Surmont Synbit

Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: Identification of the substance or mixture and of the supplier

Product Name:	Surmont Synbit
SDS Number:	778591
MARPOL Annex I Category:	Crude Oils
Intended Use:	Refinery Feed
Manufacturer:	ConocoPhillips Canada Limited or its Affiliates PO Box 130, 401 9th Ave. SW Calgary, Alberta T2P 2H7 Canada
Emergency Health and Safety Number:	Chemtrec: 800-424-9300 (24 Hours) CANUTEC (613) 996-6666
Customer Service:	403-233-4000
Technical Information:	403-233-4000
SDS Information:	Phone: 855-244-0762 Email: SDS@conocophillips.com URL: www.conocophillips.com

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

Classification

H225 -- Flammable liquids -- Category 2
H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1
H319 -- Eye damage/irritation -- Category 2
H332 -- Acute toxicity, Inhalation -- Category 4
H336 -- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) -- Category 3
H350 -- Carcinogenicity -- Category 1B
H373 -- Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) -- Category 2
H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2

Label Elements

DANGER

Highly flammable liquid and vapor. (H225)*
Causes serious eye irritation. (H319)*
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. (H304)*
Harmful if inhaled. (H332)*
May cause drowsiness or dizziness. (H336)*
May cause cancer. (H350)*
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (H373)*
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. (H411)*

Precautionary Statement(s):
Obtain special instructions before use. (P201)*
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. (P202)*
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. (P210)*
Keep container tightly closed. (P233)*
Keep cool. (P235)*
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. (P240)*
Use with explosion-proof equipment. (P241)*
Use only non-sparking tools. (P242)*
Take precautionary measures against static discharge. (P243)*
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. (P260)*
Wash thoroughly after handling. (P264)*
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. (P271)*
Avoid release to the environment. (P273)*
Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection. (P280)*
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. (P340)*
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. (P312)*
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. (P305+P351+P338*)
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. (P313)*
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. (P301+P310)*
Do NOT induce vomiting. (P331)*
In case of fire: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam for extinction.(P370+P378)*
Collect spillage. (P391)*
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. (P403+P233)*
Store locked up. (P405)*
Dispose of contents/container to approved disposal facility. (P501)*

** (Applicable GHS hazard code.)*

Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CASRN	Concentration[1]
Synthetic Crude	8002-05-9	40-60
Crude Oil (Petroleum)	8002-05-9	40-60
Naphthalene	91-20-3	<5
Benzene	71-43-2	<0.5

Total Sulfur: < 0.5 wt%

[1] All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

Synthetic crude is mixed with Surmont bitumen (crude oil) to allow ease of transport.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: For direct contact, remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the affected eye(s) with clean water for at least 20 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops and persists, seek medical attention.

Inhalation (Breathing): If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms of exposure develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects

Acute: Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue.

Delayed: Dry skin and possible irritation with repeated or prolonged exposure.

Notes to Physician: Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents (e.g., in enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse). The use of other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.

Federal regulations (29 CFR 1910.1028) specify medical surveillance programs for certain exposures to benzene above the action level or PEL (specified in Section (i)(1)(i) of the Standard). In addition, employees exposed in an emergency situation shall, as described in Section (i)(4)(i), provide a urine sample at the end of the shift for measurement of urine phenol.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

NFPA 704 Hazard Class

Health: 2 **Flammability:** 3 **Instability:** 0 (0-Minimal, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-Serious, 4-Severe)

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Highly Flammable. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions: Highly Flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions: Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

Methods for Containment and Clean-Up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken. See Section 13 for information on appropriate disposal.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame – No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Nonsparking tools should be used. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8).

Flammable. May vaporize easily at ambient temperatures. The vapor is heavier than air and may create an explosive mixture of vapor and air. Beware of accumulation in confined spaces and low lying areas. Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling or processing this material. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-70 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames.

Conditions for safe storage: This material may contain or release poisonous hydrogen sulfide gas. In a tank, barge, or other closed container, the vapor space above this material may accumulate hazardous concentrations of hydrogen sulfide. Check atmosphere for oxygen content, H2S, and flammability prior to entry. Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Component	ACGIH	OSHA	Other
Synthetic Crude	---	---	TWA:100 mg/m^3 - 8 hr. ConocoPhillips (ConocoPhillips Guidelines)
Crude Oil (Petroleum)	---	---	TWA:100 mg/m^3 - 8 hr (ConocoPhillips Guidelines)

Naphthalene	STEL: 15 ppm TWA: 10 ppm 2 ppm TWA; skin; A3 - confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans; TLV basis: upper respiratory tract irritation Skin	TWA: 10 ppm : 50 mg/m^3	TWA: 0.2 mg/m^3 (as total of 17 PNA"s measured by NIOSH Method 5506) (ConocoPhillips Guidelines)
Benzene	STEL: 2.5 ppm TWA: 0.5 ppm Skin	Ceiling: 25 ppm STEL: 5 ppm TWA: 10 ppm TWA: 1 ppm	---

Note: State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye protection (such as splash goggles) that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended when there is potential liquid contact to the eye. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin/Hand Protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Nitrile

Respiratory Protection: Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges/canisters may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

If benzene concentrations equal or exceed applicable exposure limits, OSHA requirements for personal protective equipment, exposure monitoring, and training may apply (29CFR1910.1028 - Benzene).

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Note: Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

Appearance:	Dark brown
Physical Form:	Liquid
Odor:	Petroleum
Odor Threshold:	No data
pH:	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure:	1.3 psi / 9.0kPa @ 104°F / 40°C
Vapor Density (air=1):	>1
Initial Boiling Point/Range:	140 - 662 °F / 60 - 350 °C
Melting/Freezing Point:	-44 °F / -42 °C
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow):	No data
Specific Gravity (water=1):	0.94 @ 60ºF (15.6ºC)
Viscosity:	223.13 cSt @ 15°C; 53.138 cSt @ 40°C
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1):	No data
Flash Point:	54 °F / 12 °C
Test Method:	Tag Closed Cup (TCC), ASTM D56
Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	0.6
Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air):	15.0
Auto-ignition Temperature:	752 °F / 400 °C

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid high temperatures and all sources of ignition. Prevent vapor accumulation.

Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials): Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Not anticipated under normal conditions of use.

Hazardous Polymerization: Not known to occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Information on Toxicological Effects of Substance/Mixture

Acute Toxicity	Hazard	Additional Information	LC50/LD50 Data
Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled		4.3 mg/L (vapor, estimated)
Skin Absorption	Unlikely to be harmful		> 2 g/kg (estimated)
Ingestion (Swallowing)	Unlikely to be harmful		> 5 g/kg (estimated)

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes mild skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.

Signs and Symptoms: Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the respiratory tract, irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and signs of nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue).

Skin Sensitization: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

Respiratory Sensitization: No information available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Laboratory animal studies of crude oil by the dermal and inhalation exposure routes have demonstrated toxicity to the liver, blood, spleen and thymus

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer. Chronic application of crude oil to mouse skin resulted in an increased incidence of skin tumors. IARC concluded in its Crude Oil Monograph that there is limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animals, and that crude oil is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity in humans (Group 3). It has not been listed as a carcinogen by NTP or OSHA.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Inadequate information available.

Reproductive Toxicity: Inadequate information available. Dermal exposure to crude oil during pregnancy resulted in limited evidence of developmental toxicity in laboratory animals. Decreased fetal weight and increased resorptions were noted at maternally toxic doses. No significant effects on pup growth or other developmental landmarks were observed postnatally.

Other Comments: This material may contain varying concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) which have been known to produce a phototoxic reaction when contaminated skin is exposed to sunlight. The effect is similar in appearance to an exaggerated sunburn, and is temporary in duration if exposure is discontinued. Continued exposure to sunlight can result in more serious skin problems including pigmentation (discoloration), skin eruptions (pimples), and possible skin cancers.

Information on Toxicological Effects of Components

Naphthalene

Carcinogenicity: Naphthalene has been evaluated in two year inhalation studies in both rats and mice. The US National Toxicology Program (NTP) concluded that there is clear evidence of carcinogenicity in male and female rats based on increased incidences of respiratory epithelial adenomas and olfactory epithelial neuroblastomas of the nose. NTP found some evidence of carcinogenicity in female mice (alveolar adenomas) and no evidence of carcinogenicity in male mice. Naphthalene has been identified as a carcinogen by IARC and NTP.

Toluene

Carcinogenicity: Exposure of rats and mice to toluene at concentrations ranging from 120-1200 ppm for two years did not demonstrate evidence of carcinogenicity. Toluene has not been listed as a carcinogen by IARC.

Target Organs: Epidemiology studies suggest that chronic occupational overexposure to toluene may damage color vision. Subchronic and chronic inhalation studies with toluene produced kidney and liver damage, hearing loss and central nervous system (brain) damage in laboratory animals. Intentional misuse by deliberate inhalation of high concentrations of toluene has been shown to cause liver, kidney, and central nervous system damage, including hearing loss and visual disturbances.

Reproductive Toxicity: Exposure to toluene during pregnancy has demonstrated limited evidence of developmental toxicity in laboratory animals. Decreased fetal body weight and increased skeletal variations in both inhalation and oral studies, but only at doses that were maternally toxic. No fetal toxicity was seen at doses that were not maternally toxic. Decreased sperm counts have been observed in male rats in the absence of a reduction in fertility. Toluene has been reported to cause mental or growth retardation in the children of solvent abusers who directly inhale toluene during pregnancy.

Xylenes

Target Organs: Rats exposed to xylenes at 800, 1000 or 1200 ppm 14 hours daily for 6 weeks demonstrated high frequency hearing loss. Another study in rats exposed to 1800 ppm 8 hours daily for 5 days demonstrated middle frequency hearing loss.

Reproductive Toxicity: Both mixed xylenes and the individual isomers produced limited evidence of developmental toxicity in laboratory animals. Inhalation and oral administration of xylene resulted in decreased fetal weight, increased incidences of delayed ossification, skeletal variations and resorptions, but no evidence of teratogenicity.

Benzene

Carcinogenicity: Benzene is an animal carcinogen and is known to produce acute myelogenous leukemia (a form of cancer) in humans. Benzene has been identified as a human carcinogen by IARC, the US National Toxicology Program and the US-Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Target Organs: Prolonged or repeated exposures to benzene vapors can cause damage to the blood and blood forming organs, including disorders like leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, and aplastic anemia.

Reproductive Toxicity: Some studies in occupationally exposed women have suggested benzene exposure increased risk of miscarriage and stillbirth and decreased birth weight and gestational age. The size of the effects detected in these studies was small, and ascertainment of exposure and outcome in some cases relied on self-reports, which may limit the reliability of these results.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Benzene exposure has resulted in chromosomal aberrations in human lymphocytes and animal bone marrow cells. Exposure has also been associated with chromosomal aberrations in sperm cells in human and animal studies.

Ethyl Benzene

Carcinogenicity: Rats and mice exposed to 0, 75, 250, or 750 ppm ethyl benzene in a two year inhalation study demonstrated limited evidence of kidney, liver, and lung cancer. Ethyl benzene has been listed as a possible human carcinogen by IARC.

Target Organs: In rats and mice exposed to 0, 75, 250, or 750 ppm ethyl benzene in a two year inhalation study there was mild damage to the kidney (tubular hyperplasia), liver (eosinophilio foci, hypertrophy, necrosis), lung (alveolar epithelium metaplasia), thyroid (hyperplasia), thyroid (hyperplasia) and pituitary (hyperplasia). In animal models (particularly rats), ethyl benzene affects the auditory function mainly in the cochlear mid-frequency range and ototoxicity was observed after combined exposure to noise and ethyl benzene. There is no evidence of either ethyl benzene-induced hearing losses or ototoxicity with combined exposure to ethyl benzene and noise in workers.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Toxicity: Experimental studies of acute aquatic toxicity show values for crude oil in the range of 2 to over 100 mg/L. These values are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon compositions. Crude oil should be regarded as harmful to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Classification: H411; Chronic Cat 2.

Persistence and Degradability: Most crude oils are not regarded as readily biodegradable. Most of the non-volatile constituents are inherently biodegradable; some of the highest molecular weight components are persistent in water.

Persistence per IOPC Fund definition: Persistent

Bioaccumulative Potential: Log Kow values measured for the hydrocarbon components of this material range from less than 2 to greater than 6, and therefore would be regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil: Crude oil spreads as a film on the surface of water, facilitating loss of its lighter components by volatilization. In air, the volatile hydrocarbons undergo photodegradation by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with half-lives varying from 0.5 days for n-dodecane to 6.5 days for benzene. The lower molecular weight aromatic hydrocarbons and some polar compounds have low but significant water solubility. Some higher molecular weight compounds are removed by emulsification and these also slowly biodegrade; others adsorb to sediment and sink. A further removal process from water involving the heavier fraction is agglomeration to form tars, some of which sink.

Other Adverse Effects: None anticipated.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations.

This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it would likely be identified as a federally regulated RCRA hazardous waste for the following characteristic(s) shown below. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the MSDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste.

Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container residues and rinseates could be considered to be hazardous wastes.

EPA Waste Number(s)
- D001 - Ignitability characteristic
- D018 - Toxicity characteristic (Benzene)

Section 14: Transport Information

Canadian (TDG)

Shipping Description:	UN1267, Petroleum crude oil, 3, II
Small Means of Containment	
Package Marking:	UN1267, Petroleum crude oil
Package Labeling:	Class 3, Flammable liquids
Large Means of Containment	
Package Placard/Marking:	Flammable liquids / 1267
ERAP Index:	None
Emergency Response Guide:	128
Note:	***If this material meets the TDG definition of a Marine Pollutant, the Marine Pollutant notation and/or Marine Pollutant Mark may be required on the shipment.*** ***Marine Pollutant Mark not required on small means of containment if shipment is by road or railway vehicle on a roll-on roll-off ship or if container quantity is less than 5 L liquid or 5 kg solid.*** ***Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code:*** *Not applicable*

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Shipping Description:	***Aquatic toxicity studies indicate this material may be classified as a Marine Pollutant under IMDG Code. It is not currently regulated as a marine pollutant by the USDOT. If there is not a Shipping Description or other DOT marking, labeling, placarding and packaging references shown in this section, it is not regulated as a hazardous material by the USDOT.***
	UN1267, Petroleum crude oil, 3, II
Non-Bulk Package Marking:	Petroleum crude oil, UN1267
Non-Bulk Package Labeling:	Flammable liquid
Bulk Package/Placard Marking:	Flammable / 1267

Packaging - References: 49 CFR 173.150; 173.202; 173.242
(Exceptions; Non-bulk; Bulk)
Hazardous Substance: See Section 15 for RQ`s
Emergency Response Guide: 128
Note: ***Container(s) greater than 5 liters (liquids) or 5 kilograms (solids), shipped by water mode and ALL bulk shipments may require the shipping description to contain the "Marine Pollutant" notation [49 CFR 172.203(l)] and the container(s) to display the [Marine Pollutant Mark] [49 CFR 172.322].***

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)

Shipping Description: UN1267, Petroleum crude oil, 3, II, (FP° C cc), *[where FP is the material's flash point in degrees Celsius closed cup]* ,; Marine Pollutant
Non-Bulk Package Marking: Petroleum crude oil, UN1267 , [Marine Pollutant Mark]
Labels: Flammable liquid
Placards/Marking (Bulk): Flammable / 1267
Packaging - Non-Bulk: P001
EMS: F-E, S-E
Note: ***If transported in bulk by marine vessel in international waters, product is being carried under the scope of MARPOL Annex I.***
Note: Marine Pollutant Mark not required if container is < 5 L or 5 kg

International Civil Aviation Org. / International Air Transport Assoc. (ICAO/IATA)

UN/ID #: UN1267
Proper Shipping Name: Petroleum crude oil
Hazard Class/Division: 3
Packing Group: II
Non-Bulk Package Marking: Petroleum crude oil, UN1267 , [Environmentally Hazardous Substance Mark] ***(If > 5L container)***
Labels: Flammable liquid
ERG Code: 3L

	LTD. QTY	Passenger Aircraft	Cargo Aircraft Only
Packaging Instruction #:	Y341	353	364
Max. Net Qty. Per Package:	1 L	5 L	60 L

Section 15: Regulatory Information

CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):
This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories)

Acute Health: Yes
Chronic Health: Yes
Fire Hazard: Yes
Pressure Hazard: No
Reactive Hazard: No

CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:
This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR 372:

Component	Concentration[1]	de minimis
Naphthalene	<5	0.1%
Toluene	<2	1.0%
Xylenes	<2	1.0%
Benzene	<0.5	0.1%
Ethyl Benzene	<0.5	0.1%

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):
EPA's Petroleum Exclusion applies to this material - (CERCLA 101(14)).

California Proposition 65:
Warning: This material may contain detectable quantities of the following chemicals, known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and which may be subject to the warning requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Component	Type of Toxicity
Naphthalene	Cancer
Toluene	Developmental Toxicant Female Reproductive Toxicant
Benzene	Cancer Developmental Toxicant Male Reproductive Toxicant
Ethyl Benzene	Cancer
Various Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Skin Cancer

International Hazard Classification

Canada:
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Regulations.

WHMIS Hazard Class:
B2 - Flammable Liquids
D2A
D2B

National Chemical Inventories
All components are either listed on the US TSCA Inventory, or are not regulated under TSCA
All components are either on the DSL, or are exempt from DSL listing requirements

U.S. Export Control Classification Number: EAR99

Section 16: Other Information

Date of Issue:	03-Apr-2012
Status:	FINAL
Previous Issue Date:	05-Mar-2012
Revised Sections or Basis for Revision:	Format change Identified Hazards (Section 2) Toxicological (Section 11) Environmental hazards (Section 12) MARPOL information (Sections 1, 3 and 12)
SDS Number:	778591

Guide to Abbreviations:
ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; GHS = Globally Harmonized System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; INSHT = National Institute for Health and Safety at Work; IOPC = International Oil Pollution Compensation; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

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