	<b>SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	Page: Page 1 of 17
		Revision edition: 0
<b>US Crude Oil</b>		Date: 8/18/2015
		Supersedes: MSDS 0000014 SDS-0014

WHMIS	Personal Protection Equipment	TDG (Ground)
		

## 1 Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### Product identifier

**Trade name:** US Crude Oil  
**SDS Nr:** SDS-0014  
**Chemical description:** Hydrocarbon mixture

**CAS No:** 8002-05-9 (100%) Petroleum distillates  
**EC No:** 232-298-5

**Registration-No:** Registration deadline not expired.  
**Use:** Fuel for propulsion, generation, or heating.


**Company identification:** Freepoint Commodities, LLC  
 58 Commerce Road  
 Stamford, Ct. 06902

**E-Mail address (competent person):** Lou Santore

**Lou Santore [LSantore@freepoint.com]**

**Emergency telephone number:** Within the U.S. or Canada: 1 800 424 9300  
 Outside the U.S. and Canada: +1 703 527 3887  
 (collect calls accepted)

MSDS prepared by: Paule Patterson, ENERCON Services, Inc.

	<b>SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	Page: Page 2 of 17
		Revision edition: 0
		Date: 8/18/2015
US Crude Oil		Supersedes: MSDS 0000014 SDS-0014

## 2 Hazards identification

This preparation is not classified as hazardous according to 29CFR 1910-1200.

### GHS Classification:

- Extremely flammable liquid and vapor - Category 1
- Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
- Eye Irritant - Category 2
- Germ Cell Mutagenicity – Category 1B
- Carcinogenicity - Category 1B
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure - Category 3
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeat Exposure - Category 2
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term, chronic - Category 2

### Additional hazard not resulting in classification:

Material may be heated. If heated, care must be taken to avoid injury from thermal burns. Heating may also release toxic hydrogen sulfide gas.

### GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

#### Symbol(s)



#### Signal Word

Danger

#### CLP Hazard Statements :

##### HEALTH HAZARDS:

- H224:** Extremely flammable liquid and vapor
- H304:** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H319:** Causes serious eye irritation.
- H336:** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- H373:** May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H351:** Suspected of causing cancer.

##### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

- H411:** Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

	<b>SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Page: Page 3 of 17</b>
		<b>Revision edition: 0</b>
<b>US Crude Oil</b>		<b>Date: 8/18/2015</b>
		<b>Supersedes: MSDS 0000014 SDS-0014</b>

**Hazards not Otherwise Classified:** May contain or release poisonous hydrogen sulfide gas

**CLP Precautionary statements**

**Prevention :**

**P210:** Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces. No smoking.

**P260:** Do not breathe dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray.

**P280:** Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

**P301 + P310:** IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician.

**P331:** Do not induce vomiting.

**Disposal:**

**P501:** Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste site or reclaimer in accordance with local, state, and national regulations.

**EC Classification:** Carcinogenic, category 2. Toxic



**EC Risk Phases:**

**R10:** Flammable

**R35:** Irritating to eyes.

**R38:** Irritating to skin.

**R45:** May cause cancer.

**R51 / 53:** Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**R65:** Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

**EC Safety Phrases:**

**S23:** Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapor/spray.

**S24:** Avoid contact with skin.


**S36/37:** Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.

**S45:** In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately.

**S51:** Use only in well-ventilated areas.

**S53:** Avoid exposure. Obtain special instructions before use.

**S61:** Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special

	<b>SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	Page: Page 4 of 17
		Revision edition: 0
<b>US Crude Oil</b>		Date: 8/18/2015
		Supersedes: MSDS 0000014 SDS-0014

*DANGER! Extremely Flammable. Pulmonary aspiration hazard if swallowed. Eye and Skin irritant*

### 3 Composition/information on ingredients

Crude oil is a mixture of naturally occurring paraffins; naphthenes; aromatic hydrocarbons and small amounts of sulfur and nitrogen compounds. The composition and properties will vary significantly according to the source of the crude. Crude oil with a sulfur content greater than 0.5 weight percent is considered sour.

This product is a commingled stream from multiple petroleum facilities and is a complex mixture consistent with the definition within WHMIS regulation CPR section 2. The listed components are provided as guidance based on the available knowledge of the commingled stream.

Ingredient	CAS #	% Weight	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TVL
Crude Oil	8002-05-9	100	N/A	N/A
Benzene	71-43-2	<1	1 ppm	0.5 ppm
Toluene	108-88-3	<1	750 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	75 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<1	435 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20 ppm
Xylene, Mixed Isomers	1330-20-7	<1	435 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	434 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	<1	1 ppm	0.5 ppm


### 4 First aid measures

#### First Aid: Eyes

Check for and remove any contact lenses. Flush eyes immediately with large amounts of water, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15-20 minutes). If irritation develops, seek medical aid.

#### First Aid: Skin

Remove contaminated clothing and wash the affected area with soap or mild detergent and large amounts of water until no evidence of chemical remains (approximately 15 - 20 minutes). If irritation develops, seek medical aid.

	<b>SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Page: Page 5 of 17</b>
		<b>Revision edition: 0</b>
<b>US Crude Oil</b>		<b>Date: 8/18/2015</b>
		<b>Supersedes: MSDS 0000014 SDS-0014</b>

### First Aid: Ingestion

**DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.** Get medical attention immediately. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING BECAUSE OF DANGER BREATHING LIQUID INTO LUNGS. Rinse mouth with water. Administer 1 to 2 glasses of water or milk to drink. Never administer liquids to an unconscious person.

Medical providers are urged to contact a Regional Poison Center at 800-222-1222.

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

### First Aid: Inhalation

Keep victim calm. Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.

## 5 Fire-fighting measures


### General Fire Hazards

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties. Incomplete burning can produce carbon monoxide. Vapors will be released above flash point and when mixed with air, can burn or explode in confined space if exposed to sources of ignition. This product has been determined to be a flammable liquid per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, and should be handled accordingly. Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, sparks, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling. Flashback can occur along vapor trail.

For additional fire related information see NFPA 30 or North American Emergency Response Guide 115.

### Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards

Do not mix or store with strong oxidants. Do not store or pour near sources of ignition. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld, or expose empty containers to sources of ignition. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer or low lying areas may create fire or explosion hazard.

	<b>SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Page: Page 6 of 17</b>
		<b>Revision edition: 0</b>
<b>US Crude Oil</b>		<b>Date: 8/18/2015</b>
		<b>Supersedes: MSDS 0000014 SDS-0014</b>

**FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT:**

Use of SCBA in enclosed or confined spaces, or as otherwise needed.

**Hazardous Combustion Products**

Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide and other decomposition products, in the case of incomplete combustion.

**Extinguishing Media**

SMALL FIRES:

**Do not use water jet.**

Use foam, dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water fog or vaporizing liquid (Halon). Keep personnel removed from and up-wind of fire. Cool adjacent structures and storage drums with water spray. Evacuate area.

Prevent runoff from fire control dilution from entering streams or drinking water supply. Withdraw immediately in the event of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of storage tank due to fire.

LARGE FIRES:

**Do not use water jet.**

Use foam, dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water fog or vaporizing liquid (Halon). Keep personnel removed from and up-wind of fire. Cool adjacent structures and storage drums with water spray. Evacuate area.

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 fire-fighting foam. Refer to NAERG Guide 128.

Prevent runoff from fire control dilution from entering streams or drinking water supply.

Withdraw immediately in the event of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of storage tank due to fire.

**6 Accidental release measures**

ACTIVATE YOUR FACILITY'S SITE SPECIFIC EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN IF AVAILABLE. Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources for 300m (1000ft). Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to confirm spill areas. Hydrogen sulfide may be evolved during a release, ensure response personnel are adequately protected.

	<b>SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Page: Page 7 of 17</b>
		<b>Revision edition: 0</b>
<b>US Crude Oil</b>		<b>Date: 8/18/2015</b>
		<b>Supersedes: MSDS 0000014 SDS-0014</b>

### Recovery and Neutralization

Control source of spillage if possible to do so safely. Clean up spilled material immediately.

### Materials and Methods for Clean-Up

Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows:  
 Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations.  
 Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.  
 Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product.  
 Do not empty into drains or the aquatic environment. Observe local, state, and federal governmental regulations.

### Personal Precautions and Protective Equipment

Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

### Environmental Precautions

#### LAND SPILL:

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).  
 Shut off and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep people away. Remove leaking containers to a safe area. Contain and remove by mechanical means. Add sand, earth or other suitable absorbent to spill area than scrape off the ground. Guard against contamination of water supplies. Report spills to appropriate authorities. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations.


#### WATER SPILL:

Spill may be removed from water with mechanical dredges or lifts. Report spills to appropriate authorities. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations { National Response Center (800-424-8802)}.

## 7 Handling and storage

### Handling Procedures



	<b>SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Page: Page 8 of 17</b>
		<b>Revision edition: 0</b>
<b>US Crude Oil</b>		<b>Date: 8/18/2015</b>
		<b>Supersedes: MSDS 0000014 SDS-0014</b>

Comply with all applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Keep away from flame, sparks, and excessive temperatures. Store only in approved containers. Bond and ground containers. Use only in well ventilated areas. Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when this product is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as gasoline) - see API Publication 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out Of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents."

**Requirements for storage areas and containers:**

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Use approved containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty or partially full product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose containers to sources of ignition. Store in a well-ventilated area.

**Storage Procedures**

Ample fire water supply should be available. A fixed sprinkler/deluge system is recommended. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Outside or detached storage preferred. Storage containers should be grounded and bonded. 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."

**Incompatibilities**


Avoid heat, sparks, flame and static electricity. May be ignited by open flames or other high temperature sources.

**8 Exposure controls/personal protection**

**Component Exposure Limits**

Ingredient	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TVL
Crude Oil	N/A	N/A
Benzene	1 ppm	0.5 ppm
Toluene	750 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	75 mg/m <sup>3</sup>



	<b>SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Page: Page 9 of 17</b>
		<b>Revision edition: 0</b>
<b>US Crude Oil</b>		<b>Date: 8/18/2015</b>
		<b>Supersedes: MSDS 0000014 SDS-0014</b>

Ethylbenzene	435 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20 ppm
Xylene, Mixed Isomers	435 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	434 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 ppm	0.5 ppm

### Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

A NIOSH/ MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation.

### Personal Protective Equipment: Skin and Body

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Chemical protective clothing such as of E.I. DuPont TyChem®, Saranex® 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.

Recommended: full-face shield, chemical goggles, impervious gloves, boots and whole body protection.

### Eye Protection

Use chemical safety goggles and / or a full face shield.

### Hygiene Measures

Emergency eye wash and safety shower capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use as a cleaning solvent on the skin. Do not use gasoline or solvents (naphtha, kerosene, etc.) 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.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

	<b>SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Page: Page 10 of 17</b>
		<b>Revision edition: 0</b>
<b>US Crude Oil</b>		<b>Date: 8/18/2015</b>
		<b>Supersedes: MSDS 0000014 SDS-0014</b>

**Ventilation:** Use adequate local or general explosion proof ventilation to maintain the concentration of fumes in the working environment well below recommended occupational exposure limits. Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed by the exhaust system.

## 9 Physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance:</b>	Black, viscous	<b>Odor:</b>	Characteristic Hydrocarbon Odor
<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid	<b>pH:</b>	N/A
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	<0.1 psia @ 70 °F (21 °C)	<b>Vapor Density:</b>	3-5
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	>500 °F (>260 °C)	<b>Melting Point:</b>	N/A
<b>Solubility (H2O):</b>	Insoluble to slightly insoluble	<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	0.86 – 0.95 (varies)
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	<0.1	<b>VOC:</b>	>50% at 70 °F (21.1 °C)
<b>Octanol/H2O Coeff.:</b>	ND	<b>Flash Point:</b>	73 °F (23 °C)*
<b>Flash Point Method:</b>	TCC	<b>Upper Flammability Limit (UFL):</b>	8%
<b>Lower Flammability Limit (LFL):</b>	0.6%	<b>Burning Rate:</b>	Medium
<b>Auto Ignition:</b>			>428°F (>220°C)

\* Flash point are in the flammable range but are highly dependent on crude oil source. This is a commingled stream of crude oils from various producers.

## 10 Stability and reactivity

### Chemical Stability

This is a stable material under normal conditions of use and at normal temperatures and pressures.

	<b>SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Page: Page 11 of 17</b>
		<b>Revision edition: 0</b>
<b>US Crude Oil</b>		<b>Date: 8/18/2015</b>
		<b>Supersedes: MSDS 0000014 SDS-0014</b>

### Hazardous Reaction Potential

Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

### Conditions to Avoid

Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles..

### Incompatible Products

Incompatible with barium peroxide, chlorine dioxide and other strong oxidizers. Contact with nitric and sulfuric acids will form nitrocresols that can decompose violently.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

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

## 11 Toxicological information

### Acute Toxicity

#### A: General Product Information

##### Basis for Assessment:

Potential short-term effects of exposure are: irritation eyes, skin, nose, mucous membrane, and respiratory system.

Repeated or prolonged skin exposure to petroleum oils may cause various skin disorders, such as contact or eczematous dermatitis, folliculitis, oil acne, lipid granuloma, melanosis, and rarely precancerous warts on the forearms, backs of hands or scrotum. Contains Benzene and Toluene, which are readily absorbed through intact skin and have Skin Notations by ACGIH.

##### Component Carcinogenicity:

###### Acute:

###### Crude Oil

Oral rat oral >5000mg/kg

Dermal Toxicity > 2000 mg/kg

###### Toluene

Oral rat 5000 mg/kg 400 ppm/4hr

###### Ethyl benzene

Oral rat 3500 mg/kg

Dermal Rabbit skin 17,800 mg/kg

###### Xylene, mixed isomers

Oral mouse 1590 mg/kg

Inhalation rat 6,350 ppm/4 hr

Freepoint Commodities, LLC

599 West Putnam Avenue

Greenwich, CT. 06830

	<b>SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Page: Page 12 of 17</b>
		<b>Revision edition: 0</b>
<b>US Crude Oil</b>		<b>Date: 8/18/2015</b>
		<b>Supersedes: MSDS 0000014 SDS-0014</b>

**Benzene 71-43-2**

Oral rat 3306 mg/kg

Inhalation rat 10,000 ppm/7 hr

**B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50**

**Hydrogen Sulfide**

Inhalation rat 380 mg/ cu m > 960 min

**Potential Health Effects: Skin Contact Property:** Not expected to be irritating

**Potential Health Effects: Eye Contact Properties:** Not expected to be irritating.

**Potential Health Effects: Inhalation:** Mist or vapor may cause respiratory tract irritation. CNS depressant. High levels may cause giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, and lack of coordination, narcosis, stupor, coma, and unconsciousness.

**Potential Health Effects: Ingestion:** Irritation, giddiness, vertigo, headache, anesthetic stupor, CNS depression, coma and death.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** No Data

**Specified Target Organ General Toxicity:** (Single Exposure) No Data


**Specified Target Organ General Toxicity:** (Repeated Exposure) No Data

**Carcinogenicity:**

Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans. 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 leukemia. Benzene is listed by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), International Agency For Research on Cancer (IARC), and ACGIH as carcinogenic in humans.

**Mutagenicity:** The components of this product are not reported to cause mutagenic effects in humans. However, Some crude oils and crude oil fractions have been positive in mutagenic assay tests.

**Teratogenicity** The components of this product are not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans. Based on best current information, there is no known teratogenicity associated with this product.

	<b>SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Page: Page 13 of 17</b>
		<b>Revision edition: 0</b>
<b>US Crude Oil</b>		<b>Date: 8/18/2015</b>
		<b>Supersedes: MSDS 0000014 SDS-0014</b>

## 12 Ecological information

### Ecotoxicity

**Ecotoxicity:** Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Crude Oil:**

Daphnia magna 36 mg/L EC50 24 Hr

Daphnia magna <0.26 mg/L EC50 48 Hr [static]

Salmo gairdneri 258 mg/L LC50 96 Hr [static]

**Benzene:**

Pimephales promelas 10.7-14.7 mg/L LC50 96 Hr [flow-through]

Lepomis macrochirus 22.49 mg/L LC50 96 Hr [static]

Poecilia reticulata 28.6 mg/L LC50 96 Hr [static]

Pimephales promelas 22330-41160 µg/L LC50 96 Hr [static]

Lepomis macrochirus 70000-142000 µg/L LC50 96 Hr [static]

Pseudokirchneriella 29 mg/L EC50 72 Hr

subcapitata

Daphnia magna 8.76 - 15.6 mg/L EC50 48 Hr [static]

Daphnia magna 10 mg/L EC50 48 Hr

**Persistence and Degradability:**

The hydrocarbons in this material are expected to be inherently biodegradable. In practice, hydrocarbon gases are not likely to remain in solution long enough for biodegradation to be a significant loss process. Hydrogen sulfide, if present in refinery gas streams, will be rapidly oxidized in water and insoluble sulfides precipitated from water when metallic radicals are present.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:** No additional information available.

**Mobility in Soil:** No additional information available.


**Additional ecological information:** No additional information available.

## 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste Disposal Instructions

Under EPA RCRA (40 CFR 261.21):

1. If this product becomes a waste material intended for disposal and has a flash point below 140 F, it would be ignitable hazardous waste (waste code number D001.)

	<b>SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Page: Page 14 of 17</b>
		<b>Revision edition: 0</b>
<b>US Crude Oil</b>		<b>Date: 8/18/2015</b>
		<b>Supersedes: MSDS 0000014 SDS-0014</b>

2. If this product becomes a waste material intended for disposal and has a TCLP benzene concentration greater than 0.5 PPM, it would be considered a toxic waste (waste code number D018.)

**Cleanup Considerations:** This product as produced is not specifically listed as an EPA RCRA hazardous waste according to federal regulations (40 CFR 261). However, when discarded or disposed of, it may meet the criteria of a "characteristic" hazardous waste. This material could become a hazardous waste if mixed or contaminated with a hazardous waste or other substance(s).

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations.

Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous. Consult supplier for specific recommendations. Do not discharge into areas where there is a risk of forming an explosive mixture with air.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations.

**Disposal Regulatory Requirements:**

Refer to latest EPA or state regulations regarding proper disposal.

**14 Transport information**

**DOT Information:** May be reclassified for transportation as a COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID under conditions of DOT 49 CFR 173.120(b)(2).

**Shipping Name:** Combustible liquid, n.o.s.

**Placard:**



	<b>SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Page: Page 15 of 17</b>
		<b>Revision edition: 0</b>
		<b>Date: 8/18/2015</b>
<b>US Crude Oil</b>		<b>Supersedes: MSDS 0000014</b>
		<b>SDS-0014</b>

UN Number: UN1267  
 UN Proper Shipping Name: Petroleum Crude Oil  
 Transport Hazard: 3  
 Packing Group: I

**Land Transport ADR/RID and GGVS/GGVE (Cross Border / Domestic)**

**14.1 UN No.:** 1267  
**14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name:** Petroleum Crude Oil  
**Technical name:** Crude Oil  
**14.3 Transport Hazard Class:** 3  
**14.4 Packing group:** III  
**14.5 Environmental Hazard:** Yes  
**14.7 Transport in Bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code**

**RID**

**14.1 UN No.:** 1267  
**14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name:** Petroleum Crude Oil  
**Technical name:** Crude Oil  
**14.3 Transport Hazard Class:** 3  
**14.4 Packing group:** III  
**14.5 Environmental Hazard:** Yes  
**14.7 Transport in Bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code**

**Sea transport (IMDG Code): 14.1**

**14.1 UN No.:** 1267  
**14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name:** Petroleum Crude Oil  
**Technical name:** Crude Oil  
**14.4 Packing group:** III  
**14.5 Marine Hazard:** Yes  
**14.7 Transport in Bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code**

**Inland waterways transport (ADN):**

**14.1 UN No.:** 1267  
**14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name:** Petroleum Crude Oil  
**Technical name:** Crude Oil  
**14.4 Packing group:** III  
**14.5 Marine Hazard:** Yes  
**14.7 Transport in Bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code**



	<b>SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Page: Page 16 of 17</b>
		<b>Revision edition: 0</b>
<b>US Crude Oil</b>		<b>Date: 8/18/2015</b>
		<b>Supersedes: MSDS 0000014 SDS-0014</b>

## 15 Regulatory information

### US federal regulations:

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

### U.S. Federal Regulations:

Chemical Inventory Status:

All components are listed in TSCA.

All components are listed in EC and Canada DSL.

CERCLA SECTION 103 and SARA SECTION 304 (RELEASE TO THE ENVIROMENT)  
This material contains one or more of the chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4). Naphthalene (91-20-3)

Under EPA RCRA (40 CFR 261.21) If this product becomes a waste material intended for disposal and has a flash point below 140 F, it would be considered ignitable hazardous waste (waste code number D001) with a SARA / CERCLA RQ of 100 pounds.

Under EPA RCRA (40 CFR 261.21), if this product becomes a waste material intended for disposal and has a TCLP benzene concentration greater than 0.5 PPM, it would be considered a toxic waste (waste code number D018) with a SARA / CERCLA RQ of 10 pounds.

**SARA 313 Form R** – Reporting Requirements and Supplier Notification: No products listed. SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

## 16 Other information

**DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY:** Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out.

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	<b>SAFETY DATA SHEET</b>	<b>Page: Page 17 of 17</b>
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