



Material Safety Data Sheet

MSDS ID NO.: 0145MAR019
Revision date: 03/19/2009

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product name: Marathon Asphalt Primer
Synonym: EA-1; Primer L Kuttawa; Primer L Louisville; Dust Primer Asphalt
Chemical Family: Asphalt
Formula: Mixture

Manufacturer:
Marathon Petroleum Company LLC
539 South Main Street
Findlay OH 45840

Other information: 419-421-3070
Emergency telephone number: 877-627-5463

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Asphalt Primer is an asphalt mixed with varying proportions of kerosene and an emulsifying agent. Composition varies depending on source of crude and specifications of final product. May contain minor amounts of sulfur, nitrogen and oxygen containing compounds. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (3-7 ring), such as benzo(a)pyrene, are present in trace concentrations (<0.1%).

Product information:

Name	CAS Number	Weight %	ACGIH Exposure Limits:	OSHA - Vacated PELs - Time Weighted Ave	Other:
Marathon Asphalt Primer	Mixture	100	=0.5 mg/m ³ TWA		

Component Information:

Name	CAS Number	Weight %	ACGIH Exposure Limits:	OSHA - Vacated PELs - Time Weighted Ave	Other:
Asphalt	8052-42-4	40-60	=0.5 mg/m ³ TWA (inhalable fraction, as benzene-soluble aerosol)		
Kerosene	8008-20-6	30-50	= 200 mg/m ³ TWA		
Emulsifying Agent	Mixture	1-10			
Sulfur Compounds	Mixture	0-5			
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.01-0.25	= 10 ppm TWA = 15 ppm STEL	= 10 ppm TWA = 50 mg/m ³ TWA = 15 ppm STEL = 75 mg/m ³ STEL	
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	0-0.5	= 10 ppm TWA = 15 ppm STEL	= 10 ppm TWA = 14 mg/m ³ TWA = 15 ppm STEL = 21 mg/m ³ STEL	

Notes:

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

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

BLENDED ASPHALT PRODUCTS ARE DARK BROWN TO BLACK, SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID LIQUIDS. ASPHALT IS LIQUID AT 150-200 DEGREES F AND SKIN CONTACT WILL CAUSE THERMAL BURNS. WHEN HEATED THIS MATERIAL MAY VENT TOXIC LEVELS OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H₂S) VAPORS THAT ACCUMULATE IN THE VAPOR SPACES OF STORAGE AND TRANSPORT COMPARTMENTS. H₂S VAPORS CAN CAUSE EYE, SKIN, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION AND ASPHYXIATION. AVOID SKIN CONTACT. LONG TERM SKIN EXPOSURE TO COMPONENTS OF THIS PRODUCT HAS CAUSED CANCER IN LABORATORY ANIMALS. THIS PRODUCT IS CONSIDERED TO BE A COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID PER THE OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD AND SHOULD BE KEPT AWAY FROM HEAT, FLAME AND SOURCES OF IGNITION.

OSHA WARNING LABEL:

**WARNING.
HOT ASPHALT
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID.
MAY PRODUCE SEVERE BURNS.
MAY VENT HARMFUL CONCENTRATIONS OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H₂S) GAS WHICH CAN CAUSE
RESPIRATORY IRRITATION AND ASPHYXIATION.
LONG-TERM SKIN EXPOSURE TO COMPONENTS OF THIS PRODUCT HAS CAUSED CANCER IN LABORATORY
ANIMALS.**

CONSUMER WARNING LABEL:

A CONSUMER WARNING LABEL IS NOT APPLICABLE FOR THIS PRODUCT.

Inhalation: Vapors and fumes can cause respiratory and nasal irritation. Significant concentrations of hydrogen sulfide gas can be present in the vapor space of storage tanks and bulk transport compartments (See Sections 7, 8 & 11).

Ingestion: Product would be expected to have a low order of acute toxicity.

Skin contact: Hot product causes severe burns. Frequent or prolonged contact with cold material may cause irritation.

Eye contact: Hot product causes severe burns.

Carcinogenic Evaluation:

Product information:

Name	IARC Carcinogens:	NTP Carcinogens:	ACGIH - Carcinogens:	OSHA - Select Carcinogens:
Marathon Asphalt Primer Mixture	NE			

Notes: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of extracts of steam-refined bitumens (asphalts), air-refined bitumens and pooled mixtures of steam- and air-refined bitumens in experimental animals. IARC has determined that there is inadequate evidence that bitumens alone are carcinogenic to humans.

Component Information:

Name	IARC Carcinogens:	NTP Carcinogens:	ACGIH - Carcinogens:	OSHA - Select Carcinogens:
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Name	IARC Carcinogens:	NTP Carcinogens:	ACGIH - Carcinogens:	OSHA - Select Carcinogens:
Asphalt 8052-42-4	Supplement 7 [1987], Monograph 35 [1985] (extracts of steam-refined and air-refined)	Reasonably Anticipated To Be A Human Carcinogen	A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen (fume, coal tar-free)	Present
Kerosene 8008-20-6		male mice-no evidence; female mice-no evidence	A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans	
Naphthalene 91-20-3	Monograph 82 [2002]	Reasonably Anticipated To Be A Human Carcinogen male rat-clear evidence; female rat-clear evidence; male mice-no evidence; female mice-some evidence	A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen	Present

Notes: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of diesel fuel/fuel oil in humans. IARC determined that there was limited evidence for the carcinogenicity of marine diesel fuel in animals. Distillate (light) diesel fuels were not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3A)

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have determined that naphthalene could be a possible human carcinogen.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: If affected, move person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing or if no heartbeat, give artificial respiration or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Immediately call a physician. If symptoms or irritation occur with any exposure, call a physician.

Skin contact: For contact with hot molten material, immerse or flush skin with cold water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician. Do not attempt to remove solidified material since removal may cause further tissue injury. Cold material over a burn should not be removed except by a physician. Remove cold material (not associated with a burn) with waterless handcleaner and then wash with soap and water. If symptoms or irritation occur, call a physician.

Ingestion: Ingestion not likely. If large amounts are swallowed, immediately call a physician.

Eye contact: For contact with hot molten material, flush with large amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes. Immediately call a physician.

For contact with vapors or dust, flush with large amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes. If symptoms or irritation occur, call a physician.

Notes to physician: Recommended practice is to not attempt to remove hot material associated with a burn. Allow the solidified material to remain in place until cooled so it can naturally fall off. Natural separation will occur in 48-72 hours. If removal is attempted, mineral oil may be used to remove asphalt once it is cooled. For best results, work it into the skin around the material and allow the material to "float" off.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: Preexisting skin, eye and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to components of this product.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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Suitable extinguishing media:	For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO ₂ , dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam (AFFF/ATC) can be used. Fire fighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment.
Specific hazards:	This product has been determined to be a combustible liquid per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and should be handled accordingly. For additional fire related information, see NFPA 30 or the North American Emergency Response Guide 128.
Special protective equipment for firefighters:	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. Avoid excessive water spray application. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.
Flash point:	>120 F
Autoignition temperature:	905 F
Flammable limits in air - lower (%):	0.7
Flammable limits in air - upper (%):	5.0

NFPA rating:

Health: 1
Flammability: 2
Instability: 1
Other: -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:	Keep public away. Isolate and evacuate area. Shut off source if safe to do so. 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. Contain liquid with sand or soil. Recover and return product to source.
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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Comply with all applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool well-ventilated area. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition.

Significant concentrations of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) gas can be generated and accumulate in storage tanks and bulk transport compartments which may require additional precautions and procedures during loading/unloading. When opening covers and outlet caps on storage tanks, use face shield and gloves to avoid possible injury from pressurized product. Stay upwind and vent open hatches before unloading. Keep heating coils and flues in storage tanks, trucks and kettles covered with product (8"). Do not overheat.

Avoid skin contact. Exercise good personal hygiene including removal of soiled clothing and prompt washing with soap and water.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Engineering measures:	Local or general exhaust required in an enclosed area or when there is inadequate ventilation.
Respiratory protection:	Not required under normal conditions and adequate ventilation. When H ₂ S vapors exceed permissible limits, i.e., in confined spaces or bulk transport loading/unloading, a positive-pressure atmosphere supplying respirator is recommended. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.
Skin and body protection:	Insulated gloves when handling hot material.
Eye protection:	Goggles and faceshield when handling hot material.
Hygiene measures:	Rubberized suits or coats may be needed for some maintenance operations with hot material.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Appearance:	Black-brown Solid Or Semi-solid
Physical state (Solid/Liquid/Gas):	Liquid
Substance type (Pure/Mixture):	Mixture
Color:	Black-Brown
Odor:	Tar
Molecular weight:	Not determined.
pH:	Neutral
Boiling point/range (5-95%):	>212 F
Melting point/range:	Not determined.
Decomposition temperature:	Not applicable.
Specific gravity:	0.9-1.0
Density:	7.9-9.4 lbs/gal
Bulk density:	No data available.
Vapor density:	No data available.
Vapor pressure:	1-10 mm Hg @ 100 F
Evaporation rate:	No data available.
Solubility:	Negligible
Solubility in other solvents:	No data available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	No data available.
VOC content(%):	No data available.
Viscosity:	No data available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:	The material is stable at 70 F, 760 mm pressure.
Polymerization:	Will not occur.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Combustion produces toxic oxides of sulfur, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide and hydrocarbons.
Materials to avoid:	Strong oxidizers such as nitrates, chlorates, peroxides.
Conditions to avoid:	Excessive heat, sources of ignition, open flame.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity:

Product information:

Name	CAS Number	Inhalation:	Dermal:	Oral:
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Marathon Asphalt Primer	Mixture	No data available	No data available	No data available
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Some epidemiologic studies conducted on workers exposed to asphalt fume have shown no increased incidence of cancer while other studies have reported a slightly increased incidence of lung, other respiratory tract or gastrointestinal cancers. In those studies in which elevated cancer incidences were reported, concurrent or previous exposure to coal-tar products have been documented. therefore, it cannot be concluded that cancer incidence is related to exposure to asphalt fume.

Although early studies have some technical shortcomings, long term inhalation exposures to asphalt aerosols or fumes did not produce evidence of carcinogenicity even though chronic inflammatory changes similar to those produced by nonspecific respiratory irritants were observed. Inhalation of 150 mg/m³ asphalt fume (particulate + vapor) 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 13 weeks, did not produce toxicity except for reduced body weight and irritation in nasal passages in exposed rats.

Laboratory animals administered subcutaneous or intramuscular injections of asphalt preparations or repeated skin applications of hot (212 F) undiluted asphalt have occasionally produced a low incidence of skin tumors at the site of application. These findings are of questionable validity since repeated tissue trauma (and/or burns) at the application site can induce tumors. Solvent dilutions of different types of asphalts have been tested in chronic skin painting studies. Some of the studies have reported a low incidence of skin tumors. The use of diluents may enhance bioavailability or metabolic activation of chemicals in the mixture in a fashion not representative of occupational exposure. Skin painting studies in mice have been conducted using condensates from fumes generated at temperatures >450 F diluted in solvent. Asphalt fume condensate preparations have produced skin tumors. Experimental conditions (temperature and dose) were grossly exaggerated over that likely to occur in humans.

Extracts of whole asphalts tested in a modified Ames assay gave negative or slightly positive findings (mutagenicity index <1.5). Fume condensates derived from heating asphalts to high temperatures (>450 F) were moderately active (MI 4-9). Fumes generated from coal tar pitch were >1000 times more active. Asphalt fume samples collected under actual field conditions did not show any significant mutagenic activity.

Summary of health effect data on asphalt components:

This product can contain a toxicologically significant concentration of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S). Hydrogen sulfide gas (H₂S) is toxic by inhalation. Prolonged breathing of 50-100 ppm H₂S vapors can produce eye and respiratory tract irritation. Higher concentrations (250-600 ppm) for 15-30 minutes can produce headache, dizziness, nervousness, nausea and pulmonary edema or bronchial pneumonia. Concentrations of >1000 ppm will cause immediate unconsciousness and death through respiratory paralysis. Rats and mice exposed to 80 ppm H₂S, 6 hrs/day, 5 days/week for 10 weeks, did not produce any toxicity except for irritation of nasal passages. H₂S did not affect reproduction and development (birth defects or neurotoxicity) in rats exposed to concentrations of 75-80 ppm or 150 ppm H₂S, respectively. Over the years a number of acute cases of H₂S poisonings have been reported. Complete and rapid recovery is the general rule. However, if the exposure was sufficiently intense and sustained causing cerebral hypoxia (lack of oxygen to the brain), neurologic effects such as amnesia, intention tremors or brain damage are possible.

This product may contain Kerosene at a level of >1.0%. Lifetime skin painting studies in animals with similar middle distillate fuel oils and gas oils have produced tumors following prolonged and repeated skin contact. Some middle distillates and/or light gas oils, when tested at nonirritating dose levels, did not show any significant carcinogenic activity indicating that this tumorigenic response may be related to chronic irritation and not to dose. Repeated dermal application has produced severe irritation and systemic toxicity in subacute toxicity studies. Some components of this product, i.e., paraffins and olefins, have been shown to produce a species specific sex hormonal dependent kidney lesion in male rats from repeated oral or inhalation exposure. Subsequent research has shown that the kidney damage develops via the formation of alpha-2u-globulin, a mechanism unique to the male rat. Humans do not form alpha-2u-globulin, therefore, the kidney effects resulting from this mechanism are not relevant in humans. Some components were found to be positive in a few mutagenicity tests while negative in the majority of others. The exact relationship between these results and human health is not known.

This product may contain >0.1% naphthalene. Exposure to naphthalene at 30 ppm for two years caused an increased incidence in lung tumors in female mice. Exposure to 30-60 ppm naphthalene for 2 years caused tumors in the tissue lining of the nose and upper respiratory tract in male and female rats. Evidence of inflammation and tissue injury in target tissues (female mouse lung and rat nose) indicated that cytotoxicity played a significant role in the tumor response. Oral administration of 133-267 mg/kg/day of naphthalene in mice for up to 90 days did not produce mortality, systemic toxicity, adversely affect organ or body weight or produce changes in blood. Repeated oral administration of naphthalene produced an anemia in dogs. Repeated intraperitoneal doses of naphthalene produced lung damage in mice. Repeated high doses of naphthalene has caused the formation of cataracts and retinotoxicity in the eyes of rats and rabbits due to

accumulation of 1,2-naphthoquinone, a toxic metabolite. Effects in human eyes is uncertain and not well documented. Pregnant rats administered intraperitoneal doses of naphthalene during gestation gave birth to offspring that had delayed heart and bone development. Pregnant mice given near lethal doses of naphthalene showed no significant maternal toxicity and a reduction in the number of pups per litter, but no gross abnormalities in offspring. Suppressed spermatogenesis and progeny development have been reported in mice, rats and guinea pigs after exposure to high concentrations of naphthalene in their drinking water. Certain groups or individuals, i.e., infants, Semites, Arabs, Asians and Blacks, with a certain blood enzyme deficiency (glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase) are particularly susceptible to hemolytic agents and can rapidly develop hemolytic anemia and systemic poisoning from ingestion or inhalation of naphthalene.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity effects: If spilled, hot product and/or the coating action of the oil components could harm plant life. This product does not concentrate or accumulate in the food chain. This product is not expected to cause any acute or chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms due to its extremely low water solubility.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

49 CFR 172.101:

DOT:
Transport Information: This material when transported via US commerce would be regulated by DOT Regulations.

Comments: For domestic shipments only, the Proper Shipping Name "Asphalt, Cut Back" may be used.

Proper shipping name:	Tars, Liquid
UN/Identification No:	UN 1999
Hazard Class:	3
Packing group:	II
DOT reportable quantity (lbs):	Not applicable.

TDG (Canada):

Proper shipping name:	Tars, Liquid
UN/Identification No:	UN 1999
Hazard Class:	3
Packing group:	II
Regulated substances:	Not applicable.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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US Federal Regulatory Information:

US TSCA Chemical Inventory Section 8(b): This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard: This product has been evaluated and determined to be hazardous as defined in OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard.

EPA Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA):

SARA Section 302: This product contains the following component(s) that have been listed on EPA's Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) List:

Name	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs
Asphalt	NA
Kerosene	NA
Emulsifying Agent	NA
Sulfur Compounds	NA
Naphthalene	NA
Hydrogen Sulfide	= 500 lb TPQ

SARA Section 304: This product contains the following 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
Asphalt	NA
Kerosene	NA
Emulsifying Agent	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

The following EPA hazard categories apply to this product:

Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard
Fire Hazard

SARA Section 313: This product contains the following component(s) that may be subject to reporting on the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) From R:

Name	CERCLA/SARA 313 Emission reporting:
Asphalt	None
Kerosene	None
Emulsifying Agent	None
Sulfur Compounds	None
Naphthalene	= 0.1 % de minimis concentration
Hydrogen Sulfide	None

State and Community Right-To-Know Regulations:

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

Asphalt

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed

Asphalt

New Jersey Right-To-Know:	sn 0170
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
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:	flammable - third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed

Kerosene

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:	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:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1091 TPQ 500 lb
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed

Emulsifying Agent

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

Asphalt

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
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know: Environmental hazard
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
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 -
List of Hazardous Substances: = 1 lb RQ land/water
= 100 lb RQ air

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: Toxic; Flammable

Asphalt

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

Canadian Regulatory Information:

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

Name	Canada - WHMIS: Classifications of Substances:	Canada - WHMIS: Ingredient Disclosure:
Kerosene	B3, D2B	
Naphthalene	B4, D2A	1 %
Hydrogen Sulfide	A, B1, D1A, D2B	1 %

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information:

The pronounced and easily-recognized rotten egg odor of hydrogen sulfide gas (H₂S) can be detected at concentrations as low as 0.003-0.13 ppm. Since higher H₂S concentrations (100-200 ppm) cause olfactory fatigue and other hydrocarbon odors can "mask" H₂S, the sense of smell cannot be used as a reliable indicator of H₂S exposure.

Prepared by:

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