

Safety Data Sheet Hydrocarbon Distillate NOS

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Hydrocarbon Distillate (HCD)
MANUFACTURER: Reclaim, Inc
P.O. Box 729
Boardman, OR 97818

**For Chemical Emergency
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure or Accident
Call CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300**

Reclaim Plant EMERGENCY or telephone number: 541-481-2730 (8am – 4pm), PST
Contact person Plant Manager

General Product Use Distillate from tire-derived oil for use as a fuel and as feedstock for blending

General Product Description Clear to cloudy appearance with slight orange/green tinge with odor similar to gasoline

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classifications

- Flammable Liquid – Category 1
- Carcinogenicity - Category 1A
- Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) narcotic effects – Category 3
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) – Category 1
- Skin Irritation – Category 2
- Eye Irritation – Category 2B
- Acute Aquatic Toxicity – Category 3
- Chronic Aquatic Toxicity – Category 4



Pictograms

Signal Word

DANGER

Hazard Statements

H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapor
H302/304 May be harmful or fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H320 Causes eye irritation
H350 May cause blood cancer if repeated over-exposure by inhalation and/or skin contact occurs
H315 Repeated or prolonged skin contact can cause skin irritation. Can be absorbed through skin.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness if over-exposed by inhalation. Extreme exposure such as intentional inhalation may cause unconsciousness.



H373 May cause damage to liver, kidneys and nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure
 H402 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

P201 Obtain special instruction before use
 P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
 P210 Keep in tightly closed containers away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
 P240 Ground and/or bond container and receiving equipment.
 P241/242/243 Use explosion-proof electrical equipment and non-sparking tools (if tools are used in flammable atmosphere). Take measures to prevent static discharge.
 P260/271 Do not breathe vapors. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing
 P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling this product.
 P280/P284 Wear protective gloves, eye and face protection as necessary to prevent skin contact and a respirator [in case of inadequate ventilation]
 P264 Wash any liquid-contacted skin thoroughly after handling
 P273 Avoid release to the environment

Response

P370/378/377 In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO2 or fire-fighting foam to extinguish. If leaking fire, do not extinguish unless leak can be stopped safely.
 P304/340 If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
 P303/361/353/364 If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Rinse skin with plenty of water and shower.
 P305/338/351 If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 P337/332/312 If eye or skin irritation persists, seek medical advice/attention
 P301/310/331 If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center, doctor, hospital emergency room or 911. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth.
 P308/313 Get medical attention if exposed or concerned or if you feel unwell.

Storage

P403/405/233/235 Store locked-up in a well-ventilated place. Keep containers tightly closed. Keep cool. Use only approved containers.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/containers to approved disposal site in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulations

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION	Components by calculated wt. %
Ethyl benzene	2.652
Toluene	13.791
Benzene	11.972
Xylenes (m-, p-,o-)	5.862
Styrene	0.856
C9- and C10-aromatics	3.792
Naphthalene and dimethyl naphthalenes	0.078
Indanes and methyl indanes	0.517
C5 and C6 olefins	29.893
Total of other olefins	18.076
Total paraffins	2.140
Total naphthenes (cycloparaffins)	1.507
unknowns	7.309
Sulfur	0.410 wt %

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

- Inhalation** If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Seek medical attention if breathing is difficult or if irritation of the respiratory tract is experienced. If unconscious or breathing is very difficult, give oxygen and seek medical attention immediately.
- Eyes** Gently remove contact lenses and immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, holding them open, for at least 15 minutes. If skin irritation persists or develops, seek medical attention.
- Skin** In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Quickly remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Discard leather shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation persists or develops, seek medical attention.
- Ingestion** Rinse mouth with water and spit out. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately,

Notes to Physician: Symptoms of over-exposure to HCD include dizziness, headache, nausea, and kidney or liver disorders. Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis.

Eye wash and hand wash stations should be located near break areas, HCD process lines, and areas in which accidental exposures are most likely to occur. A means of full body wash such as a shower is also recommended in the event of significant dermal exposure. First Aid kits should be visible, located and used in a clean area.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: < 32° F (Pensky Martens Closed Cup)
GHS Flammability Classification: Flammable Liquid – Category 1
Shut off the source of the fuel feeding the fire only if safely possible
Extremely Flammable liquid and vapor.

It may release vapors at or approaching its flash point temperature. When mixed with air in certain proportions and exposed to an ignition source, its vapor can cause a flash fire. Mists or sprays may be flammable at temperatures below the flash point. In unventilated environments, vapors may travel long distances along the ground to an ignition source and flash back. It may create a vapor/air explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers.

Hydrogen sulfide (a flammable gas) may be generated under certain storage conditions. If present, H₂S can widen the actual flammability limits and lower its autoignition temperature.

Suitable Extinguishing Media and Techniques

Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Notify appropriate authorities if liquid enters storm sewers, waterways or drainage ditches. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Small fires: Trained person using a Class B extinguisher, dry chemical, carbon dioxide foam or a flood of plant nitrogen. The smothering agents should be applied over the top of the fire. Dry chemical and foam extinguishers will leave a film across the top of the fuel to keep the fire from flaring back up. The fire site should be observed after extinguishing to ensure there are no more flare ups.

Large fires: Water spray, fog or fire-fighting foam. Water may be ineffective in fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed tanks, shells and containers. Keep surroundings cool with water spray. Use of a water jet directly on the fire may spread the fire to a larger area.

Fire-Fighting Protective Equipment:

Full turnout gear, NIOSH-approved positive pressure demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece.

Products of Combustion

Will vary with fire conditions; but carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂) and oxides of sulfur (possibly hydrogen sulfide) should be expected. Noticeable amounts of smoke may be evolved in large fires.



SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

Evacuate non-essential personnel and remove all ignition sources. Ventilate the area. Remove all sources of ignition. Clean-up personnel should be fully trained in handling hazardous materials and should don appropriate personal protective equipment (including respirators) before attempting spill control or clean-up. Clean-up of any size spill should be done immediately and thoroughly. See Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (Section 8) and Disposal (Section 13).

Cleanup methods

Carefully contain spill and stop source of spill if it can be done without risk. Use berms, storm sewer isolation valves or other means of preventing spilled product from entering confined areas, basements, or water retention or conveyance systems such as storm sewers, drainage ditches, or surface water impoundments. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Use non-sparking tools to collect absorbed materials. Absorb or cover spills with inert absorbent pads, dry earth, sand, vermiculite or other non-combustible absorbent materials and transfer to appropriate waste containers in compliance with all laws and regulations.

For large spills, secure the area and control access. Dike ahead of the liquid spill to maximize collection. Pick up free liquid/semi-solid for recycle and/or disposal.

Environmental precautions

Discharge into the environment must be avoided. If product contaminates water sources or drains, inform respective authorities.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Keep away from fire, sparks and heated surfaces. No smoking near areas where material is stored, transferred or handled. Do not breathe vapor and avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact. Use product only with adequate ventilation and personal protective equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Prevent contact with food or tobacco products.

Provide appropriate ventilation. If confined spaces must be entered for maintenance or storage purposes, compliant confined space entry programs must be followed. Drain and purge equipment, as necessary, to remove material residues. If direct contact with material is anticipated or possible, impervious gloves and coveralls should be worn. Respirators appropriate for anticipated exposure levels and confined spaces should be used. After maintenance work, remove coveralls and wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water.

Empty containers may contain material residues which can ignite; do not expose to ignition sources or heat. Cutting or welding of empty containers should be avoided; return to a qualified reconditioner. Consult appropriate authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers.

Hydrocarbon liquids including this material can act as a static accumulator, even when transferred into properly grounded containers. Bonding and grounding may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Static electricity may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water. If the presence of water is suspected, restrict liquid flow velocity in accordance with NFPA 77 and API RP 2003.

Safe Storage Conditions

Keep containers tightly closed and clearly labeled in a well-ventilated cool area, away from all ignition sources. Do not store with strong oxidizing agents. The storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". If/when storage tanks for this material are cleaned, API recommended practice should be followed.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Levels

The C5 and C6 olefins and other olefins comprise 45 to 49% of HCD, but as a group do not have PELs.

HCD Component	Percent by Weight	CAS #	OSHA PEL ppm	ACGIH TLV ppm	NIOSH REL ppm	SKIN	IDHL ppm
Toluene	< 13.791	108-88-3	200 Ceiling 300	50	100 STEL 150	ACGIH	500
Xylene (all isomers)	< 5.862%	1330-20-7	100	100 STEL 150	100 STEL 150	N/A	900
Styrene	< 0.956	100-42-5	100 Ceiling 200	20 STEL 40	50 STEL 100	N/A	700
Ethyl benzene	< 2.652	100-41-4	100	100 STEL 125	100 ppm STEL 125	N/A	800
Benzene	< 11.972	71-43-2	1 STEL 5	0.5 STEL 2.5	0.1ppm ST 1 ppm	ACGIH	500

The above table lists identifiable components of HCD having OELs present at greater than 1%, except for carcinogens of any class, which are listed above 0.1%. Users should ensure compliance with any "state plans" to which OSHA has granted jurisdiction in that they may have adopted lower occupational exposure levels. Odor is not adequate to warn of hazardous concentrations.

Engineering Controls

Engineering controls are preferred to minimize skin exposure and keep airborne exposures to components of HCD well below the above Occupational Exposure Levels (OELs). Manufacturers and purchasers of HCD should select personal protective equipment using hazard assessment protocol in accordance with the OSHA PPE Standard (29CFR 1910.132). The information in this section is offered as a guide.

Use adequate ventilation to minimize exposure and keep vapor concentrations under the OELs and flammability limits. Use nitrogen blanketing in storage tanks and other areas as necessary to minimize fire potential. All electrical equipment should be intrinsically safe and comply with NFPA standards for GHS Category 1 Flammable Liquids.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection

NIOSH/MSHA-approved air purifying elastomeric respirators (APRs) with organic vapor cartridges are permissible when airborne concentrations exceed OELs within the maximum protective range of the respirator, or for odor or irritation control. NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic or the respirator manufacturer can provide additional guidance. Use a NIOSH/MSHA-approved positive pressure supplied air respirator if there is potential for uncontrolled release, if exposure levels are unknown, in oxygen-deficient atmospheres, for spill response or any other circumstance in which an APR might not provide adequate protection.

Use of respirators must be accompanied by a complete and compliant respiratory protection program in accordance with federal and/or state regulations. Respirator use should follow OSHA requirements (29CFR1910.134).

Hand Protection

Impervious, disposable gloves (such as nitrile or neoprene) are required to prevent direct skin contact with HCD or for handling contaminated processing equipment. If exposure to HCD occurs at elevated temperatures, long-cuffed heat-resistant gloves should be worn. Consult glove manufacturer specifications for further information.

Skin Protection

The choice of skin protection should be selected as appropriate for the anticipated degree of skin exposure and the minimization of cross-contamination to vehicles and homes. Standard work clothes are appropriate for enclosed process and handling tasks. Chemical aprons may be appropriate for tasks with limited splash hazards. Disposable single use impervious coveralls (TyChem® or Saranex™) are appropriate for process equipment maintenance and confined space entries where exposure to product cannot be prevented.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with sideshields or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying. During transfer operations or work where splashes, spraying or misting potential to HCD exists, a face shield, goggles



or a full-face respirator is recommended. Suitable eye wash stations should be close to the work area and easily accessible.

Foot Protection

Protective footwear is recommended as a sound industrial safety practice. Materials which are impervious to oils and solvents are recommended. Leather is not recommended for direct contact with this material.

Hygiene Practices

Wash face and hands with soap and water to remove any contamination before eating, drinking or smoking, prior to leaving the site or using the restroom, and whenever unexpected skin symptoms are noted. Keep any cuts or skin abrasions that workers may have clean and well-protected. Avoid prolonged skin exposure. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and laundry before reuse. Discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves that could re-contaminate the wearer.

Safety Practices

Eyewash stations should be located in the areas in which accidental exposures are most likely to occur. Hand/face wash stations should be located near break rooms, process lines and storage areas. A means of full body wash such as a safety shower is also recommended in the event of significant dermal exposure. Material blenders are advised to follow appropriate precautions and personal protection equipment for materials that are added to HCD. First Aid kits should be visible, located and used in a clean area. Practice good housekeeping.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROTECTION

Appearance	clear to cloudy appearance with slight orange/green tinge
Odor	gasoline-like
Odor threshold	N/E
Physical state	liquid
API Gravity @ 60 F	49.4° API
Acid number	N/E
Melting point	N/E
Freezing point	N/E
Initial boiling point:	71.6° F
Final boiling point	474.8° F
Flash point	<32° F (Pensky Martens Closed Cup)
UEL/LEL	N/A
Evaporation rate	N/E
Vapor pressure	8.80 psi dry vapor pressure equivalent, EPA
Vapor density	N/E
Specific gravity	0.782 calculated from API gravity
Kinematic viscosity	N/A
Solubility in water	0.075%
Water content	<0.00 vol %
Partition coefficient (log K_{ow})	N/E for HCD; 2.13 – 3.20 for BTEX
Auto-ignition temperature	N/E
Decomposition temperature	will volatilize, boil and possibly ignite before decomposition occurs
Density	0.7810 g/ml at 60°F
Total VOCs	21.5%

N/E: Not established

N/A: Not Available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

This product is stable under normal storage conditions in closed containers and within normal industrial facility temperatures and pressures. Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

Exposure to ignition sources, including heat, sparks, open flames, welding, smoking and static electricity. Avoid static charge accumulation (Section 7)



Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Can react violently when mixed with strong oxidizers such as chlorates, nitrates, bromates, strong acids and alkalis.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Ignition and burning may release carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke) oxides of sulfur. H₂S may be generated, but no degradation data are available.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The C5 and C6 olefins and other olefins comprise 45 to 49% of HCD, but as a group do not have PELs.

Some specifically identified components of HCD can be absorbed through intact skin (See Section 8 table for “SKIN” designations).

Acute toxicity

No toxicity testing has been performed on HCD, but testing has been done on similar products and on some of the components of HCD. Eye irritation and corneal injury may result from direct exposure. Inhalation of sufficient concentrations may cause narcotic effects such as light headedness, headache, flushing, dizziness, nausea, loss of coordination, and other central nervous system (CNS) effects. Ingestion and vomiting and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and CNS effects. Causes skin irritation and can be absorbed through intact skin. The following data applies to gasoline, which shares some components and characteristics with HCD:

Acute Oral LD50 (rat): 18.8 mg/kg
Acute Inhalation LC50 (rat): 20.7 mg/ mg/l

Toluene

Acute Oral LD50 (rat): 628 mg/kg
Acute Inhalation LC50 (rat): 49 mg/l
Acute Dermal LD50 (rabbit): 12,124 mg/kg

Benzene

Acute Oral LD50 (rat): 930 mg/kg, 4 hours
Acute Inhalation LC50 (rat): 44 mg/l, 4 hours

Chronic toxicity

Chronic overexposure can result in systemic toxicity. Overexposure to benzene, toluene or xylene(s) can cause kidney or liver damage. Overexposure to benzene can cause progressive damage to the hematopoietic system (including cancer), bone marrow abnormalities and anemia. Repeated exposure can cause drying and scaling of the skin.

Carcinogenicity

Components of HCD present at >0.1% include the following:

HCD Component	Percent by Weight	CAS #	IARC	ACGIH	NTP	EPA	California (Prop 65)	OSHA
Styrene	0.856	100-42-5	2B	A-4	not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Ethyl benzene	2.652	100-41-4	2B	A3	not listed	D	yes	Not listed
Benzene	11.972	71-43-2	1	A-1	K	A	yes	yes

IARC-2B: *Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans*

ACGIH A-4: *Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen*

ACGIH-3: *Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans*

ACGIH A-1: *Confirmed Human Carcinogen*

NTP-K: *Known to be a Human Carcinogen*

EPA-D: *Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen*

EPA-A: *Human Carcinogen*

State of California Proposition 65 lists substance as “known to cause cancer” based on the IARC’s determination.

Mutagenicity

Mutagenic studies on the components identified above show mutagenic activity varying from none to weak in the compounds present and their metabolites, e.g., chromosomal aberrations have been noted in animal tests with



benzene and toluene. Benzene has been noted to cross the placental barrier and be detectable in maternal milk. No mutagenic data are available for the HCD product.

Reproductive effects

No information is available for the HCD product as a whole. Toluene has been detected in maternal milk and passes through the placental barrier. Chronic benzene or toluene exposure may result in fetotoxicity and teratogenicity. The State of California (Prop 65) lists toluene as a developmental toxicant. Xylene(s) have shown no reproductive effects.

In Canada, the major components of HCD, benzene, is listed under the CEPA Toxic Substances List or Domestic Substances List. The Priority Substances List includes the following components, benzene, styrene, toluene, and xylene.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological effects testing has not been conducted on the HCD product. If spilled or released directly or indirectly into the environment, this product, its tank bottoms and sludge may be hazardous to humans, animal and aquatic life. The specific gravity of HCD indicates that it will float on water. For additional ecological information concerning components of this product, users should refer to the Hazardous Substance Data Bank® and the Oil and Hazardous Materials//Technical Assistance Data System (OHM/TADS).

Aquatic Toxicity

In the aquatic environment, the relatively soluble aromatic components of an oil, BTEX, i.e., benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene and xylenes, also produce effects in the aquatic environment ranging from not acutely toxic to moderately toxic. The range is dependent on the organism, dosing duration and concentration.

Toluene

Acute toxicity, LD50, 24 hrs (bluegill): 17 mg/l
Acute toxicity, ED50, 48 hrs (water flea): 11.5 mg/l

Benzene

Accumulation, BCF, 6 hrs.(northern anchovy): 8.5 ug/l
Acute toxicity, LC50, 24 hrs (aquatic sowbug): 0.07%

Persistence and Environmental Fate

The benzene K_{ow} of 2.13 indicates that metabolites may partially bioaccumulate in fatty fish tissues, liver and brain. The high volatility and water solubility of benzene suggests that readily available benzene will partition to the atmosphere from the surface of water and soil within seven days. Xylenes float on water and are readily biodegradable. Some studies suggest that moderate absorption into soil and sediment of components of HCD can occur.

In Canada, the 1st Priority Substances List (PSL) indicates that benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, and xylenes do not bioaccumulate, that benzene, ethyl benzene and toluene are persistent in the environment and that toluene is toxic to aquatic organisms.

Report spills and releases as applicable under federal, state and local regulations.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazard characteristics and regulatory waste stream classification can change with variability in the HCD product, blending or use. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the purchaser/user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition. Do NOT dispose of product into the environment or allow it to enter drains, water ways or soils. All disposal must be in accordance with federal, state national, provincial, and local regulations that are current at the time of disposal.

Any waste containers should be drained thoroughly; the SDS/label precautions should be followed even after container is emptied because they may retain product residues. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Send to a drum recovery or metal reclamation firm.



Waste Minimization

Recover or recycle spilled materials or unused product if possible.

Waste Classification

In the US, if discarded as produced, this material (non-contaminated) would be considered a RCRA "characteristic" hazardous waste (40CFR261) due to Ignitability (D001) and toxicity (benzene (DO18)). If the material is spilled to soil or water, characteristic testing of contaminated materials is recommended. Once it becomes a waste, this material is subject to land disposal restrictions in 40CFR268.40.

In Canada, "hazardous wastes" means products or substances which meet the classification criteria outlined in the Transportation of Dangerous Good Regulations. If product becomes a waste, identified BTEX components would meet the criteria due to flammability and toxicity. The generator has the responsibility of classifying the material for disposal.

Disposal Options:

All disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, national, provincial, and local regulations that are current at the time of disposal. It is the ultimate responsibility of the purchaser of the material to determine appropriate and compliant disposal practices. The waste generator is advised to carefully consider hazardous properties and control measures needed for other materials that may be found in the waste.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is regulated by the US Department of Transportation (49CFR173) as a Flammable Liquid, Transport Hazard Class 3, Packing Group 1. Labelling and Placarding requirements vary by shipment size and mode of transport and can be found at 49CFR172, Subparts E and F, respectively..

Waste must be properly tested, packed, labeled, placarded, manifested and shipped by the generator.

In Canada, this product would be classified as Class 1, Flammable Liquid. The Interprovincial Movement of Hazardous Waste Regulations, as well as the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations, regulate transportation and manifest tracking.

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA has set Permissible Exposure Limits for certain components of HCD (29CFR1910.1000, Table Z-1). There is no PEL for the majority components of HCD, which are mostly unidentified olefins. Certain components present are considered hazardous by OSHA. See Section 8 for Exposure Controls for OELs.

Benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, styrene and xylene are listed as Hazardous Air Pollutants under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act and as Priority Pollutants under Section 307 of the Clean Water Act. The mass percent of VOCs and SVOCs are found in Section 1, Composition.

Benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, styrene and xylene are listed as Hazardous Substances under CERCLA, 40CFR302.4 with their reportable quantities for spills under CERCLA and SARA Section 304: benzene (10#), ethyl benzene (1000#), toluene (1000#), styrene (1000#) and xylene (100#). Immediate notification(s) may be required in the event of spills. There are exceptions to reporting requirements. The user must determine whether and to whom spill reporting is required.

Under SARA Section 313, benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, styrene and xylene are subject to Form R reporting under minimum quantities that are manufactured, processed or otherwise used. Determinations are also subject to other criteria. The user must determine whether Form R reporting is required.

No identified components of HCD are listed as an Extremely Hazardous Substances under SARA Sections 301/302, Emergency Planning. SARA Sections 311/312 Community Right to Know (RTK) Reporting Requirements are triggered if a facility exceeds the threshold limit of 10,000 pounds on-site for any one day in a calendar year of any OSHA hazardous substance, i.e., benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, styrene and xylene. If this threshold is exceeded, a facility must comply with required RTK reporting.



The State of California (Proposition 65) lists benzene and ethyl benzene as carcinogens and toluene as a developmental toxicant.

Neither HCD or total olefins are listed on Canadian EPA (CEPA) Domestic Substances List (DSL); however components benzene, ethyl benzene and xylene are on the DSL and/or PSL. The Workplace Hazardous Material Information System (WHMIS) classification of D2A (due to its IARC rating) applies to benzene and (for embrotoxicity) to xylene. D2B (due to its skin/eye irritation potential) has been assigned by WHMIS to xylene, toluene, and benzene. Benzene, toluene, and xylene are considered B2 Flammable Liquids.

Canada requires report of National Pollutant Release Inventory substances on an annual basis. Benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, styrene and xylene are required to be reported if they were manufactured, processed or otherwise used at the (Canadian) facility in a quantity of 10 tons or more and employees (including contractors) worked 20,000 hours or more.

As a new and innovative product, HCD is regulated by the EPA/TSCA under the "Significant New Use Rule (SNUR). Obligations imposed by this SNUR apply equally to all users. Please contact Reclaim directly if you have questions regarding the SNUR. WHAT CAN BE SAID ABOUT HCD/SNUR UNDER TSCA?

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

This SDS was prepared in accordance with OSHA 29CFR1910.1200 and with ANSI Standard Z400.1-2004. It is complaint with GHS criteria.

New SDS for Hydrocarbon Distillates NOS (HCD).

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. 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 or the product, or the hazards related to its use. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Reclaim shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with HCD product.

This information is furnished without warranty, expressed or implied except that it is accurate to the best knowledge of Integral Consulting. Integral Consulting assumes no responsibility for the use or reliance upon these data.

Approval Date: