



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Sweet Crude Oil

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier Sweet Crude Oil

Synonyms: Rock Oil, Earth Oil, Petroleum Oil, Crude

Intended use of the product: Refinery Feedstock

Contact: Global Companies LLC  
Water Mill Center  
800 South St.  
Waltham, MA 02454-9161  
[www.globalp.com](http://www.globalp.com)

Contact Information: EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER (24 hrs): CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300  
COMPANY CONTACT (business hours): 800-542-0778

### 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

According to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 HCS

#### Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US):

Flammable Liquid	Category 2	H225
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2	H315
Eye Damage/Irritation	Category 2	H319
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A	H350
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Category 1B	H340
Reproductive Toxicity	Category 2	H361
STOT RE	Category 2	H373
Aspiration Hazard	Category 1	H304
Aquatic Chronic	Category 2	H411

#### Labeling Elements



Signal Word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US):

H225 – Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H315 - Causes skin irritation.  
H319 – May cause eye damage/irritation.  
H350 – May cause cancer.  
H340 – May cause genetic defects.  
H361d – Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
H373 – Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H411 – Toxic to aquatic life with lost lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US):

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.  
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.  
P240 – Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.



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P241 – Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment pursuant to applicable electrical code.  
P242 – Use only non-sparking tools.  
P243 – Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
P273 – Avoid release to the environment.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P303+361+353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse with water/shower.  
P308+311 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
P301+310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center/doctor/...  
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P370+P378 – In case of fire use firefighting foam or other appropriate media for Class B fires to extinguish.  
P403+235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
P405 - Store locked up.  
P501 – Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

### Other information:

NFPA 704  
Health: 2  
Fire: 3  
Reactivity: 0



### 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

#### Chemical Composition Information

Name	Product Identifier (CAS#)	% (w/w)	Classification
Crude oil	8002-05-9	100	Carc 1B, H350
(as Oil Mist, mineral)	8012-95-1		Asp 1, H304, Aquatic Chronic 4, H412
Toluene	108-88-3	<5	Flam liq 2, H225; Repro 2, H361d; STOT RE 2, H373; Asp 1, H304; Skin Irrit 2, H315; STOT SE 3, H336
Xylene, mixed isomers	108-38-3 95-47-6 106-42-3	<5	Flam Liq 3, H226; Acute Tox 4, H332; Acute Tox 4, H312; Skin Irrit 2, H315
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	<5	Flam Liq 2, H225; Acute Tox 4, H332; STOT RE 2, H373; Asp 1, H304
1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	<5	Flam Liq 3, H226; Acute Tox 4, H332; Skin Irrit 2, H315; Eye Irrit 2, H319; STOT SE 3, H335; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
n-Hexane	110-54-3	<5	Flam liq 2, H225; Repro 2, H361f; STOT RE 2, H373; Asp 1, H304; Skin Irrit 2, H315; STOT SE 3, H336; Aquatic Chronic 2, H411



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Name	Product Identifier (CAS#)	% (w/w)	Classification
Benzene	71-43-2	<0.5	Flam liq 2, H225; Carc 1A, H350; Muta 1B H340; STOT RE 1, H372; Asp 1, H304; Eye Irrit 2, H319; Skin Irrit 2, H315
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	Trace - <1%	Fatal if inhaled, H330; Skin Irrit. 2, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT SE 3.

### Additional Formulation Information

A complex combination of hydrocarbons including sulfur and nitrogen compounds such as naphthenes, paraffins, and aromatics. The composition and properties may vary significantly according to the source. Under extreme upset conditions very low levels of hydrogen sulfide may evolve.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Route	Measures
Inhalation	Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, ensure an open airway and provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.
Ingestion	Aspiration Hazard: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give liquids. Obtain immediate medical attention. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, lean victim forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Small amounts of material which enter the mouth should be rinsed out until the taste is dissipated.
Eye Contact	In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids open to ensure adequate flushing. Seek medical attention. In case of contact lenses, remove immediately.
Skin Contact	Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water or waterless hand cleanser. Obtain medical attention if irritation or redness develops. Thermal burns require immediate medical attention depending on the severity and of the area of the body burned.

### Most Important Symptoms

Contact may cause eye, skin and mucous membrane irritation. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapors or mists. Inhalation may cause irritation. Long-term exposure may cause dermatitis (itching, irritation, pain and swelling).

Significant exposure could cause pulmonary edema (aspiration hazard).

### Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment

If ingested, do NOT induce vomiting, as this may cause chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs). Administer oxygen if breathing is labored.

Contaminated clothing, including shoes, may be a fire hazard and should be discarded.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing Media

Small Fires: Small fires in the incipient (beginning) stage may typically be extinguished using handheld portable fire extinguishers and other firefighting equipment. Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires such as dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray, firefighting foam, or Halon should be used after the incipient stage.

Large Fires: Fog or firefighting foam should be used to extinguish larger fires. Water may be ineffective for fighting this type of fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied firefighting foam.



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### Specific Hazards / Products of Combustion

Vapors may be ignited rapidly when exposed to heat, spark, open flame or other source of ignition. Flowing product may be ignited by self-generated static electricity. When mixed with air and exposed to an ignition source, flammable vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Being heavier than air, vapors may travel long distances to an ignition source and flash back. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard.

Combustion may produce smoke, carbon monoxide and other products of incomplete combustion

### Special Precautions and Protective Equipment for Firefighters

Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA- approved pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece and full protective clothing.

Isolate area around container involved in fire. Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied firefighting foam.

See Section 9 for fire properties of this chemical including flash point, autoignition temperature, and explosive limits

### Special Instructions for Crude Oil

During certain times of the year and/or in certain geographical locations, fuel oil may contain additional additives. Firefighting foam suitable for polar solvents is recommended for fuel with greater than 10% oxygenate concentration. Refer to NFPA 11 'Low Expansion Foam -1994 Edition.'

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**ACTIVATE FACILITY SPCC, SPILL CONTINGENCY or EMERGENCY PLAN.**

Depending on the size of the spill, downwind receptors may need to be notified.

### Personal Precautions

Use appropriate personal protective equipment to prevent eye/skin contact and absorption. Use NIOSH approved respiratory protection, if warranted, to prevent exposures above permissible limits (see Section 8). Contaminated clothing should not be near sources of ignition.

### Emergency Measures

Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources (flame, spark, hot work, hot metal, etc.). Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to confirm spill areas. Do not touch or walk-through spilled material.

Due to high vapor density, flammable / toxic vapors may be present in low lying areas, dikes, pits, drains, or trenches. Ventilate the area. Use of non-sparking tools and intrinsically safe equipment is recommended. Potential for flammable atmosphere should be monitored using a combustible gas indicator positioned downwind of the spill area. See Sections 2 and 7 for further hazard warnings and handling instructions.

### Environmental Precautions

Stop the spill to prevent environmental release if it can be done safely. Product is toxic to aquatic life. Take action to isolate environmental receptors including drains, storm sewers and natural water bodies. Keep on impervious surface if at all possible. Use water sparingly to prevent product from spreading. Foam and absorbents may be used to reduce / prevent airborne release.

Spills may infiltrate subsurface soil and groundwater; professional assistance may be necessary to determine the extent of subsurface impact.

Follow federal, state or local requirements for reporting environmental release where necessary (see Section 15 for further information)

### Containment and Clean-Up Methods

Carefully contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so. Protect bodies of water by diking absorbents, or absorbent



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boom, if possible. Do not flush down sewer or drainage systems, unless system is designed and permitted to handle such material. The use of fire fighting foam may be useful in certain situations to reduce vapors. The proper use of water spray may effectively disperse product vapors or the liquid itself, preventing contact with ignition sources or areas/equipment that require protection.

Take up with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible, inert oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container with clean, non-sparking tools for reclamation or disposal. Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

## **7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### **Handling Precautions**

Handle as a flammable liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. No smoking. Electrical equipment should be approved for classified area. Bond and ground containers during product transfer pursuant to NFPA 70 and API RP 2003 to reduce the possibility of static-initiated fire or explosion. Follow precautions to prevent static initiated fire.

Use good personal hygiene practices. Use only with protective equipment specified in Section 8. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Use only outdoors or in well ventilated areas. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use as a cleaning solvent on the skin. Do not use solvents or harsh abrasive skin cleaners for washing this product from exposed skin areas. Waterless hand cleaners are effective. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Use care when laundering to prevent the formation of flammable vapors which could ignite via washer or dryer. Consider the need to discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves. Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure.

Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low lying areas (e.g., tanks, pits, vaults, dikes, drains, etc.) Follow specific procedures for confined space entry in areas where product may be present pursuant to OSHA requirements in 29 CFR 1910.146. Atmospheric testing using a combustible gas indicator may be necessary in confined areas where product may be present.

Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as this product) - see API Publication 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out Of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents.

### **Storage**

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Use approved vented containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Label all secondary containers that this material is transferred into with the chemical name and associated hazard(s). Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose such containers to sources of ignition. Separate from incompatible materials (see Section 10) by distance or secondary containment.

Store in a well-ventilated area. Protect containers from damage and vehicular traffic. Post "No Smoking" signs in product storage areas. This storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". Avoid storage near incompatible materials. The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks".

### **Incompatibles**

Keep away from strong oxidizers.



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### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Occupational Exposure Limits

Component	CAS #	List	Value
Crude oil (as Oil Mist, mineral)	8002-05-9 8012-95-1	OSHA PEL	500 ppm
		OSHA PEL	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		ACGIH TLV-TWA	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Benzene	71-43-2	ACGIH TLV-TWA	0.5 ppm*
		ACGIH STEL	2.5 ppm*
		OSHA AL	0.5 ppm
		OSHA TWA	1 ppm
		OSHA STEL	5 ppm
Toluene	108-88-3	ACGIH TLV-TWA	20 ppm
		OSHA TWA	200 ppm
		OSHA Ceiling limit	300 ppm
		OSHA Ceiling limit Peak	500 ppm (10 min)
Xylene, mixed isomers	108-38-3	ACGIH TLV-TWA	20 ppm
		OSHA PEL	100 ppm
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	ACGIH TLV-TWA	20 ppm
		OSHA PEL	100 ppm
1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	ACGIH TLV-TWA	10 ppm
n-Hexane	110-54-3	ACGIH TLV-TWA	50 ppm
		OSHA PEL	500 ppm

\*Skin designation indicates the chemical is skin absorbable

#### Engineering Controls

Use adequate ventilation to keep vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces. Intrinsically safe equipment and non-sparking tools shall be used in circumstances where concentrations may exceed lower flammable limits. Grounding and bonding shall be used to prevent accumulation and discharge of static electricity.

Emergency shower and eyewash should be provided in proximity to handling areas in the event of exposure to decontaminate.

#### Personal Protective Equipment

Exposure	Equipment
Eye / Face	Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying.
Skin	Gloves constructed of nitrile or neoprene are recommended when handling this material. If contact with the body is expected, chemical protective clothing such as of E.I. DuPont Tychem <sup>®</sup> , Barricade <sup>®</sup> , or equivalent recommended based on degree of exposure.
	Note: The resistance of specific material may vary from product to product as well as with degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.
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Respiratory	Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134 and the OSHA Benzene Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1028.
Thermal	Product is stored at ambient temperature. No thermal protection is required except for emergency operations involving actual or potential for fire.



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Other Equipment      Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron. 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 occupational exposure limit 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 analyzed 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.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Property	Value
Appearance	Amber to Black Viscous Liquid
Odor	Mild Hydrocarbon or "rotten egg"
Odor Threshold	Not available
pH	Not available
Melting / Freeze Point	Not available
Boiling Point And Range	75 - 120°F (35 to 538 C)
Flash Point	< 31 °F * (-1 C)
Evaporation Rate	Slow, varies with conditions
Flammability	Flammable liquid
Flammability Limits	0.7 – 5%
Vapor Pressure	10.8 – 750 mmHg
Vapor Density	> 1.5 – 3.0
Specific Gravity	0.75 – 1.0
Solubility	0.01 – 0.05 in H2O @100°F
Partition Coefficient	Not available
Autoignition Temperature	428 – 590 °F *
Decomposition Temperature	Evaporation or ignition likely before decomposition will occur
Viscosity	Highly variable

\*At Normal Atmospheric Temperature and Pressure

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### Reactivity

Material is not self-reacting; flammable concentrations may be present in air.

#### Stability

This is a stable material under normal ambient conditions. Hazardous polymerization will not occur under normal conditions of storage and use.

#### Reactions / Polymerization

Stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.



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### Conditions to Avoid

Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources

### Incompatible Materials

Keep away from strong acids and oxidizers.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

Under extreme upset conditions hydrogen sulfide may evolve.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Acute Toxicity:

#### Acute Toxicity (Inhalation LC50)

Benzene (71-43-2)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	10,000 ppm/7 hr
Toluene (108-88-3)	
LC50 Inhalation Mouse	5320 ppm/8 hr
LC50 Inhalation Rat	8000 ppm/4 hr
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	
LC50 Inhalation Mouse	>2000 ppm/48 hr
Xylene (108-38-3)	
LC50 Inhalation Rat	6350 ppm/4 hr

#### Acute Toxicity (Oral LC50)

Benzene (71-43-2)	
LC50 Oral Rat	3306 mg/kg
Toluene (108-88-3)	
LC50 Oral Rat	5000 mg/kg
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	
LC50 Oral Rat	3280 mg/kg (female) 3550 mg/kg (male)
Xylene (108-38-3)	
LC50 Oral Rat	>3500 mg/kg
Ethyl Benzene (100-41-4)	
LC50 Oral Rat	3500 mg/kg

#### Acute Toxicity (Dermal LC50)

Toluene (108-88-3)	
LC50 Dermal Rabbit	12,124 mg/kg
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	
LC50 Dermal Rabbit	>3160 mg/kg
Xylene (108-38-3)	
LC50 Dermal Rabbit	>43 g/kg
Ethyl Benzene (100-41-4)	
LC50 Dermal Rabbit	17,800 mg/kg

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: May cause genetic defects.





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Carcinogenicity: OSHA: NO IARC: NO NTP: NO

IARC has determined there is "limited evidence for the carcinogenicity in experimental animals of crude oil" and "inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity in humans of crude oil." IARC concluded that "crude oil is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3)."

Individuals with preexisting disease of the skin may be at increased risk from exposure to this chemical. Exposure to sunlight may increase the degree of skin irritation.

This product contains benzene. Human health studies indicate that prolonged and/or repeated overexposure to benzene may cause damage to the blood-forming system (particularly bone marrow), and serious blood disorders such as aplastic anemia and leukemia. The NTP, IARC, OSHA and ACGIH list benzene as a human carcinogen.

Reproductive Toxicity: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Teratogenicity: Not available

Ototoxicity: Excessive exposure to ethyl benzene may interfere with cochlear function inducing hearing loss.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Single over-exposure likely to cause central nervous system effects (dizziness and drowsiness). May cause cardiac sensitization, narcosis and asphyxia.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): May cause damage to organ systems through prolonged or repeated exposure. Lungs. Liver.

Aspiration Hazard: This chemical is considered to be an aspiration hazard. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death.

Potential Health Effects: Vapor irritating to eyes, nose, and throat. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances, including irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, and central nervous system (brain) effects similar to alcohol intoxication. In severe cases, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest, and death may occur.

WARNING: the burning of any hydrocarbon as a fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products, including carbon monoxide, and inadequate oxygen levels, which may cause unconsciousness, suffocation, and death.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity:

Material is toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

EC50 Daphnia 30 mmol/m<sup>3</sup> (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)

LC 50 Fish 7.7 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas)

This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

Material is toxic to aquatic organisms based on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 >1 but ≤ 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Material is a long-term aquatic hazard based on a chronic basis (NOEC or EC <1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Persistence and Degradation: This material is not expected to be readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential: Not available

Mobility in Soil: Not available

Other Adverse Effects: None known

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.



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### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Consult federal, state and local waste regulations to determine appropriate disposal options. May be considered a hazardous waste if disposed. Direct solid waste (landfill) or incineration at a solid waste facility is not permissible. Do not discharge to sanitary or storm sewer. Personnel handling waste containers should follow precautions provided in this document.

Shipping containers must be DOT authorized packages. Follow licensure and regulations for transport of hazardous material and hazardous waste as applicable.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### US DOT

UN Identification Number	UN 1267
Proper Shipping Name	Petroleum Crude Oil
Hazard Class and Packing Group	3, PG I
Shipping Label	Flammable Liquid
Placard / Bulk Package	Flammable liquid, 1267
Emergency Response Guidebook Guide Number	128

#### IATA

UN Identification Number	UN1267
Shipping Name / Description	Petroleum Crude Oil
Hazard Class and Packing Group	3, PG I
ICAO Label	3
Packing Instructions Cargo	I
Max Quantity Per Package Cargo	

#### IMDG

UN Identification Number	UN1267
Shipping Name / Description	Petroleum Crude Oil
Hazard Class and Packing Group	3, PG I
IMDG Label	3
EmS Number	F-E S-E
Marine Pollutant	Yes

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### U.S. Federal, State, and Local Regulatory Information

Any spill or uncontrolled release of this product, including any substantial threat of release, may be subject to federal, state and/or local reporting requirements. This product and/or its constituents may also be subject to other federal, state, or local regulations; consult those regulations applicable to your facility/operation.

#### OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

#### Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard:	Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard:	Yes
Fire Hazard:	Yes
Reactive Hazard:	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard:	No

#### Clean Water Act (Oil Spills)

Any spill or release of this product to "navigable waters" (essentially any surface water, including certain wetlands) or adjoining shorelines sufficient to cause a visible sheen or deposit of a sludge or emulsion must be reported immediately to the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802) or, if not practical, the U.S. Coast Guard with follow-up to the National Response Center, as required by U.S. Federal Law. Also contact appropriate state and local regulatory agencies as required.



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### CERCLA Section 103 and SARA Section 304 (Release to the Environment)

The CERCLA definition of hazardous substances contains a "petroleum exclusion" clause which exempts crude oil, refined, and unrefined petroleum products and any indigenous components of such. However, other federal reporting requirements (e.g., SARA Section 304 as well as the Clean Water Act if the spill occurs on navigable waters) may still apply.

CERCLA (Superfund) reportable quantity (lbs) (40 CFR 302.4):

- Naphthalene: 100

### SARA Section 313- Supplier Notification

This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.

- Benzene (71-43-2)
- Ethyl Benzene (100-41-4)
- n-Hexane (110-54-3)
- Toluene (108-88-3)
- 1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)
- Xylene, mixed isomers (108-88-3)

Information on each ingredient's concentration can be found in Section 3

Information on each ingredient's exposure limits can be found in Section 8

### EPA Notification (Oil Spills)

If there is a discharge of more than 1,000-gallons of oil into or upon navigable waters of the United States, or if it is the second spill event of 42 gallons or more of oil into water within a twelve (12) month period, a written report must be submitted to the Regional Administrator of the EPA within sixty days of the event.

### Pennsylvania Right to Know Hazardous Substance list:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Component	CAS	Amount
Petroleum distillates	8002-05-9	100%
Benzene	71-43-2	<0.5%
Xylene, mixed isomers	108-38-3	<5%
Toluene	108-88-3	<5%
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	<5%
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	<5%
n-Hexane	110-54-3	<5%

### New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance list:

The following product components are cited in the New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Component	CAS	Amount
Petroleum distillates	8002-05-9	100%
Benzene	71-43-2	<0.5%
Xylene	108-38-3	<5%
Toluene	108-88-3	<5%
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	<5%
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	<5%
n-Hexane	110-54-3	<5%

### California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity.

Component	CAS	Amount
Benzene	71-43-2	0.1-4.9%
Toluene	108-88-3	0-15%
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	<4%



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### U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act

All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30.

### CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

### Canadian Regulatory Information (WHMIS)

Class B, Division 2 (Flammable Liquid)

Class D, Division 2B (Toxic by other means)

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Version 7  
Issue Date May 22, 2023  
Prior Issue Date September 19, 2022

### Description of Revisions

Updates to occupational exposure limits in Section 8.

### Abbreviations

°F	Degrees Fahrenheit (temperature)	mL	Milliliter
<	Less than	mm <sup>2</sup>	Square millimeters
=	Equal to	mmHg	Millimeters of mercury (pressure)
>	Greater than	N/A	Not applicable
AP	Approximately	N/D	Not determined
C	Centigrade (temperature)	ppm	Parts per million
kg	Kilogram	sec	Second
L	Liter	ug	Micrograms
mg	Milligrams		

### Acronyms

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association	NOIC	Notice of Intended Change
AL	Action Level	NTP	National Toxicology Program
ANSI	American National Standards Institute	OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
API	American Petroleum Institute	OSHA	U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service	PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)
CERCLA	Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation	REL	Recommended Exposure Limit (NIOSH)
EC50	Ecological concentration 50%	RVP	Reid Vapor Pressure
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	SARA	Superfund Amendments and
ERPG	Emergency Response Planning Guideline	SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
GHS	Global Harmonized System	SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Information System	STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit (generally 15 minutes)
IARC	International Agency for Research On Cancer	TLV	Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH)
IATA	International Air Transport Association	TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods	TWA	Time Weighted Average (8 hr.)
Koc	Soil Organic Carbon	UN	United Nations
LC50	Lethal concentration 50%		
LD50	Lethal dose 50%		
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration		
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association		



## **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

### **Sweet Crude Oil**

UNECE United Nations Economic Commission for  
Europe  
WEEL Workplace Environmental Exposure Level  
(AIHA)

WHMIS Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials  
Information System

#### **Disclaimer of Expressed and Implied Warranties**

Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable, and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief, but is not guaranteed to be so. Since conditions of use are beyond our control, we make no warranties, expressed or implied, except those that may be contained in our written contract of sale or acknowledgment.

Vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material, even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in their use of the material.

**\*\* End of Safety Data Sheet \*\***