4 Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substance

Name: Petroleum Distillates

CAS-No.: 64741-59-9

Name	Synonyms	Product Identifier	%	GHS US classification
Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked	Light catalytic cracked / light catalytic cracked distillate / light catalytic cracked naphtha distillate / light catalytic cycle oil / light cycle oil / polymer entrained light catalytic cracked distillate	(CAS-No.) 64741-59-9	100	Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Acute Tox. 4, H332 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT RE 2, H373 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

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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: 209 °F

Flammable Limits: UFL: Not available LFL: Not available

Fire Hazard: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID. Flash Point (209 °F).

Not classified as a GHS Flammable Liquid.

Material WILL burn when heated above its flash point or in fire conditions.

DOT Classification: Class IIIB Combustible Liquid.

Hazardous Products of Combustion: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen

Special Flammability Hazards: 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.

Released for Shipment Considerations: For material released for shipment, if new hazard information becomes available, updated labels must be provided with future shipments per 29 CFR 1910.1200(f)(11).

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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. Ventilate area of spill or leak.

Evacuation Procedures: Isolate the release area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel.

Special Instructions: 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

8.1 Control Parameters

8.2 Exposure Controls

Exposure Limits:	OSHA PEL:	0.2 mg/m ³ as 8-hr TWA
	ACGIH TLV:	0.2 mg/m ³ as 8-hr TWA

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.
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- 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

9.1 Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State:	Liquid
Appearance:	Orange to brown semiliquid; 2.5Y2/2 to 2.5Y4/2 on the Munsell color scheme
Odor:	Aromatic, coal-tar like
Odor Threshold:	Not determined
pH:	Not applicable
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	Not applicable
Boiling Point:	≈ 149-371 °C (300-700 °F)
Flash Point:	209 °F
Auto-Ignition Temperature:	Not determined
Decomposition Temperature:	Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not applicable
Flammable Limits	LFL: 0.6%; UFL: 7.0%
Vapor Pressure:	0.0312 psia @ 93.3 °C (0.215 kPa @ 93.3 °C)
Relative Vapor Density @ 20 °C	>4
Relative Density:	1.0 – 1.046 g/cm ³ @ 20 °C
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water:	Not determined
Viscosity:	Not determined
Particle Characteristics:	Not applicable

9.2 Other Information

Chemical Description: Complex UVCB hydrocarbon mixture consisting predominantly of C9–C25 hydrocarbons including polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Produced by catalytic cracking of petroleum fractions.

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SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity:

Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

10.2 Chemical Stability:

Stable at normal temperature and pressure.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid:

Heat, flames, sparks, and other ignition sources. Direct sunlight.

Contact with incompatible materials.

10.5 Incompatible Materials:

Acids, alkalis, strong oxidizing materials, reducing agents.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), oxides of nitrogen.

On ignition burns with reddish, luminous, sooty flame.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Oral LD₅₀:	>2000 mg/kg (male)	Species: rat (estimated)
Acute Dermal LD₅₀:	>2000 mg/kg	Species: rabbit
Acute Inhalation LC₅₀:	>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:	IARC, 2B by NTP.	
Teratogenicity:	Available data do not show any effects.	

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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.

Interactive Effects: Petroleum Distillate (CAS 64741-59-9) is a complex UVCB petroleum substance. Relevant interactive effects:

Aspiration Hazard: Asp. Tox. 1 (H304) is driven by low viscosity of light aromatic hydrocarbon fractions. If swallowed and vomiting occurs, aspiration into airways may cause chemical pneumonitis. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Inhalation and CNS Effects: Aromatic hydrocarbon vapors at elevated concentrations cause CNS depression. In enclosed or confined spaces, vapor accumulation increases inhalation risk. Concurrent exposure to multiple aromatic components produces additive CNS and respiratory effects.

Photosensitization: Coal tar pitch volatiles generated during heated handling contain PAH components causing photosensitization. Skin contact followed by UV or sunlight exposure can produce photoactivated skin reactions. Apply sunscreen (SPF ≥ 15) during operations with potential exposure.

Organ Toxicity: STOT RE 2 (H373) reflects potential for organ damage (skin, lungs, bladder, liver, kidney) through repeated exposure. Concurrent exposure to multiple petroleum aromatic components produces additive organ toxicity burden.

Alternative Information Sources: CAS 64741-59-9 is a UVCB petroleum substance. Hazard classifications based on:

- CONCAWE Product Stewardship Summaries for petroleum substances
- OECD SIDS Initial Assessment for petroleum substances
- Component-based assessment using GHS mixture classification rules
- Measured data: Acute Oral LD50 >2000 mg/kg (rat, estimated);
Dermal LD50 >2000 mg/kg (rabbit); Inhalation LC50 >5 mg/L (rat)
- IARC assessments for petroleum-derived aromatic fractions
- Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles OEL basis: OSHA PEL 0.2 mg/m³ (coal tar pitch volatiles)
- RCRA waste code K148 (residues from coal tar distillation)

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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity:

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

12.2 Persistence and Degradability:

PAHs in aromatic pitch undergo photo-oxidation from surface water.
Photo-oxidized products are persistent in air, water, and soils. (keep)

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential:

Not established. PAHs with 4-5 fused rings may bioaccumulate in sediments.

12.4 Mobility in Soil:

PAHs do not show significant migration in soils. Some may partition into soils and sediments.

12.5 Other Adverse Effects:

Avoid release to the environment. Marine pollutant (see Section 14).

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

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

14.1 In Accordance with DOT

DOT Proper Shipping Name:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked)
Hazard Class:	9
Identification Number:	UN 3082
Packing Group:	III
Label Codes:	9
Marine Pollutant:	Yes
ERG Number:	171

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14.2 In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked)

Hazard Class: 9

Identification Number: UN 3082

Packing Group: III

Label Codes: 9

Marine Pollutant: Yes

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.
(Distillates, petroleum, light catalytic cracked)

Hazard Class: 9

Identification Number: UN 3082

Packing Group: III

Label Codes: 9

Marine Pollutant: Yes

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 U.S. Federal Regulations:

Petroleum Distillate (64741-59-9)	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Health hazard – aspiration Health hazard – Skin corrosion/irritation Health hazard – Acute toxicity, inhalation Health hazard - Carcinogenicity Health hazard – Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure Health hazard – Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard Health hazard – Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard

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Petroleum Distillate (64741-59-9)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory.

OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

15.2 U.S. State Regulations

California Proposition 65



WARNING: This product can expose you to Petroleum Distillate, 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
Petroleum Distillate (64741-59-9)	X			

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SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision: 05/18/2026

Previous Version Date: 06/14/2025 (Version 4.0)

Version: 5.0

Revision Summary: Updated to comply with OSHA HCS 29 CFR 1910.1200 as amended May 20, 2024 (GHS Revision 7). Added Federal Register Vol. 89, No. 98 (May 20, 2024) citation to header. Reconciled three inconsistent document dates. Added Section 2.1 classification list. Removed EU classification block and legacy MSDS content from Section 2. Added Sections 2.3 and 2.4. Replaced GHS Rev 8 P-codes (P203, P316, P317, P318, P319) with GHS Rev 7 equivalents. Verified flash point consistency between Sections 5 and 9 and updated fire hazard language. Resolved Carc./IARC classification inconsistency. Removed phantom classifications (Aquatic Acute 3, Muta. 1B, Repr. 1B, Skin Sens. 1A) from Section 16 GHS table. Restructured Section 10 to correct 6-subsection GHS format. Added Particle Characteristics to Section 9. Restructured Section 12 with 5 subsections. Added Interactive Effects and Alternative Information paragraphs to Section 11.

Other Information: This document has been prepared in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200, as amended by final rule published May 20, 2024 (effective July 19, 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:

Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard - Category 1
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation - Category 2
Acute Tox. 4	Acute toxicity – Category 4
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity - Category 1B
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 2
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Chronic Hazard Category 1
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315	Causes skin irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H350	May cause cancer

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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

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.

NFPA 704 Diamond Rating System:

NFPA Health Hazard:

3 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury. **Justification:** Fatal aspiration hazard (Asp. Tox. 1 / H304) — low-viscosity light catalytic cracked aromatic fractions may be fatal if swallowed and enter airways. Carcinogenicity (Carc. 1B / H350); IARC Group 2B and NTP listed. Specific target organ toxicity through repeated exposure (STOT RE 2 / H373) — skin, lungs, nasal passages, bladder, thymus, liver, kidney, central nervous system. Acute inhalation toxicity (Acute Tox. 4 / H332). Skin irritation (Skin Irrit. 2 / H315). Overexposure causes photosensitization of skin (Section 2.3). Thermal burn hazard from heated handling.

NFPA Fire Hazard:

2 - Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur. **Justification:** Flash point 209°F (98°C). DOT Class IIIB Combustible Liquid; not classified as a GHS Flammable Liquid. LFL 0.6%, UFL 7.0%. Vapor density >4 (heavier than air) — vapors travel along ground to ignition sources and flash back. Material will burn when heated above flash point or in fire conditions.

NFPA Reactivity Hazard:

0 - Materials that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions. **Justification:** Stable at normal temperature and pressure (Section 10.2). Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions (Section 10.1). Hazardous polymerization will not occur (Section 10.3). Reactions with strong oxidizers, acids, alkalis, and reducing agents are typical for organic petroleum materials and do not elevate above Rating 0.

NFPA Special Hazard:

None

NFPA 704 Diamond:

