



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS ID NO.: 0355MAR019
Revision Date 03/08/2017

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Marathon Petroleum Prilled Sulfur
Synonym: Elemental Sulfur; Solid Sulfur; Pelletized Sulfur; Sulphur
Chemical Family: Non-metallic element
Recommended Use: Feedstock.
Restrictions on Use: All others.

Manufacturer, Importer, or Responsible Party Name and Address:
MARATHON PETROLEUM COMPANY LP
539 South Main Street
Findlay, OH 45840

SDS information: 1-419-421-3070

Emergency Telephone: 1-877-627-5463

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Combustible dust	OSHA defined hazard
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 3

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

May release hydrogen sulfide gas

Label elements

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Warning

May form combustible dust concentrations in air (during processing)
Causes skin irritation
Heated material may release highly toxic hydrogen sulfide gas that quickly fatigues the sense of smell
Harmful to aquatic life

**Appearance** Yellow solid**Physical State** Solid**Odor** Rotten egg like**Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

Minimize dust generation and accumulation
 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking
 Wear protective gloves
 Wash hands and any possibly exposed skin thoroughly after handling
 Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements - Response

Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure dust does not accumulate on surfaces
 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention
 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store in a cool and well-ventilated area

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container at an approved waste disposal plant

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Composition Information:

Name	CAS Number	% Concentration
Sulfur	7704-34-9	100
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	0.01-0.06

All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid Measures

- General Advice:** In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).
- Inhalation:** Move victim to fresh air. Provide respiratory support, if necessary. If symptoms or irritation occur, call a physician.
- Skin Contact:** Wash skin with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Eye Contact:** Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Gently remove contacts while flushing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
- Ingestion:** Rinse mouth out with water. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Most important signs and symptoms, both short-term and delayed with overexposure

Adverse Effects: Irritating to the skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms may include redness, itching, and inflammation. Hydrogen sulfide can cause respiratory paralysis and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Do not rely on ability to smell vapors, since loss of smell rapidly occurs. Effects of overexposure include irritation of the nose and throat, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain and signs of nervous system depression (e.g. headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination and fatigue), irregular heartbeats, pulmonary edema, weakness and convulsions.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes To Physician: Treat symptomatically.

INHALATION: Inhalation exposure can produce toxic effects. Treat intoxications as hydrogen sulfide exposures. At high concentrations hydrogen sulfide may produce pulmonary edema, respiratory depression, and/or respiratory paralysis. The first priority in treatment should be the establishment of adequate ventilation and the administration of 100% oxygen. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO₂, dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam (AFFF/ATC) can be used. Firefighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use straight water streams to avoid spreading fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Non-sparking tools/equipment should be considered when a potentially combustible dust environment exists.

Hazardous combustion products

Smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact No.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge Yes.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Firefighters should wear full protective clothing and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece, as appropriate. Avoid using straight water streams. Water spray and foam (AFFF/ATC) must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible. Keep surrounding area cool with water spray from a distance and prevent further ignition of combustible material. Avoid excessive water spray application. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.

Additional firefighting tactics

FIRES INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER LOADS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles: if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

EVACUATION: Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 1000 feet. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation of 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions.

NFPA

Health 2

Flammability 1

Instability 0

Special Hazard -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:	Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Dust deposits dispersed into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration may form an explosive mixture. Eliminate all ignition sources. Ensure adequate ventilation. Runoff may be acidic.
Protective equipment:	Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8.
Emergency procedures:	Advise authorities and National Response Center (800-424-8802) if the product has entered a water course or sewer. Notify local health and pollution control agencies, if appropriate.
Environmental precautions:	Contain any runoff from precipitation.
Methods and materials for containment:	Prevent dust cloud. Cover powder spill with plastic sheet or tarp to minimize spreading.
Methods and materials for cleaning up:	Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal. Ensure all equipment is bonded and grounded. Use only non-sparking tools.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe Handling Precautions:	To avoid the combustible dust hazard, minimize dust generation and accumulation. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces. Dry powders can build static electricity charges when subjected to the friction of transfer and mixing operations and cause an electrical spark. Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding, or nonreactive atmospheres. Use non-sparking tools. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid breathing dust. Refer to applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements. Harmful concentrations of hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S) gas can accumulate in excavations and low-lying areas as well as the vapor space of storage and bulk transport compartments. Stay upwind and vent open hatches before unloading. Sulfur containing products may cause polysulfide deposits (iron sulfide) to form inside iron storage tanks. These pyrophoric deposits, upon exposure to air, can ignite spontaneously.
Storage Conditions:	Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool, well-ventilated area.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PELS:	OSHA - Vacated PELs	NIOSH IDLH
Sulfur 7704-34-9	-	-	-	-
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	1 ppm TWA 5 ppm STEL	Ceiling: 20 ppm Peak: 50 ppm	10 ppm TWA 14 mg/m ³ TWA 15 ppm STEL 21 mg/m ³ STEL	100 ppm

Notes: The manufacturer has voluntarily elected to provide exposure limits contained in OSHA's 1989 air contaminants standard in its SDSs, even though certain of those exposure limits were vacated in 1992.

Engineering measures: Local or general exhaust required in an enclosed area or when there is inadequate ventilation. Use mechanical ventilation equipment that is explosion-proof.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection: Dust goggles if use produces excessive dust/fume concentrations.

Skin and body protection: Protective disposable gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Respiratory protection:	Wear dust respirator if use generates excessive dust. For heated material, use atmosphere supplying respirator in confined spaces or when H ₂ S concentrations exceed permissible limits.
Hygiene measures:	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Solid
Appearance	Yellow solid
Color	Yellow
Odor	Rotten egg like
Odor Threshold	No data available.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values (Method)</u>
Melting Point / Freezing Point	112 °C / 233 °F
Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range	444 °C / 832 °F
Flash Point	207 °C / 405 °F
Evaporation Rate	No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Flammability Limit in Air (%):	
Upper Flammability Limit:	No data available.
Lower Flammability Limit:	No data available.
Explosion limits:	No data available.
Vapor Pressure	1 mm Hg @ 362°F
Vapor Density	No data available.
Specific Gravity / Relative Density	2
Water Solubility	Insoluble in water
Solubility in other solvents	No data available.
Partition Coefficient	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
pH:	Not applicable.
Autoignition Temperature	No data available.
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available.
Dynamic Viscosity	No data available.
Explosive Properties	No data available.
VOC Content (%)	No data available.
Density	No data available.
Bulk Density	Not applicable.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<u>Reactivity</u>	The product is non-reactive under normal conditions.
<u>Chemical stability</u>	The material is stable at 70°F, 760 mmHg pressure.
<u>Possibility of hazardous reactions</u>	None under normal processing.
<u>Hazardous polymerization</u>	Will not occur.
<u>Conditions to avoid</u>	Excessive heat, sources of ignition, open flame.
<u>Incompatible Materials</u>	Strong oxidizing agents.
<u>Hazardous decomposition products</u>	None known under normal conditions of use.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential short-term adverse effects from overexposures

Inhalation	Inhalation of dust may cause irritation of the respiratory system. Heated material may release highly toxic hydrogen sulfide gas that quickly fatigues the sense of smell. Concentrations of >1000 ppm will cause immediate unconsciousness and death through respiratory paralysis.
Eye contact	Dust may cause mechanical irritation of the eye. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact.
Skin contact	Irritating to skin.
Ingestion	May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract.

Acute toxicological data

Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Sulfur 7704-34-9	> 3000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 9.23 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	-	-	444 ppm (Rat) 4 h

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

SULFUR: Prolonged or repeated exposure to sulfur dust can cause allergic sensitization and reduced pulmonary function. Permanent eye damage (corneal opacities and cataract-like lesions) have been associated with long-term and high-level exposure to sulfur.

HYDROGEN SULFIDE: Hydrogen sulfide gas has an unpleasant odor that diminishes with increased exposure. Eye irritation may occur at levels above 4 ppm. Olfactory fatigue occurs rapidly at levels of 50 ppm or higher. Odor is not a reliable warning property. Respiratory effects include irritation with possible pulmonary edema at levels above 50 ppm. At 500 ppm immediate loss of consciousness and death can occur. NIOSH has determined that 100 ppm hydrogen sulfide is immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Adverse effects related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Signs and Symptoms Irritating to the skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms may include redness, itching, and inflammation. Hydrogen sulfide can cause respiratory paralysis and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Do not rely on ability to smell vapors, since loss of smell rapidly occurs. Effects of overexposure include irritation of the nose and throat, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain and signs of nervous system depression (e.g. headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination and fatigue), irregular heartbeats, pulmonary edema, weakness and convulsions.

Sensitization Not expected to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer.

Mutagenic effects None known.

Carcinogenicity None known.

Cancer designations are listed in the table below

Name	ACGIH (Class)	IARC (Class)	NTP	OSHA
Sulfur 7704-34-9	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

Reproductive toxicity None known.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure Not classified.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure Not classified.

Aspiration hazard Not classified.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity This product should be considered harmful to aquatic organisms.

Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to Microorganisms	Crustacea
Sulfur 7704-34-9	-	96-hr LC50 >10,000 mg/L Western mosquitofish 96-hr LC50 = 866 mg/L Zebrafish	-	-
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	-	96-hr LC50 = 0.016 mg/l Fathead minnow 96-hr LC50 = 0.013 mg/l Rainbow trout	-	-

Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulation Not expected to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms.

Mobility in soil Not classified in terms of mobility in air, soil and water.

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Description of Waste Residues

No information available.

Safe Handling of Wastes

Handle in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Use personal protection measures as required.

Disposal of Wastes / Methods of Disposal

The user is responsible for determining if any discarded material is a hazardous waste (40 CFR 262.11). Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Methods of Contaminated Packaging Disposal

Empty containers should be completely drained and then discarded or recycled, if possible. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (49 CFR 172.101):

UN Proper Shipping Name:	Not Regulated
UN/Identification No:	Not applicable
Transport Hazard Class(es):	Not applicable.
Packing Group:	Not applicable.

UN Proper Shipping Name:	Not Regulated
UN/Identification No:	Not applicable.
Transport Hazard Class(es):	Not applicable.
Packing Group:	Not applicable.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulatory Information:

US TSCA Chemical Inventory Section 8(b):

This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

EPA Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA):**SARA Section 302:** This product may contain component(s) that have been listed on EPA's Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) List:

Name	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs
Sulfur	NA
Hydrogen sulfide	500 lb TPQ

SARA Section 304: This product may contain component(s) identified either as an EHS or a CERCLA Hazardous substance which in case of a spill or release may be subject to SARA reporting requirements:

Name	Hazardous Substances RQs
Sulfur	NA
Hydrogen sulfide	100 lb final RQ 45.4 kg final RQ

SARA: Acute Health Hazard
Fire Hazard**SARA Section 313:** This product may contain component(s), which if in exceedance of the de minimus threshold, may be subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Reporting (Form R).

Name	CERCLA/SARA 313 Emission reporting:
Sulfur	None
Hydrogen sulfide	1.0 % de minimis concentration

State and Community Right-To-Know Regulations:

The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

Sulfur

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1757
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Listed
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed

Hydrogen sulfide

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1017
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Extraordinarily hazardous

Florida Substance List:	Not Listed
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Michigan Critical Materials Register List:	Not Listed
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Extraordinarily hazardous
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Flammable - fourth degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1017 TPQ: 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants:	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	100 lb RQ (air); 100 lb RQ (land/water)

Canada DSL/NDSL Inventory: This product and/or its components are listed either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are exempt.

Canadian Regulatory Information: This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all of the information required by those regulations.

Name	Canada - WHMIS: Classifications of Substances:	Canada - WHMIS: Ingredient Disclosure:
Sulfur	B4,D2B	1%
Hydrogen sulfide	A,B1,D1A,D2B	1%



Note: Not applicable.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By Toxicology and Product Safety

Revision Notes

Revision Date 03/08/2017
Previous Publish Date 06/11/2015
Revised Sections The following sections (§) have been updated:
 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION
 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
 4. FIRST AID MEASURES
 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE
 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION
 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is intended as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, accidental release, clean-up and disposal and is not considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.