

ATTACHMENT B
72 HOUR FOLLOW-UP NOTIFICATION REPORT FORM
CONTRA COSTA HEALTH SERVICES

For CCHS Use Only:

Received By: MK
Date Received: 5/31/22
Incident Number: 22052501
Copied To: _____
Event Classification Level: 1

INSTRUCTIONS: A hardcopy and an electronic copy of this report is to be submitted for all Level 2 and 3 incidents or when requested by CCHS. See Attachment B-1 for suggestions regarding the type of information to be included in the report. Attach additional sheets as necessary. Forward the completed form to:

RECEIVED

ATTENTION:
Hazardous Materials Program Director
Contra Costa Hazardous Materials Programs
4585 Pacheco Boulevard, Suite 100
Martinez, CA 94553

MAY 31 2022

Contra Costa Health
Hazardous Materials

INCIDENT DATE: May 25, 2022
INCIDENT TIME: 1550 hrs.
FACILITY: Phillips 66 Rodeo Refinery

PERSON TO CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Jim Ferris, Emergency Response Team Lead Phone number - 510 245-4517

I. **SUMMARY OF EVENT:** At 1550 hrs. on May 25, 2022, refinery operations personnel at the Phillips 66 San Francisco Refinery Marine Terminal discovered diesel-range material leaking from Line 161 to San Pablo Bay. Marine Terminal personnel immediately isolated Line 161 and began vacuuming out the line of residual material to minimize the release. These actions reduced the flow rate starting at 1614 hrs. and leak containment was established at 1640 hrs. following the approximate release of 7 gallons of diesel-range material. Based on observations from a boom boat deployed at the leak site and personnel on the dock, no oil sheen was observed and no impacts to wildlife were noted. Atmospheric monitoring was performed near the leak source and along the Marine Terminal Causeway; no volatile organic compounds, hydrogen sulfide, or carbon monoxide were detected. A repair plan is in place for the line and repairs are currently being made.

II. **AGENCIES NOTIFIED, INCLUDING TIME OF NOTIFICATION:**

CWS Level 1 at 1614 hrs.
Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC) notified at 1614 hrs.
California Oiled Wildlife Care Network notified at 1621 hrs.
Contra Costa County (CCC) Hazardous Materials Program – Adam Springer 1625 hrs.
United States Coast Guard (USCG) notified at 1627 hrs.
Cal OES notified at 1629 hrs. Case # 22-2997
National Response Center (NRC) notified at 1633 hrs. – Lambert – Case # 1337005
CCC OES notified at 1640 hrs.
Regional Water Quality Control Board Notified at 1655 hrs. – John Madigan
BAAQMD notified at 1658 hrs. – Jeremy Kearns

III. **AGENCIES RESPONDING, INCLUDING CONTACT NAMES AND PHONE NUMBERS:**

United States Coast Guard – Ben Wathen and John Barren (415) 399-3586
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW, OSPR) – Todd Ajari and Ramoncito Santos (707) 428-2143
Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC) – Tom Albert (510) 478-0660

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IV. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS:

- 1550 - Marine Terminal Operator detects odor and begins to investigate. Line 161 found leaking ~0.2 gpm.
- 1600 - Initial atmospheric monitoring near leak point: 0% LEL, 0 ppm VOC, 0 ppm H2S, 0 ppm CO
- 1603 - Line 161 isolated with a block valve
- 1605 - G-15 pump begins to remove diesel-range material from Line 161
- 1614 - Notifications initiated - CWS Level 1 and other Federal, State and Local agencies notified
- 1615 - Line 161 further isolated and flow rate reduced to ~0.08 gpm
- 1615 - Boom Boat launched to inspect Line 161 and check for potential sheen on the water.
- 1615 - Rope Access Team mobilized to inspect Line 161 leak location
- 1640 - Containment established under leak point with kiddie pool and sorbent material.
- 1700 - Boom Boat and personnel at the Marine Terminal observe no impacts to wildlife
- 1740 - Epoxy putty sealant applied to the leak point to further reduce leak rate.
- 1742 - Temporary clamp installed along the leaking section of pipe. No flow observed from leak point.

Resources deployed- Type I Fire Engine, Hazmat Response Vehicle, 36" Response Boat, 1 Vacuum Truck, Matrice 300 drone, MSRC Sentinal Skimmer, Raider II Response Vessel.

V. IDENTITY OF MATERIAL RELEASED AND ESTIMATED OR KNOWN QUANTITIES:

Line 161 contained diesel-range hydrocracked Distillate (see attached, Safety Data Sheet). It is estimated that ~ 7 gallons of this material was released.

VI. METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AT TIME OF EVENT including wind speed, direction, and temperature:

Time	Wind speed	Direction
04:15 p.m	17 knots	227°

Water currents were ~1.5 knots moving west (flood tide) at 04:15 p.m.

Temperature was 75° at 09:00 a.m.

VII. DESCRIPTION OF INJURIES:

There were no injuries.

VIII. COMMUNITY IMPACT including number of off-site complaints, air sampling data during event, etc.:

There was no community impact. There were no odor complaints. Air monitoring conducted found no elevated levels.

IX. INCIDENT INVESTIGATION RESULTS

Is the investigation of the incident complete at this time? NO _____

If the answer is no, submit a 30 day final or interim report.

If the answer is yes, complete the following:

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X. SUMMARIZE INVESTIGATION RESULTS BELOW OR ATTACH COPY OF REPORT:

XI. SUMMARIZE PREVENTATIVE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO PREVENT RECURRENCE INCLUDING MILESTONE AND COMPLETION DATES FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

Safety Data Sheet

According to OSHA HCS 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200), Health Canada HPR (SOR/2015-17), and Mexico NOM-018-STPS-2015



SECTION 1: Identification

Product Identifier	Hydrocracked Distillate, Light ..C10-18
Other means of identification	LAR - Heavy Medium Unicrackate; LAR - Heavy Unicrackate; LAR - HMUK, HUK Light Hydrocracked Distillate (Petroleum); HUK; Light Hydrocracked Distillate
Code	728400
Issue date	19-Feb-2019
Relevant identified uses	Refinery Stream
Uses advised against	All others
24 Hour Emergency Phone Number	CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 CHEMTREC Mexico 01-800-681-9531 CHEMTREC Global +1 703 527 3887
Manufacturer/Supplier	SDS Information
Phillips 66 Company	Phone: 800-762-0942
P.O. Box 421959	Email: SDS@P66.com
Houston, Texas 77242-1959	URL: www.phillips66.com/SDS

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classified Hazards	Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
H226 - Flammable liquids -- Category 3 H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1 H315 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 2 H332 -- Acute toxicity, Inhalation -- Category 4 H351 -- Carcinogenicity -- Category 2 H373 -- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) -- Category 2 H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2	PHNOC: Electrostatic charge may be generated during pumping and other operations HHNOC: None known

Label elements



DANGER

Flammable liquid and vapor
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Harmful if inhaled
Causes skin irritation



Suspected of causing cancer
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects



Obtain special instructions before use; Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood; Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking; Keep container tightly closed; Ground/bond container and receiving equipment; Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilation and lighting) equipment; Use only non-sparking tools; Take precautionary measures against static discharge; Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray; Wash skin thoroughly after handling; Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area; Avoid release to the environment; Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection; IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician; Do NOT induce vomiting; IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower; If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention; IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing; Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell; Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse; In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, or foam for extinction; Collect spillage; Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool; Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant



SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Name	CASRN	Concentration
Distillates, petroleum, light hydrocracked	64741-77-1	100

¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Eye Contact: If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Inhalation: If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms of exposure develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: While significant vapor concentrations are not likely, high concentrations can cause minor respiratory irritation, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Ingestion can cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhea, and vomiting. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

NFPA 704: National Fire Protection Association

Health: 1 Flammability: 2 Instability: 0



0 = minimal hazard
1 = slight hazard
2 = moderate hazard
3 = severe hazard
4 = extreme hazard

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Flammable This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe) Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard

area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Flammable Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions: Stop and contain spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Flammable May vaporize easily at ambient temperatures. The vapor is heavier than air and may create an explosive mixture of vapor and air. Beware of accumulation in confined spaces and low lying areas. Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames.

Static Accumulation Hazard: Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding of tanks, transfer piping, and storage tank level floats are necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures. Special care should be given to ensure that special slow load procedures for "switch loading" are followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil or diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as gasoline or naphtha). For more information, refer to OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.106, 'Flammable and Combustible Liquids', National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 77, 'Recommended Practice on Static Electricity', and/or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, 'Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents'.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect

container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconitioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

Note: This product, as supplied, does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies. State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Biological occupational exposure limits

Note: This product, as supplied, does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region specific regulatory bodies

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin/Hand Protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Depending on exposure and use conditions, additional protection may be necessary to prevent skin contact including use of items such as chemical resistant boots, aprons, arm covers, hoods, coveralls, or encapsulated suits. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile rubber

Respiratory Protection: Emergencies or conditions that could result in significant airborne exposures may require the use of NIOSH approved respiratory protection. An industrial hygienist or other appropriate health and safety professional should be consulted for specific guidance under these situations.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

Appearance: light yellow / Green

Physical Form: Liquid

Odor: Kerosene

Odor Threshold: No data

pH: Not applicable

Vapor Density (air=1): >1

Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air): 5.0

Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air): 0.7

Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): >1

Particle Size: Not applicable

Percent Volatile: No data

Flash Point: > 100 °F / > 38 °C

Test Method: Tag Closed Cup (TCC), ASTM D56

Initial Boiling Point/Range: 320 - 608 °F / 160 - 320 °C

Vapor Pressure: <100 mm Hg / <2 psia (Reid VP) @ 100°F / 37.8°C

Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow): No data

Melting/Freezing Point: No data

Auto-ignition Temperature: 410 °F / 210 °C

Decomposition Temperature: No data

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.78-0.87 @ 60°F (15.6°C)

Bulk Density: 6.5-7.1 lbs/gal

Viscosity: No data

Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable
Solubility in Water: Negligible

Pour Point: No data

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Not chemically reactive.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous reactions not anticipated.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid high temperatures and all sources of ignition. Prevent vapor accumulation.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on Toxicological Effects

Substance / Mixture

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled		4.65 mg/L (mist)
Dermal	Unlikely to be harmful		> 4.1 g/kg
Oral	Unlikely to be harmful		> 5 g/kg

Likely Routes of Exposure: Inhalation, eye contact, skin contact

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes mild eye irritation.

Skin Sensitization: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

Respiratory Sensitization: Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not expected to cause organ effects from single exposure.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Repeated dermal application of petroleum gas oils for 90 days resulted in decreased liver, thymus, and spleen weights, and altered bone marrow function. Microscopic alterations included liver hypertrophy and necrosis, decreased hematopoiesis and lymphocyte depletion.

Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer. Petroleum middle distillates have been shown to cause skin tumors in mice following repeated and prolonged skin contact. Follow-up studies have shown that these tumors are produced through a non-genotoxic mechanism associated with frequent cell damage and repair, and that they are not likely to cause tumors in the absence of prolonged skin irritation.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity. A developmental toxicity study of heavy atmospheric gas oil involving repeated application to the skin resulted in decreased litter size and fetal weights, as well as incomplete skeletal ossification. Because maternal toxicity also occurred (skin irritation and decreased body weight gain and food consumption), it is not possible to separate toxicity to the fetus from indirect effects resulting from maternal toxicity.

SECTION 12: Ecological information



GHS Classification:

H411 – Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Toxicity: Experimental studies of gas oils show that acute aquatic toxicity values are typically in the range 2-20 mg/L. These values are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon compositions. They should be regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Persistence and Degradability: Gas oils are complex combinations of individual hydrocarbon species. Based on the known or expected properties of individual constituents, category members are not predicted to be readily biodegradable. Some hydrocarbon constituents of gas oils are predicted to meet the criteria for persistence; on the other hand, some components can be easily degraded by microorganisms under aerobic conditions.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Gas oil components have measured or calculated Log Kow values in the range of 3.9 to 6 which indicates a high potential to bioaccumulate. Lower molecular weight compounds are readily metabolized and the actual bioaccumulation potential of higher molecular weight compounds is limited by the low water solubility and large molecular size.

Mobility in Soil: Releases to water will result in a hydrocarbon film floating and spreading on the surface. For the lighter components, volatilization is an important loss process and reduces the hazard to aquatic organisms. In air, the hydrocarbon vapors react readily with hydroxyl radicals with half-lives of less than one day. Photooxidation on the water surface is also a significant loss process particularly for polycyclic aromatic compounds. In water, the majority of components will be adsorbed on sediment. Adsorption is the most predominant physical process on release to soil. Adsorbed hydrocarbons will slowly degrade in both water and soil.

Other adverse effects: None anticipated.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations. This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it would likely be identified as a federally regulated RCRA hazardous waste for the following characteristic(s) shown below. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the SDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container residues and rinseates could be considered to be hazardous wastes.

EPA Waste Number(s)

- D001 - Ignitability characteristic

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number: UN1268

UN proper shipping name: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s

Transport hazard class(es): Combustible liquid or 3

Packing Group: III

Environmental Hazards: Marine pollutant - Environmentally Hazardous

Special precautions for user: *Combustible liquid classification is dependent on a flash point of >60° C (140° F) and <93° C (200° F). Combustible liquids are not regulated by DOT in non-bulk quantities shipped by land.* Container(s) greater than 5 liters (liquids) or 5 kilograms (solids), shipped by water mode and ALL bulk shipments may require the shipping description to contain the "Marine Pollutant" notation [49 CFR 172.203(l)] and the container(s) to display the [Marine Pollutant Mark] [49 CFR 172.322].

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code: Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds)

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

Should this product meet EPCRA 311/312 Tier reporting criteria at 40 CFR 370, refer to Section 2 of this SDS for appropriate classifications.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372

This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372.

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds)

EPA's Petroleum Exclusion applies to this material - (CERCLA 101(14)).

California Proposition 65

 **WARNING.** This product can expose you to chemicals including Naphthalene (CASRN 91-20-3) which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

International Inventories

All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA.

SECTION 16: Other information

Issue date	Previous Issue Date:	SDS Number	Status:
19-Feb-2019	18-May-2017	728400	FINAL

Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:

Periodic review and update

Mexican NOM-018-STPS-2015:

The information within is considered correct but is not exhaustive and will be used for guidance only, which is based on the current knowledge of the substance or mixture and is applicable to the appropriate safety precautions for the product.

Precautionary Statements:

- 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
- P233 - Keep container tightly closed
- P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
- P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment
- P242 - Use only non-sparking tools
- P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge
- P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
- P264 - Wash skin 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
- P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
- P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting
- P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
- P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
- P301 + P330 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
- P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
- P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
- P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam to extinguish
- P391 - Collect spillage
- P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
- P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant

Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term

Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

Disclaimer of Expressed and implied Warranties:

The information presented in this Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a license.