

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 3.0 Date: 14 April 2021

ACCORDING TO OSHA HCS (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Raffinate

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

### Product identifier

Product name Raffinate  
CAS No. 8030-30-6

### Other means of identification

Petroleum Naphtha, Straight Run, Refined Light Raffinate

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

Identified Use(s) PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY  
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  
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.  
Harmful 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 INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  
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. 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 inhaled 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.
Raffinate	>99	8030-30-6	232-443-2

### Hazardous constituents

Chemical identity of the substance	%W/W	CAS No.	EC No.
Benzene	0.1 – 0.50	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.

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.

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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. If irritation develops and 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.
<b>Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer.
<b>Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed</b>	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

<b>Extinguishing media</b>	
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.
<b>Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture</b>	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 H <sub>2</sub> S and SO <sub>x</sub> (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid.
<b>Advice for firefighters</b>	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

<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	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.
<b>Methods and material for containment and cleaning up</b>	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

<b>Precautions for safe handling</b>	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
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## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage temperature  
Incompatible materials

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.

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.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Occupational exposure limits

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.	LTEL (8 hr TWA ppm)	LTEL (8 hr TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	STEL (ppm)	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Note
Raffinate	8030-30-6	100	400	-	-	NIOSH
		100	400	-	-	OSHA
Benzene	71-43-2	0.1	0.42	1	3.2	NIOSH
		1	-	5	-	OSHA
		0.5	-	2.5	-	ACGIH

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

### Biological exposure indices

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.

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Respiratory protection



Small scale: Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin.  
Large scale: Chemical protection suit.

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 liquid
Odour	Characteristic gasoline odour
Odour threshold	Not determined
pH	Not determined
Melting point/freezing point	Not determined
Initial boiling point and boiling range	<100-435°F
Flash point	-40°F (Closed Cup)
Evaporation rate	Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable - Liquid
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Lower: 1.5% (V) Upper: 7.6 % (V)
Vapour pressure	Not determined
Vapour density	4.0
Relative density	Not determined
Solubility(ies)	In water: Negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not determined
Auto-ignition temperature	531°F
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
Viscosity	Not determined

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	Stable under normal conditions. Reacts with - Strong oxidising agents
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Stable under normal conditions. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. Product may release Hydrogen Sulphide.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	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. Product may release Hydrogen Sulphide.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Elevated temperature. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep away from direct sunlight.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Keep away from oxidising agents. Strong Acids and Alkalis.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	A mixture of solid and liquid particulates and gases including unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Decomposes in a fire giving off toxic fumes: CO <sub>x</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> S, SO <sub>x</sub> ,

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Information on toxicological effects</b>	
<b>Acute toxicity - Ingestion</b>	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Calculated acute toxicity estimate (ATE) >2,000 mg/kg.
<b>Acute toxicity - Inhalation</b>	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Calculated acute toxicity estimate (ATE) > 5 mg/L (Vapour)
<b>Acute toxicity - Skin contact</b>	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Calculated acute toxicity estimate (ATE) >2,000 mg/kg.
<b>Skin corrosion/irritation</b>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 2: Causes skin irritation. Irritating to skin. (rabbit) (OECD 404)
<b>Serious eye damage/irritation</b>	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>Respiratory or skin sensitisation</b>	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B: May cause genetic defects.

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<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	EU Harmonised Classification In vitro: negative (Unnamed publication, 1985) In vivo: negative (OECD 475) Carcinogen, Category 1B: May cause cancer.
<b>Reproductive toxicity</b> <b>STOT - single exposure</b>	EU Harmonised Classification Dermal: NOEL: 0.5ml Inhalation: NOEL 292ppm Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Category 3 (Narcotic effects): May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b> <b>Aspiration hazard</b>	ECHA Registration Endpoint summary Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Aspiration hazard, Category 1: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. EU Harmonised Classification Kinematic viscosity: <1 mm <sup>2</sup> /sec @ 37.8°C
<b>Information on likely routes of exposure</b> Inhalation Ingestion Skin contact Eye contact	Possible – accidental exposure Possible – accidental exposure Possible – accidental exposure Unlikely – accidental exposure
<b>Early onset symptoms related to exposure</b>	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>Delayed health effects from exposure</b>	May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
<b>Exposure levels and health effects</b>	See Section: 8
<b>Interactive effects</b>	None known
<b>Other information</b> OSHA Designated Carcinogen NIOSH Occupational Carcinogen List NTP Report on Carcinogens IARC Monographs	Not listed Not listed Not listed Not listed

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Toxicity</b>	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Acute, Category 1: Very toxic to aquatic life. LC50: 1 mg/L (OECD 203) Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 1: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. ErC50: 1.8 mg/L (OECD 201)
<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	Not readily biodegradable 7.3% Degradation in Water (28 Days) (OECD 301 F)
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	The substance has low potential for bioaccumulation. BCF: 3.05 (Veith GD and Broderius SJ. 1979)
<b>Mobility in soil</b>	The substance has moderate mobility in soil. LogKoc: 3.26 (Unnamed publication, 1995)
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	None known.

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

<b>Waste treatment methods</b>	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

	Road/rail (ADR/RID)	Sea transport (IMDG)	Air (ICAO/IATA)
UN number	UN1268	UN1268	UN1268
UN proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S
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	Listed: Massachusetts
New York -State Right to Know Lists	Listed
Minnesota - State Right to Know Lists	Not listed
Massachusetts – Toxic Use reduction act	Not listed

#### Non-Regional

IARC Monographs	Not listed
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## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

The following sections contain revisions or new statements:

Version	3.0
Revision Date	14 April 2021
Date of First Issue	Not available. 2 <sup>ND</sup> 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 ECHA Registration Dossier for Naphtha (CAS No. 8030-30-6)

#### Literature Sources: (if applicable):

- Li, AA, Maurissen, JPJ, Barnett, JF, Foss, J, Freshwater, L, Garman, RH, Peachee, VL, Hong, SJ, Stump, DG and Bus, JS. 2010. Oral gavage subchronic neurotoxicity and inhalation subchronic immunotoxicity studies of ethylbenzene in the rat. NeuroToxicology, 31, 247-258.
- Veith, G.D., Defoe, D.L. and Bergstedt, B.V. 1979. Measuring and estimating the bioconcentration factor of chemicals in fish. J. Fish. Board Can. 36, 1040-1048.

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)

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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
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.

## Disclaimers

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