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ACCORDING TO OSHA HCS (29 CFR 1910.1200)



Alkylate (Alkyl Unit)

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Telephone

Product name Alkylate (Alkyl Unit) CAS No. 64741-64-6

Other means of identification Full range alkylate, Alkylate; HF Alkylate Splitter Bottoms.

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture

and uses advised against

Identified Use(s)

Blend component in gasoline, fuel
Uses advised against

Anything other than the above

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Vitol Inc.

2925 Richmond Ave, 11th Floor

Houston, TX 77098 (713) 230-1000 713-230-1185

Fax 713-230-1185
E-mail (competent person) SDSHOU@vitol.com

Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone No. Chemtrec: US/Canada: 1-800-424-9300 (24h)

Mexico: 800 681 9531 (24h)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture in accordance with paragraph (d) of 29 CFR 1910.1200

Physical hazards Flammable Liquid, Category 1
Health hazards Aspiration hazard, Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Category 3 (Narcotic effects)

Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B

Carcinogen, Category 1B Reproductive toxicity, Category 2

Environmental hazards Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Acute, Category 2

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 2

Label elements

Hazard Pictogram(s)









Signal Word(s) DANGER

Hazard Statement(s) Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Causes skin irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

May cause genetic defects.

May cause cancer.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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Precautionary Statement(s) Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition

sources. No smoking.

Keep container tightly closed.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not breathe vapour.

Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Do NOT induce vomiting. Avoid release to environment.

Dispose of contents in accordance with local, state or national legislation.

Other hazards The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. May cause

irritation to eyes and air passages.

Percent of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of

unknown acute toxicity:

0% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute inhalated toxicity.
0% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute oral toxicity.
0% of the mixture consists of ingredients of unknown acute dermal toxicity.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

Classification: OSHA HCS (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Chemical identity of the substance	%W/W	CAS No.	EC No.
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate	100	64741-64-6	265-066-7
ituanta			

Hazardous constituents

Chemical identity of the substance	%W/W	CAS No.	EC No.
Octanes, all isomers	55 - 90	-	-
Pentanes, all isomers	1 - 25	-	-
Heptane, all isomers	1 - 10	-	-
Butane, all isomers	0 - 7	-	-
Hexane, all isomers	0 - 6	96-14-0	202-481-4

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES



Description of first aid measures

Self-protection of the first aider

Inhalation

Skin contact

Eye contact

Avoid all contact. Do not breathe vapour. Eliminate sources of ignition. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the responder should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing to avoid risk of sparks from static electricity. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. No action should be taken involving personal risk. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, avoid direct contact. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance.

IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Apply artificial respiration only if patient is not breathing but do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash affected skin with plenty of water or soap and water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids apart and flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If irritation develops and persists, get medical attention.

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Alkylate (Alkyl Unit)

Ingestion

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to a physician:

IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water and give small quantities of water to drink. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Do not wait for symptoms to appear.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Treat symptomatically.

IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting because of risk of aspiration into the lungs. If aspiration is suspected obtain immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into the lungs.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Advice for firefighters

Extinguish with sand or dry chemical. Foam, Carbon dioxide, Water fog or dry powder

Do not use water jet. Direct water jet may spread the fire.

Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. A mixture of solid and liquid particulates and gases including unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. May form explosive mixture with air. Prevent liquid entering sewers, basements and any watercourses. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback. If sulphur compounds are present in appreciable amounts, combustion products may include also H2S and SOx (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid.

Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Fire fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposed to fire. Avoid release to the environment. Dike fire control water for later disposal.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Caution - spillages may be slippery. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures. Ensure suitable personal protection during removal of spillages. Eliminate sources of ignition. Shut off leaks if without risk. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid all contact. Do not breathe vapour. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance. Do not use sparking tools. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment, and intrinsically safe electrical systems.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Provided it is safe to do so, isolate the source of the leak. Use non-sparking equipment when picking up flammable spill. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. Ensure that the equipment is adequately grounded. Allow small spillages to evaporate provided there is adequate ventilation. Wear flame-resistant antistatic protective clothing. Wear chemical protection suit and breathing apparatus.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Prevent vapour build up by providing adequate ventilation during and after use. May form explosive mixtures with air. Take action to prevent static discharges. Use non-sparking tools. All parts of the plant and equipment should be electrically bonded together and connected to earth. Electrical continuity should be checked at regular intervals. Antistatic clothing and footwear should be used. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. Avoid all contact with substance. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance. Do not breathe

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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

vapour. See Section: 8. Keep good industrial hygiene. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated clothing should be thoroughly cleaned. Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of containers. These

can cause flammability / explosion hazards. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. Keep only in original packaging. Keep containers properly sealed when not in use. Protect from sunlight. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residue. Empty container may contain product residue which may result in flammable or explosive vapours inside the container.

Stable at ambient temperatures.

Strong oxidising agents.

Storage temperature Incompatible materials

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limits

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.	LTEL (8 hr TWA ppm)	LTEL (8 hr TWA mg/m³)	STEL (ppm)	STEL (mg/m³)	Note
Hexane (Other	96-14-0	100	350	510	1800	NIOSH
Isomers)	30-14-0	500	-	1000	-	ACGIH
Octanes, all isomers	-	300	-	-	-	ACGIH
Heptane, all isomers	-	400	500	-	-	ACGIH
Butane, all isomers	-	=	-	1000	=	ACGIH

Note: OSHA PELs 1910.1000 TABLE Z-1/2/3 / NIOSH RELs / ACGIH TLVs

*NIOSH 15 minute average values

Biological exposure indicies

Not established.

Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction if dusts, fumes or vapours are likely to be evolved. Store in a cool/low-temperature, well-ventilated (dry) place away from heat and ignition sources. Guarantee that the eye flushing systems and safety showers are located close to the working place.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Fuels are typically used, transferred and transported in closed systems. If exposure is likely (i.e. during sampling) the following advice may be appropriate. Keep good industrial hygiene. Always wash hands before smoking, eating and drinking. Do not eat, drink or smoke at the work place. Avoid all contact. Do not breathe vapour. Avoid exposure during pregnancy.

Protective clothing should be selected specifically for the working place, depending on concentration and quantity of the hazardous substances handled. The resistance of the protective clothing to chemicals should be ascertained with the respective supplier.

Eye/ face protection



Use eye protection according to EN 166, designed to protect against liquid splashes.

Skin protection



Hand protection: Wear impervious gloves (recommended: EN374). Gloves should be changed regularly to avoid permeation problems. Breakthrough time of the glove material: refer to the information provided by the gloves' producer. Protective index 6, corresponding > 480 minutes of permeation time according to EN 374. Efficiency of at least 80%).

Body protection: Wear anti-static clothing and shoes.

Small scale: Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin.

Large scale: Chemical protection suit.

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Alkylate (Alkyl Unit)

Respiratory protection



When the product is heated / In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. The use of a high efficiency filter (recommended: EN143) is recommended. Filter type A1.

Closed system(s): Not normally required.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Colorless to light yellow liquid Odour Characteristic to light yellow

Odour threshold Not determined рΗ Not applicable.

Melting point/freezing point Not determined Initial boiling point and boiling range Not determined

Flash point -46°C (-50.8°F) Closed cup (Estimated)

Evaporation rate Not determined Flammability (solid, gas) Not applicable - Liquid Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits Not determined Vapour pressure Not determined

Vapour density Not determined Relative density 3.2 (Air=1)

Very slightly soluble in cold water (<0.1% w/w) Solubility(ies)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water Not determined Not determined Auto-ignition temperature Not determined Decomposition temperature Not determined Viscosity

Other information

0.7 (Water=1) (Estimated) Specific gravity: Volatility Moderately volatile

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity Stable under normal conditions. Reacts with - Strong oxidising agents Chemical stability Stable under normal conditions. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. May form explosive mixture with air.

Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback.

Conditions to avoid Elevated temperature. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames

and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep away from direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials Keep away from oxidising agents. Strong Acids and Alkalis.

Hazardous decomposition products A mixture of solid and liquid particulates and gases including unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Decomposes in a fire giving off toxic fumes: COx,

H2S, SOx,

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - Ingestion Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Calculated acute toxicity estimate (ATE) >2,000 mg/kg.

Acute toxicity - Inhalation Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Calculated acute toxicity estimate (ATE) > 5 mg/L (Vapour)

Acute toxicity - Skin contact Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Calculated acute toxicity estimate (ATE) >2,000 mg/kg. Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2: Causes skin irritation.

Skin corrosion/irritation Irritating to skin. (rabbit) (OECD 404)

Serious eye damage/irritation Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Germ cell mutagenicity Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B: May cause genetic defects.

EU Harmonised Classification

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In vitro: negative (Unnamed publication, 1995)

In vivo: positive (OECD 475)

Carcinogenicity Carcinogen, Category 1B: May cause cancer.

EU Harmonised Classification

LOAEL: 25 mg/kg/dw/day (rat) (EPA OPP 83-5)

Reproductive toxicity, Category 2: Suspected of damaging fertility or the

unborn child.

>3 % Toluene and n-hexane

STOT - single exposure Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Category 3 (Narcotic effects):

May cause drowsiness or dizziness. NOAEC: 500 mg/kg bw/day (Li et al. 2010)

STOT - repeated exposure Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration hazard Aspiration hazard, Category 1: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Kinematic viscosity: 0.9 cSt at 40 °C (104 °F)

Information on likely routes of exposure

 Inhalation
 Possible – accidental exposure

 Ingestion
 Possible – accidental exposure

 Skin contact
 Possible – accidental exposure

 Eye contact
 Unlikely – accidental exposure

Early onset symptoms related to exposure May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. May cause

drowsiness or dizziness.

Delayed health effects from exposure May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility

or the unborn child.

Exposure levels and health effects See Section: 8

Interactive effects None known

Other information

OSHA Designated Carcinogen

Not listed

NIOSH Occupational Carcinogen List

NTP Report on Carcinogens

Not listed

IARC Monographs

Not listed

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Acute, Category 2: Toxic to aquatic life.

LL50: 8.2 mg/L (Fish) (Unnamed publication, 1995)

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 2: Toxic to aquatic life

with long lasting effects.

NEOLR: 2.6 mg/L (OECD 211)

Persistence and degradability Substance is complex UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for

single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance

Bioaccumulative potential Substance is complex UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for

single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance

Mobility in soil Substance is complex UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for

single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance

Other adverse effects None known.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Dispose of this material and its container as hazardous waste. Do not empty into drains, dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point. Disposal should be in accordance with local, state or national legislation. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residue.

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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN number UN proper shipping name Transport hazard class(es)

Packing group **Environmental hazards**

Special precautions for user Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol

and the IBC Code

Road/rail (ADR/RID) Sea transport (IMDG) Air (ICAO/IATA) UN1268 UN1268 **PETROLEUM PETROLEUM PETROLEUM** DISTILLATES, N.O.S DISTILLATES, N.O.S DISTILLATES, N.O.S 3

Environmentally Classified as a Marine hazardous substance Pollutant.

Environmentally hazardous substance

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

UN1268

See Section: 2

Not applicable

3

US Federal Regulations

TSCA Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) Rule Listed NIOSH Occupational Carcinogen List Not listed **EPCRA Section 313** Not listed CWA 307- Toxic Not listed CERCLA - Hazardous Substances Not listed CWA Section 311 List of Hazardous Substances Not listed

US State Regulations

Proposition 65 (California) Not listed Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Not listed

Island- State Right to Know Lists

New York -State Right to Know Lists Not listed Minnesota - State Right to Know Lists Not listed Massachusetts - Toxic Use reduction act Not listed

Non-Regional

IARC Monographs Not listed

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

The following sections contain revisions or new statements: Updated substance / mixture classification. Updated version and date. New format has been issued, all sections have been updated to include new information. Review SDS with care.

Version

Revision Date 14 April 2021

Not available. 2ND ISSUE RELEASED JUNE, 15 2015 **Date of First Issue**

This Safety Data Sheet was prepared in accordance with US Regulation OSHA HCS (29 CFR 1910.1200)

References:

Existing Safety Data Sheet (SDS),

EU Harmonised Classification and ECHA Registration Dossier for Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate (CAS No. 64741-64-6).

Classification of the substance or mixture in accordance with paragraph (d) of 29 CFR 1910.1200	Classification procedure
Flammable Liquid, Category 1	Flash point / Boiling Point (°C)
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	High percentage inclusion of components with aspiration hazard
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2	Threshold calculation
Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Category 3 (Narcotic effects)	Threshold calculation

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Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B	Threshold calculation
Carcinogen, Category 1B	Threshold calculation
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2	Threshold calculation
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 2	Summation Calculation

LEGEND

ADR/RID ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road / RID: Regulations

concerning the international railway transport of dangerous goods

ATE Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF Bioconcentration factor (BCF)
CAS Chemical Abstracts Service

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act

CWA Clean Water Act
EC European Community
ECHA European Chemicals Agency

EPCRA Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

EN European Standard EU European Union

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

ICAO/IATA International Civil Aviation Organization / International Air Transport Association

IMDG IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LC50 Lethal concentration at which 50% of the population is killed

LD50 Lethal dose at which 50% of the population is killed

LTEL Long term exposure limit

OECD Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

OSHA The Occupational Safety & Health Administration

STEL Short term exposure limit
TSCA Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA Time Weighted Average

UN United Nations

UVCB Unknown or Variable Composition

Training advice: Consideration should be given to the work procedures involved and the potential extent of exposure as they may determine whether a higher level of protection is required.

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