



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS ID NO.: 0381MAR020
Revision Date: 05/21/2015

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: MPC Light Cutter
Synonym: Light Cutter; Light Cutter Stock; Residual Fuel Light Cutter Stock; Sour Distillate
Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbon
Recommended Use: Feedstock.
Use Restrictions: All others.

Supplier 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 according to the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids	Category 3
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Dusts/Mists)	Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 1
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 1

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Static accumulating flammable liquid
May release hydrogen sulfide gas

Label elements

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Danger

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR

May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode
 May release highly toxic hydrogen sulfide gas that quickly fatigues the sense of smell
 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
 Harmful if inhaled
 Causes skin irritation
 May cause drowsiness or dizziness
 May cause genetic defects
 May cause cancer
 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
 May cause damage to organs (thymus, liver, spleen, bone marrow, blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure
 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Appearance** Clear to Brown Liquid**Physical State** Liquid**Odor** Hydrocarbon**Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use
 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking
 Keep container tightly closed
 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment
 Use only non-sparking tools
 Take precautionary measures against static discharge
 Do not breathe mist/vapors/spray
 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
 Wash hands and any possibly exposed skin thoroughly after handling
 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
 Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention
 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention
 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor
 Do NOT induce vomiting
 In case of fire: Use water spray, fog or regular foam for extinction
 Collect spillage

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
 Keep cool
 Store locked up

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container at an approved waste disposal plant

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Light Cutter is a complex petroleum mixture of various light and heavy middle distillates and /or light gas oils.

Composition Information:

Name	CAS Number	Weight %
Kerosene, Straight Run	8008-20-6	0-100
Distillate, Full Range Straight Run	64741-43-1	0-100
Distillate, Catalytic Cracked Intermediate	64741-60-2	0-100
Gas Oil, Full Range Sour	68783-08-4	0-40
Sulfur Compounds	Mixture	0.5-4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.01-0.15
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	0-0.01

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:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, institute rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear, give oxygen and continue to monitor. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Skin Contact:

Immediately wash exposed skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Place contaminated clothing in closed container until cleaned or discarded. If clothing is to be laundered, inform the person performing the operation of contaminant's hazardous properties. Destroy contaminated, non-chemical resistant footwear.

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:

Do not induce vomiting because of danger of aspirating liquid into lungs, causing serious damage and chemical pneumonitis. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips, or if patient is lying down, turn body and head to side to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

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

Adverse Effects:

Prolonged and repeated contact may cause defatting and drying of the skin and may lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

INGESTION: This material represents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended.

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

This product has been determined to be a flammable liquid per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and should be handled accordingly. May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode. 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 the North American Emergency Response Guide 128.

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 may be ineffective in extinguishing low flash point fires, but can be used to cool exposed surfaces. Avoid excessive water spray application. Water spray and foam (AFFF/ATC) must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.

NFPA:

Health 2

Flammability 2

Instability 0

Special Hazards -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions:	Keep public away. Isolate and evacuate area. Shut off source if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources.
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:	Avoid release to the environment. Avoid subsoil penetration.
Methods and materials for containment:	Contain liquid with sand or soil.
Methods and materials for cleaning up:	Use suitable absorbent materials such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids. Recover and return free product to proper containers. When recovering free liquids ensure all equipment is grounded and bonded. Use only non-sparking tools.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe Handling Precautions:	<p>Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Static accumulating flammable liquid. Bonding and grounding may be insufficient to eliminate the hazard from static electricity. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may remain. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8. Exercise good personal hygiene including removal of soiled clothing and prompt washing with soap and water. Comply with all applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements.</p> <p>Harmful concentrations of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) 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.</p>
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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
Kerosene, Straight Run 8008-20-6	200 mg/m ³ TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	-	-	-
Distillate, Full Range Straight Run 64741-43-1	-	-	-	-
Distillate, Catalytic Cracked Intermediate 64741-60-2	-	-	-	-
Gas Oil, Full Range Sour 68783-08-4	-	-	-	-
Sulfur Compounds Mixture	-	-	-	-
Naphthalene 91-20-3	10 ppm TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 10 ppm TWA: 50 mg/m ³	10 ppm TWA 50 mg/m ³ TWA 15 ppm STEL 75 mg/m ³ STEL	250 ppm
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	1 ppm TWA 5 ppm STEL	Ceiling: 20 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: Use goggles or face-shield if the potential for splashing exists.

Skin and body protection: Use nitrile rubber, viton or PVA gloves to prevent skin exposure. Glove suitability is based on workplace conditions and usage. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times. Depending upon the conditions of use and specific work situations, additional protective equipment and/or clothing may be required to control exposures.

Respiratory protection: Approved organic vapor chemical cartridge or supplied air respirators should be worn for exposures to any components exceeding the established exposure limits. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.

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 Liquid
Appearance Clear to Brown Liquid

Color	Clear to Brown
Odor	Hydrocarbon
Odor Threshold	No available data.
Property	Values (Method)
Melting Point / Freezing Point	No available data.
Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range	149-704 °C / 300-1300 °F
Flash Point	>56 °C / >133 °F
Evaporation Rate	No available data.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Flammability Limit in Air (%)	
Upper Flammability Limit:	6.0
Lower Flammability Limit:	1.0
Vapor Pressure	No available data.
Vapor Density	No available data.
Specific Gravity / Relative Density	No available data.
Water Solubility	No available data.
Solubility in other solvents	No available data.
Partition Coefficient	No available data.
Decomposition temperature:	No available data.
pH:	Not applicable.
Autoignition Temperature	No available data.
Kinematic Viscosity	No available data.
Dynamic Viscosity	No available data.
Explosive Properties	No available data.
Softening Point	No available data.
VOC Content (%)	No available data.
Density	No available data.
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>	Sources of heat or ignition.
<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	Harmful if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. 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	Exposure to vapor or contact with liquid may cause eye irritation.
Skin contact	Irritating to skin. Contact may cause reddening, itching and inflammation. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact.

Ingestion

May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways. May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract.

Acute Toxicological data

Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Kerosene, Straight Run 8008-20-6	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5.28 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Distillate, Full Range Straight Run 64741-43-1	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	1.72 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Distillate, Catalytic Cracked Intermediate 64741-60-2	> 3200 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	4.65 mg/l (Rat) 4 h
Gas Oil, Full Range Sour 68783-08-4	> 5000 mg/l (Rat)	> 2000 mg/l (Rabbit)	4 mg/l (Rat) 4 h
Sulfur Compounds Mixture	-	-	>5 mg/l (Rat) 4 h
Naphthalene 91-20-3	490 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 340 mg/m ³ (Rat) 1 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

Altered mental state, drowsiness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (so-called Petrol Sniffer's Encephalopathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated overexposure to some hydrocarbon solvents, naphthas, and gasoline.

Lifetime skin painting studies in animals with light and heavy vacuum distillates and with light and heavy catalytically cracked distillates produced skin tumors in animals. Repeated dermal application has produced severe irritation and systemic toxicity in subacute toxicity studies.

GAS OILS: Oils similar to this material have been shown to cause adverse effects in the liver and kidneys of laboratory rodents, and an increase in the incidence of fetal resorptions in pregnant laboratory rodents following prolonged and repeated exposure. Long-term repeated (lifetime) skin exposure to similar materials has been reported to result in an increase in skin tumors in laboratory rodents. The international Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that this category of untreated and mildly treated oils are carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).

NAPHTHALENE: Severe jaundice, neurotoxicity (kernicterus) and fatalities have been reported in young children and infants as a result of hemolytic anemia from overexposure to naphthalene. Persons with glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency are more prone to the hemolytic effects of naphthalene. Adverse effects on the kidney have been reported in persons overexposed to naphthalene but these effects are believed to be a consequence of hemolytic anemia, and not a direct effect. Hemolytic anemia has been observed in laboratory animals exposed to naphthalene. Laboratory rodents exposed to naphthalene vapor for 2 years (lifetime studies) developed non-neoplastic and neoplastic tumors and inflammatory lesions of the nasal and respiratory tract. Cataracts and other adverse effects on the eye have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to high levels of naphthalene. Findings from a large number of bacterial and mammalian cell mutation assays have been negative. A few studies have shown chromosomal effects (elevated levels of Sister Chromatid Exchange or chromosomal aberrations) in vitro. Naphthalene has been classified as Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans (2B) by IARC, based on findings from studies in laboratory animals.

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 & Symptoms

Overexposure to vapors may cause eye, skin and respiratory irritation. Nausea, vomiting, signs of nervous system depression: headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue.

Sensitization

Not expected to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer.

Mutagenic effects

May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

Cancer designations are listed in the table below.

Name	ACGIH (Class)	IARC (Class)	NTP	OSHA
Kerosene, Straight Run 8008-20-6	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Not Classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Distillate, Full Range Straight Run 64741-43-1	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Distillate, Catalytic Cracked Intermediate 64741-60-2	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

Gas Oil, Full Range Sour 68783-08-4	Mineral Oil (Poorly and Mildly Refined) Suspected human carcinogen (A2)	Mineral Oils (Untreated or Mildly Treated) Carcinogenic to humans (1)	Mineral Oils (Untreated and Mildly Treated) Known to be human carcinogen	Not Listed
Sulfur Compounds Mixture	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Naphthalene 91-20-3	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	Not Listed
Hydrogen sulfide 7783-06-4	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

Reproductive toxicity Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure Central nervous system.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure Thymus. Liver. Spleen. Bone marrow. Blood.

Aspiration hazard May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity This product should be considered very toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long lasting adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to Microorganisms	Crustacea
Kerosene, Straight Run 8008-20-6	72-hr EL50 = 5.0-11 mg/l Algae	96-hr LL50 = 18-25 mg/l Fish	-	48-hr EL50 = 1.4-21 mg/l Invertebrates
Distillate, Full Range Straight Run 64741-43-1	-	96-hr LL50 = 1-10 mg/l Fish	-	48-hr EL50 = 1-10 mg/l Daphnia
Distillate, Catalytic Cracked Intermediate 64741-60-2	-	96-hr LC50 = 7.3 mg/L Zebrafish	-	48-hr EL50 < 1 mg/l Daphnia
Gas Oil, Full Range Sour 68783-08-4	72-hr EC50 <1 mg/l Algae	-	-	-
Sulfur Compounds Mixture	-	-	-	-
Naphthalene 91-20-3	-	96-hr LC50 = 0.91-2.82 mg/l Rainbow trout (static) 96-hr LC50 = 1.99 mg/l Fathead minnow (static)	-	48-hr LC50 = 1.6 mg/l Daphnia magna
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 Expected to be inherently biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil May partition into air, soil and water.

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Description of Waste Residues

This material may be a flammable liquid waste.

Safe Handling of Wastes

Handle in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Use personal protection measures as required. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. No smoking.

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. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may be present. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (49 CFR 172.101):

UN Proper shipping name: Hydrocarbons, Liquid, N.O.S.
UN/Identification No: UN 3295
Transport Hazard Class(es): 3
Packing group: III

TDG (Canada):

UN Proper shipping name: Hydrocarbons, Liquid, N.O.S.
UN/Identification No: UN 3295
Transport Hazard Class(es): 3
Packing group: III

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
Kerosene, Straight Run	NA
Distillate, Full Range Straight Run	NA
Distillate, Catalytic Cracked Intermediate	NA
Gas Oil, Full Range Sour	NA
Sulfur Compounds	NA
Naphthalene	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	CERCLA/SARA - Hazardous Substances and their Reportable Quantities
Kerosene, Straight Run	NA
Distillate, Full Range Straight Run	NA
Distillate, Catalytic Cracked Intermediate	NA
Gas Oil, Full Range Sour	NA
Sulfur Compounds	NA
Naphthalene	100 lb final RQ 45.4 kg final RQ

Hydrogen sulfide	100 lb final RQ 45.4 kg final RQ
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SARA: The following EPA hazard categories apply to this product:

- Acute Health Hazard
- Chronic 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:
Kerosene, Straight Run	None
Distillate, Full Range Straight Run	None
Distillate, Catalytic Cracked Intermediate	None
Gas Oil, Full Range Sour	None
Sulfur Compounds	None
Naphthalene	0.1 % de minimis concentration
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:

Kerosene, Straight Run

- Louisiana Right-To-Know: Not Listed.
- California Proposition 65: Not Listed.
- New Jersey Right-To-Know: SN 1091
- Pennsylvania Right-To-Know: Present
- Massachusetts Right-To-Know: Present
- Florida Substance List: Not Listed.
- Rhode Island Right-To-Know: Not 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: SN 1091 TPQ: 10000 lb (Under N.J.A.C. 7:1G, environmental hazardous substances in mixtures such as gasoline or new and used petroleum oil may be reported under these categories)

- Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants: Not Listed.
- New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances: Not Listed.

Distillate, Full Range Straight Run

- Louisiana Right-To-Know: Not Listed.
- California Proposition 65: Not Listed.
- New Jersey Right-To-Know: Not Listed.
- Pennsylvania Right-To-Know: Not Listed.
- Massachusetts Right-To-Know: Not Listed.
- Florida Substance List: Not Listed.
- Rhode Island Right-To-Know: Not 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.
Distillate, Catalytic Cracked Intermediate	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Not Listed.
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not 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.
Gas Oil, Full Range Sour	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Not Listed.
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not 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.
Sulfur Compounds	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed.
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Not Listed.
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not 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.
Naphthalene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
California Proposition 65:	Carcinogen, initial date 4/19/02

New Jersey Right-To-Know:	SN 1322 SN 3758
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Environmental hazard Present (particulate)
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida Substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic; Flammable
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:	Carcinogen
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1322 TPQ: 500 lb (Reportable at the de minimis quantity of >0.1%)
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	100 lb RQ (air); 1 lb RQ (land/water)

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 (M)SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations."

Name	Canada - WHMIS: Classifications of Substances:	Canada - WHMIS: Ingredient Disclosure:
Kerosene, Straight Run	B3,D2B	1%
Distillate, Full Range Straight Run	B3,D2A,D2B	1%
Distillate, Catalytic Cracked Intermediate	B3,D2A,D2B	0.1%
Gas Oil, Full Range Sour	B3,D2A,D2B	0.1%
Sulfur Compounds	Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria	-
Naphthalene	B4,D2A	0.1%
Hydrogen sulfide	A,B1,D1A,D2B	1%



NOTE: Not Applicable.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By Toxicology and Product Safety
Revision Date: 05/21/2015

Revision Note:

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.