SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision: 3.0 Date: 14 April 2021

ACCORDING TO OSHA HCS (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Crude Condensate

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Product name	Crude Condensate
CAS No.	64741-47-5

Other means of identification — Natural Gas Condensates, Petroleum, Crude Oil Condensate, Gas Drips

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified Use(s)	Motor fuels.
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
Telephone	(713) 230-1000
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 Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B Carcinogen, Category 1B Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, 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 genetic defects.
May cause cancer.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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 IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. Store locked up. 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. Product may release Hydrogen Sulphide: A specific assessment of inhalation risks from the presence of hydrogen sulphide in tank headspaces, confined spaces, product residue, tank waste and waste water, and unintentional releases should be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances.
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.
Natural Gas Condensate.C2-20	100	64741-47-5	265-047-3

Hazardous constituents

Chemical identity of the substance	%W/W	CAS No.	EC No.
Toluene	1- 7	108-88-3	203-625-9
Hydrogen Sulfide	0.1 - 5	7783-06-4	231-977-3
Benzene	< 5	71-43-2	200-753-7

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Self-protection of the first aider	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. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance.
H2S Warning:	Hydrogen sulphide (H2S) can accumulate in the headspace of storage tanks and reach potentially hazardous concentrations. If there is any suspicion of inhalation: A self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. Remove to fresh air immediately.

Inhalation	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.
Skin contact	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.
Eye contact	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. Get medical attention. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Ingestion	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.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Treat symptomatically.
Notes to a physician:	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	Extinguish with sand or dry chemical. Foam, Carbon dioxide, Water fog or dry powder
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet. Direct water jet may spread the fire.
Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	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.
Advice for firefighters	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. Avoid exposure during pregnancy.
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 vapour. See Section: 8. Keep good industrial hygiene. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated clothing should be thoroughly cleaned.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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.

Storage temperature: Stable at ambient temperatures.

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

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
Toluene	108-88-3	100	375	150	560	NIOSH
		200	-	300	-	OSHA
		20	-	-	-	ACGIH, A4
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	-	-	10*	15*	NIOSH
		-	-	20	-	OSHA
		1	-	5	-	ACGIH
Benzene	71-43-2	0.1	0.32	1^	3.2	NIOSH
		1	-	5	-	OSHA
		0.5	-	2.5	-	ACGIH, A1

Note: OSHA PELs 1910.1000 TABLE Z-1/2/3 / NIOSH RELs / ACGIH TLVs
^Ceiling limit value (15 min)
*NIOSH 15 minute average values
A1: Confirmed Human Carcinogen: The agent is carcinogenic to humans based on the weight of evidence from epidemiological studies.
A4: Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen: Agents which cause concern that they could be carcinogenic for humans but which cannot be assessed conclusively because of the lack of data. In vitro or animal studies do not provide indications of carcinogenicity which are sufficient to classify the agent into one of the other categories.

Biological exposure indicies

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.	Determinant	Biological Exposure Indices	Sampling Time	Note
Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene in blood	0.02 mg/l	Prior to last shift of workweek	-
		Toluene in urine	0.03 mg/l	End of shift	-
		o-Cresol in urine with hydrolosis	0.3 mg/g creatinine	End of shift	B

Source: ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists - Biological Exposure Index (BEI) 2019

Note:
B: Background

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.

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	Amber to dark brown liquid
Odour	Rotten egg / sulfurous; Petroleum.
Odour threshold	Not available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	Not available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	-20 to 800 °F / -29 to 427 °C
Flash point	-51 °F / -46 °C (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup (PMCC), ASTM D93, EPA 1010)
Evaporation rate	1
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Upper limit: 6.0% Lower limit: 1.3%
Vapour pressure	5-15 psia (Reid VP) @ 100°F / 37.8°C
Vapour density	1 (air=1)
Relative density	Not available
Solubility(ies)	Not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition temperature	590 °F / 310 °C
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Viscosity	Not available

Other information

Specific Gravity	0.6 - 0.8 @ 60ºF (15.6ºC) (water = 1)
Bulk Density	6.25 lbs/gal

VOC Content (%)	50

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. Product may release Hydrogen Sulphide.
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	Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2: Causes skin 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. ECHA Registration Endpoint summary: According to EU CLP Classification (EC no. 1272/2008), there is a regulatory requirement to classify gasoline and naphtha streams as hazardous for this endpoint when they contain >0.1% benzene.
Carcinogenicity	Carcinogen, Category 1B: May cause cancer. EU Harmonised Classification. ECHA Registration Endpoint summary: According to EU CLP Classification (EC no. 1272/2008), there is a regulatory requirement to classify gasoline and naphtha streams as hazardous for this endpoint when they contain >0.1% benzene.
Reproductive toxicity	Reproductive toxicity, Category 2: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. ECHA Registration Endpoint summary: According to EU CLP Classification (EC no. 1272/2008), there is a regulatory requirement to classify gasoline and naphtha streams as hazardous for this endpoint when they contain >0.1% Toluene
STOT - single exposure	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
STOT - repeated exposure	Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 2: (thymus, liver, blood effects). May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Oral: No data Inhalation: No data Dermal: NOAEL: 375 mg/kg bw/day
Aspiration hazard	Aspiration hazard, Category 1: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. EU Harmonised Classification.

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.

Delayed health effects from exposure

May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Exposure levels and health effects

See Section: 8

Interactive effects

None known

Other information

OSHA Designated Carcinogen	Not listed
NIOSH Occupational Carcinogen List	Not listed
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 (Fish) (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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

	Road/rail (ADR/RID)	Sea transport (IMDG)	Air (ICAO/IATA)
UN number	UN1267	UN1267	UN1267
UN proper shipping name	PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL	PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL	PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL
Transport hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Packing group	I	I	I
Environmental hazards	Environmentally hazardous substance	Classified as a Marine Pollutant.	Environmentally hazardous substance
Special precautions for user	See Section: 2		
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code	Not applicable		

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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 Island- State Right to Know Lists	Not listed
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	3.0
Revision Date	14 April 2021
Date of First Issue	Not available. 2ND ISSUE RELEASED JUNE, 15 2015

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 Existing ECHA registration for Natural Gas Condensate..C2-20 (CAS No. 64741-47-5).

Classification of the substance or mixture in accordance with paragraph (d) of 29 CFR 1910.1200	**Classification procedure**
Flammable Liquid, Category 1	Flash point (°C) / Boiling Point (°C)
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	High percentage inclusion of components with Aspiration hazard
Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2	Summation Calculation
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B	Threshold Calculation
Carcinogen, Category 1B	Threshold Calculation
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2	Threshold Calculation
Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure, Category 2	Threshold Calculation
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Acute, Category 2	Summation 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	CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
EC	European Community
EN	European Standard

EU	European Union
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO/IATA	ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization / IATA: International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
Koc	Soil Adsorption Coefficient
Kow	Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water
LC50	Lethal concentration 50
LD50	Lethal dose 50
LOAEL	Lowest dose adverse effect level
LTEL	Long Term Exposure Limit
NOAEC	No Observed Averse Effect concentration
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PBT	PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
(Q)SAR	Quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR)
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
UN	United Nations
vPvB	very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

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.

Disclaimers

Information contained in this publication or as otherwise supplied to Users is believed to be accurate and is given in good faith, but it is for the Users to satisfy themselves of the suitability of the product for their own particular purpose. VITOL INC gives no warranty as to the fitness of the product for any particular purpose and any implied warranty or condition (statutory or otherwise) is excluded except to the extent that exclusion is prevented by law. VITOL INC accepts no liability for loss or damage (other than that arising from death or personal injury caused by defective product, if proved), resulting from reliance on this information. Freedom under Patents, Copyright and Designs cannot be assumed.