

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Straight Run Gas Oil (SRGO)

| | | | |
|---------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Version | Revision Date: | SDS Number: | Print Date: 09/03/2022 |
| 5.0 | 08/05/2021 | 800001014160 | Date of last issue: 06/12/2018 |

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Straight Run Gas Oil (SRGO)

Product code : X2509

CAS-No. : 64741-43-1

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : **Shell Chemical LP**
PO Box 576
HOUSTON TX 77001
USA

SDS Request : 1-800-240-6737

Customer Service : 1-855-697-4355

Emergency telephone number

Chemtrec Domestic (24 hr) : 1-800-424-9300

Chemtrec International (24 hr) : 1-703-527-3887

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Refinery stream.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4

Specific target organ toxicity : Category 2 (Bone marrow)
- repeated exposure

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 2

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GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms

:



Signal word

:

Danger

Hazard statements

:

PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
HEALTH HAZARDS:
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Bone marrow
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

:

Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
P242 Use non-sparking tools.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
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.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor/ .? .
P303 + P361 + P353 + P310 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.
P314 Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.
P391 Collect spillage.

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.

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Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature.
Vapour in the headspace of tanks and containers may ignite and explode at temperatures exceeding auto-ignition temperature, where vapour concentrations are within the flammability range.
This material is a static accumulator.
Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.
If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

| Chemical name | Synonyms | CAS-No. | Concentration (% w/w) |
|---|--|------------|-----------------------|
| Gas oils (petroleum), straight-run | Gas oils (petroleum), straight-run | 64741-43-1 | 0 - <= 100 |
| Distillates (petroleum), straight-run, middle | Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle | 64741-44-2 | 0 - <= 100 |

Further information

Contains:

| Chemical name | Identification number | Concentration (% w/w) |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | 0 - 3 |
| Cumene | 98-82-8 | 0 - 1 |

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.
Vapourisation of H₂S that has been trapped in clothing can be dangerous to rescuers. Maintain respiratory protection to avoid contamination from the victim to rescuer. Mechanical ventilation should be used to resuscitate if at all possible.

If inhaled : Casualties suffering ill effects as a result of exposure to hydrogen sulphide should be removed to fresh air.

Call emergency number for your location / facility.
Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has

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difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation as required and transport to the nearest medical facility.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility.
If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.
The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.
Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling.
Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.
Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.
If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed : Treat symptomatically.
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
Do not induce vomiting.
Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) - CNS asphyxiant. May cause rhinitis, bronchitis and occasionally pulmonary oedema after severe exposure. CONSIDER: Oxygen therapy. Consult a Poison Control Center for guidance.

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SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.
- Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Hazardous combustion products may include:
A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).
Oxides of sulphur.
Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.
Will float and can be reignited on surface water.
Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
- Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
- Further information : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.
If possible remove containers from the danger zone.
If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately.
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.
- Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
Do not operate electrical equipment.
Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas meter.
May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature.

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- Environmental precautions : Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater. Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways. Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
- Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
- Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.
Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
Observe all relevant local and international regulations.
- Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.
- This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA. U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Section 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802. Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

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SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering.
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
Prevent spillages.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
Never siphon by mouth.
Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse.
- Advice on safe handling : Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.
Earth all equipment.
When using do not eat or drink.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
- Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.
- Product Transfer : Avoid splash filling Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Keep containers closed when not in use. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge

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(≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Further information on storage stability

: Drum and small container storage:
Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high.
Use properly labeled and closable containers.
Prevent ingress of water.
Tank storage:
Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product.
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition.
Tanks should be fitted with heating coils.
Ensure heating coils are always covered with product (minimum 15 cm).
Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping.
Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.
The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.
Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Packaging material

: Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.
Unsuitable material: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene., Compatibility should be checked with the manufacturer.

Container Advice

: Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours.

Specific use(s)

: Not applicable

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators:
American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or
National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).
IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

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SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

| Components | CAS-No. | Value type (Form of exposure) | Control parameters / Permissible concentration | Basis |
|---------------|---------|----------------------------------|--|--------------|
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | TWA | 10 ppm 50 mg/m ³ | OSHA Z-1 |
| Naphthalene | | TWA | 10 ppm | ACGIH |
| Cumene | 98-82-8 | TWA | 50 ppm 245 mg/m ³ | OSHA Z-1 |
| Cumene | | TWA | 5 ppm | ACGIH |

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods <http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances <http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany <http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

Engineering measures

- : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:
- Use sealed systems as far as possible.
 - Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
 - Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
 - Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
 - Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard con-

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taminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.
Practice good housekeeping.
Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.
Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.
Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.
Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.
Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation.
Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.
Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.
Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.
All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

In areas where hydrogen sulphide vapours may accumulate, a positive-pressure air-supplied respirator is advised.

Hand protection
Remarks

: Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.
Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN374 for

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chemical resistance and EN407 for heat resistance). For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN374, US F739). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable.

- Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas. If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide adequate eye protection.
- Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.
- Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
- Hygiene measures : Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Environmental exposure controls

- General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour. Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance : Liquid.
- Colour : yellow
- Odour : Hydrocarbon
- Odour Threshold : Data not available
- pH : Not applicable

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| | : | Data not available |
| Boiling point/boiling range | : | 100 - 520 °C / 212 - 968 °F |
| Flash point | : | 54 °C / 129 °F |
| Evaporation rate | : | Data not available |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | : | Not applicable |
| Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit | : | 7.5 %(V) |
| Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit | : | 0.6 %(V) |
| Vapour pressure | : | <= 0.4 kPa (38 °C / 100 °F) Method: Reid vapour pressure |
| Relative vapour density | : | > 1.0 (Air = 1.0) |
| Relative density | : | Data not available |
| Density | : | 800 - 930 kg/m3 Method: ASTM D4052 Data not available |
| Solubility(ies) | | |
| Water solubility | : | 0.05 g/l negligible |
| Solubility in other solvents | : | Data not available |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | : | Data not available |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : | 240 - 320 °C / 464 - 608 °F |
| Decomposition temperature | : | Data not available |
| Viscosity | | |
| Viscosity, dynamic | : | Data not available |
| Viscosity, kinematic | : | 1.5 - 8 mm2/s (40 °C / 104 °F) Method: ASTM D445 |
| Explosive properties | : | Classification Code: NOT CLASS: Not classified |
| Oxidizing properties | : | Not applicable |
| Surface tension | : | Data not available |

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| Conductivity | : Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid |
| Molecular weight | : Data not available |

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Reactivity | : Oxidises on contact with air. |
| Chemical stability | : Stable under normal conditions of use. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | : No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions |
| Conditions to avoid | : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity. |
| Incompatible materials | : Strong oxidising agents. |
| Hazardous decomposition products | : Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation. |

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Basis for assessment | : Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com- |
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ponent(s).

Information on likely routes of exposure

Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure although exposure may occur through inhalation or following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (rat): > 1 - <=5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity:

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin which can lead to dermatitis., Slightly irritating to skin., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Remarks: Irritating to eyes. (Hydrogen Sulfide)

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not a sensitiser.

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Non mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks: Not a carcinogen., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

IARC

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

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| | | |
|-------------|--|---------|
| | Naphthalene | 91-20-3 |
| | Cumene | 98-82-8 |
| OSHA | No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens. | |
| NTP | Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen | |
| | Naphthalene | 91-20-3 |
| | Cumene | 98-82-8 |

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

:

Remarks: Does not impair fertility., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Remarks: Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: Inhalation of vapours or mists cause irritation to the respiratory system. (Hydrogen Sulfide)

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Target Organs: Bone marrow, Liver, spleen

Remarks: May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

Remarks: H2S has a broad range of effects dependent on the airborne concentration and length of exposure: 0.02 ppm odour threshold, smell of rotten eggs; 10 ppm eye and respiratory tract

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irritation; 100 ppm coughing, headache, dizziness, nausea, eye irritation, loss of sense of smell in minutes; 200 ppm potential for pulmonary oedema after >20-30 minutes; 500 ppm loss of consciousness after short exposures, potential for respiratory arrest; >1000ppm immediate loss of consciousness, may lead rapidly to death, prompt cardiopulmonary resuscitation may be required. Do not depend on sense of smell for warning. H₂S causes rapid olfactory fatigue (deadens sense of smell). There is no evidence that H₂S will accumulate in the body tissue after repeated exposure.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l
Toxic

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Practically non toxic:
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.
Not Persistent per IMO criteria.
International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition: "A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or

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any subsequent revision thereof."

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant proportion will remain after one day.
Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.
If product enters soil, one or more constituents will be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.
Floats on water.

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information : Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard.
Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums.
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

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Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container.

Local legislation

Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| UN/ID/NA number | : UN 1202 |
| Proper shipping name | : GAS OIL |
| Class | : 3 |
| Packing group | : III |
| Labels | : 3 |
| ERG Code | : 128 |
| Marine pollutant | : no |
| Remarks | : This material is an 'OIL' under 49 CFR Part 130 when transported in a container of 3500 gallon capacity or greater. |

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| UN/ID No. | : UN 1202 |
| Proper shipping name | : GAS OIL |
| Class | : 3 |
| Packing group | : III |
| Labels | : 3 |

IMDG-Code

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| UN number | : UN 1202 |
| Proper shipping name | : GAS OIL |
| Class | : 3 |
| Packing group | : III |
| Labels | : 3 |
| Marine pollutant | : yes |

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied. MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

Additional Information : This material is an 'OIL' under 49 CFR Part 130 when transported in a container of 3500 gallon capacity or greater.

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SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

| Components | CAS-No. | Component RQ (lbs) | Calculated product RQ (lbs) |
|-------------|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | 100 | 3333 |

*: The components with RQs are given for information.

Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Aspiration hazard
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

| | | |
|-------------|---------|--------------|
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | >= 1 - < 5 % |
| Cumene | 98-82-8 | >= 1 - < 5 % |

Clean Water Act

The following Hazardous Chemicals are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3:

| | | |
|-------------|---------|-----|
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | 3 % |
|-------------|---------|-----|

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

| | |
|---|------------|
| Distillates (petroleum), straight-run, middle | 64741-44-2 |
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 |
| Cumene | 98-82-8 |

California Prop. 65

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

California List of Hazardous Substances

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 |
| Cumene | 98-82-8 |

Other regulations:

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

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The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

TSCA : All components listed.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 2, 2, 0

Full text of other abbreviations

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| ACGIH | : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) |
| OSHA Z-1 | : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants |
| ACGIH / TWA | : 8-hour, time-weighted average |
| OSHA Z-1 / TWA | : 8-hour time weighted average |
| Abbreviations and Acronyms | : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites. |

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
BEL = Biological exposure limits
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup
DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List
EC = European Commission
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EL50 = Effective Loading fifty
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
EWC = European Waste Code
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

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IATA = International Air Transport Association
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the
determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of
Pollution From Ships
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Ob-
served Effect Level
OE_HP V = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical
Substances
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of
Chemicals
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dan-
gerous Goods by Rail
SKIN_DES = Skin Designation
STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

**There has been a significant change in the required exposure controls/personal protection re-
quirements in section 8.**

Sources of key data used to
compile the Safety Data
Sheet

The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more
sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell
Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU
IUCLID data base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Revision Date : 08/05/2021

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, infor-
mation and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guid-
ance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not

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to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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