



Material Safety Data Sheet

MSDS ID NO.: 0140MAR019
Revision date: 12/01/2010

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product name: Marathon Slow Cure Asphalt
Synonym: Slow Cure Cutback Asphalt; Slow Cure Asphalt; SC-30; SC-70; SC-250; SC-800; SC-3000;
Chemical Family: Asphalt
Formula: Mixture

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

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

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Slow Cure Asphalt is an asphalt mixed with varying proportions of No. 2 fuel oil, Heavy catalytic cracked distillate and/or No. 6 fuel oil. Composition varies depending on source of crude and specifications of final product. May contain minor amounts of sulfur, nitrogen and oxygen containing compounds. Different asphalt grades may also contain an anti-strip additive.

Product information:

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

Component Information:

Name	CAS Number	Weight %	ACGIH Exposure Limits:	OSHA - Vacated PELs - Time Weighted Ave	Other:
No. 6 Fuel Oil	68553-00-4	0-100			
Asphalt	8052-42-4	0-100	0.5 mg/m ³ TWA		(inhalable fraction, as benzene-soluble aerosol)
Distillate, Catalytic Cracked Heavy	64741-61-3	0-50			
No. 2 Fuel Oil	64741-44-2	0-25			
Sulfur Compounds	Mixture	0-5			
Anti-Stripping Additive	Mixture	0-1.5			
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.01-0.13	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route 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	0-0.1	1 ppm TWA 5 ppm STEL	= 10 ppm TWA = 14 mg/m ³ TWA = 15 ppm STEL = 21 mg/m ³ STEL	Marathon Exposure Guideline: 10 ppm TWA 15 ppm 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

DANGER!

HOT PRODUCT CAN CAUSE BURNS TO SKIN
CONTAINS HYDROGEN SULFIDE GAS. MAY BE FATAL IF INHALED
GAS MAY EVOLVE FROM THIS MATERIAL AND ACCUMULATE IN CONFINED SPACES.
FUMES FROM HOT PRODUCT CAN CAUSE IRRITATION TO THE EYES, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY SYSTEM
WATER CONTACT CAN CAUSE VIOLENT ERUPTION OF HOT ASPHALT
SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD
POTENTIAL REPRODUCTIVE HAZARD

SEE TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION SECTION FOR MORE INFORMATION

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

STABLE

Inhalation:

May release hydrogen sulfide gas which is highly toxic.

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.

Fumes or vapors from the heated material may be irritating to the respiratory tract.

Overexposure to this material may cause systemic damage including target organ effects listed under "Toxicological Information."

Ingestion:

Contact with hot material may cause thermal burns. If swallowed at ambient temperature no significant adverse effects are expected. May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal blockage.

Skin contact:

Contact with hot material may cause thermal burns. Contact may cause reddening, itching and inflammation. Skin contact may cause harmful effects in other parts of the body.

Eye contact:

Exposure to hot material can cause thermal burns. Vapors may cause eye irritation and sensitivity to light. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact.

Carcinogenic Evaluation:

Product information:

Name	IARC Carcinogens:	NTP Carcinogens:	ACGIH - Carcinogens:	OSHA - Select Carcinogens:
Marathon Slow Cure Asphalt 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:
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
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) has determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of untreated vacuum distillates, acid-treated oils, and aromatic oils, including extracts from solvent treatment of distillates and the high boiling fraction of catalytically cracked oils in animals.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of residual (heavy) fuel oil in animals.

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact:

If hot material comes in contact with eyes hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with a large amount of cool water for at least 15 minutes. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Skin Contact:

If hot material gets on skin, immediately flush affected area with large amounts of cool water. Do not attempt to remove the material from the skin, or to remove contaminated clothing. Get immediate medical attention. For cold material, immediately wash skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. 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. Discard contaminated leather goods.

Ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Inhalation:

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

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

INHALATION: Inhalation exposure can produce toxic effects. Treat intoxications as hydrogen sulfide exposures. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis.

SKIN: Hot material may cause skin burns. Immerse skin covered with hot material in cool water to limit tissue damage and prevent spread of liquid material. Consider leaving cooled material on skin unless contraindicated by contamination or potential for tattooing. If removal is necessary, mineral oil may be of assistance in minimizing skin loss when removing cool, hardened asphalt.

EYES: Hot material may cause burns to the eyes. Early ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended.

Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure:

pregnancy, skin, lungs, respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract, liver, bladder, immune system,

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media:

For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO₂ or dry chemical can be used. For large fires use water spray or fog. 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:

>150 F

Autoignition temperature:

No data available.

Flammable limits in air - lower (%):

1.0

Flammable limits in air - upper (%):

6.0

NFPA rating:

Health: 2

Flammability: 2

Instability: 1

Other: -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.

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:** Where there is potential for airborne exposure to hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) above exposure limits, a NIOSH approved, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode should be used. When H₂S 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.
- Provided hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) is not detected: if there is potential to exceed the exposure limits for asphalt fumes a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges/canisters with R or P95 filters should be used. A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed when conditions warrant the use of a respirator.
- Note: Air purifying respirators are not to be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient atmospheres, (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).
- 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%):	>550 F
Melting point/range:	>80 F
Decomposition temperature:	Not applicable.
Specific gravity:	0.95-1.05
Density:	7.9-8.7 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:
Marathon Slow Cure Asphalt	Mixture	No data available	No data available	No data available

Toxicology Information:

PETROLEUM ASPHALT: Eye and upper respiratory tract irritation has been reported in some asphalt workers (paving and roofing operations) but they are typically mild and transient. Some studies indicate that asphalt paving workers may experience lower respiratory tract symptoms (e.g., coughing, wheezing, and shortness of breath) and pulmonary function changes. Other studies of asphalt workers found no consistent relationship between exposure to asphalt fumes and pulmonary function. Increased levels of 1-hydroxypyrene (a marker for exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) have been observed in the urine of asphalt workers. Genotoxicity studies (e.g., DNA adducts in the urine) of asphalt workers have been largely inconclusive.

A slight increase in lung cancer mortality was reported in a study of European workers exposed to paving and mastic asphalt, but conclusions were equivocal. A follow-up case-control epidemiology study of asphalt paving workers sponsored by the International Association for Research in Cancer (IARC) concluded that there was no evidence that asphalt exposure was linked to lung cancer.

An increase in skin tumors was observed in lifetime studies of laboratory rodents exposed to extracts of asphalt (bitumen). The relevance of these studies to humans is not clear. No increase in skin tumors was observed in a lifetime bioassay where laboratory mice were treated with paving fume condensates. No increase in lung or other tumors were observed in a lifetime inhalation study in laboratory rats exposed to fumes from paving asphalt.

IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence that extracts of steam and air refined bitumens are carcinogenic in animals, and that there is inadequate evidence that bitumens alone are carcinogenic to humans.

ASPHALTS USED IN ROOFING OPERATIONS: Some asphalts including roofing flux are further processed (oxidized) by the user or customer before use. An increased incidence of skin tumors was observed in a mouse skin carcinogenicity study where animals were exposed to condensed fumes collected from an oxidized roofing asphalt (BURA Type III) at above 450°F. Additional studies where mice were exposed to oxidized roofing asphalt fume condensates both as a tumor initiator and as a tumor promoter indicate that roofing fume condensate caused tumors as a result of initiation.

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).

CATALYTICALLY CRACKED CLARIFIED OIL: Genotoxicity: Findings from in vitro and in vivo studies of this material have been both negative and positive, but the overall weight of evidence suggests this material is genotoxic. Studies of repeated, prolonged dermal exposure in rodents have demonstrated evidence of skin cancer, liver and thymus damage, and anemia. Fetal death and fetal malformations were observed in pregnant rodents following dermal exposure. These findings indicate components of this material may be absorbed through the skin and cause adverse systemic effects. This material may be described as a high-boiling fraction of catalytically cracked petroleum. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has identified high-boiling fractions of catalytically cracked petroleum streams as "untreated or mildly-treated oils" and has classified these oils as Group 1, Carcinogenic to Humans.

POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (PAHs): Cancer is the most significant endpoint for PAHs. Certain PAHs are weak carcinogens which become carcinogenic after undergoing metabolism. Chronic or repeated exposure increases the likelihood of tumor initiation. Increased incidence of tumors of the skin, bladder,

lung and gastrointestinal tract have been described in individuals overexposed to certain PAHs. Overexposure to PAHs has also been associated with photosensitivity and eye irritation. Inhalation overexposure of PAHs has been associated with respiratory tract irritation, cough, and bronchitis. Dermal overexposure has been associated with precancerous lesions, erythema, dermal burns, photosensitivity, acneiform lesions and irritation. Oral overexposure to PAHs has been associated with precancerous growths of the mouth (leukoplakia). Mild nephrotoxicity, congestion and renal cortical hemorrhages and elevated liver function tests, changes in the immune system and other effects have been observed in rats exposed to high levels of PAHs by ingestion.

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.

MIDDLE DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM: Long-term repeated (lifetime) skin exposure to similar materials has been reported to result in an increase in skin tumors in laboratory rodents. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time.

TARGET ORGANS: central nervous system, respiratory system, lungs, skin, blood eyes, immune system, thymus, spleen, liver, kidney, reproductive organs, testes,

12. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Mobility: Not likely to move rapidly with surface or groundwater flows because of its low water solubility.

Ecotoxicity: Practically non-toxic to the aquatic environment.

Bioaccumulation: May bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms.

Persistence/Biodegradation: Not readily biodegradable.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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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.

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

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

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.

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
No. 6 Fuel Oil	NA
Asphalt	NA

Name	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs
Distillate, Catalytic Cracked Heavy	NA
No. 2 Fuel Oil	NA
Sulfur Compounds	NA
Anti-Stripping Additive	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
No. 6 Fuel Oil	NA
Asphalt	NA
Distillate, Catalytic Cracked Heavy	NA
No. 2 Fuel Oil	NA
Sulfur Compounds	NA
Anti-Stripping Additive	NA
Naphthalene	= 100 lb final RQ = 45.4 kg final RQ
Hydrogen Sulfide	= 100 lb final RQ = 45.4 kg final RQ

SARA Section 311/312

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:
No. 6 Fuel Oil	None
Asphalt	None
Distillate, Catalytic Cracked Heavy	None
No. 2 Fuel Oil	None
Sulfur Compounds	None
Anti-Stripping Additive	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:

No. 6 Fuel Oil

- 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

No. 6 Fuel Oil

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

Asphalt

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

Distillate, Catalytic Cracked Heavy

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

No. 2 Fuel Oil

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

No. 6 Fuel Oil

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

Anti-Stripping Additive

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
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No. 6 Fuel Oil

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

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:
Naphthalene	B4, D2A	1 %
Hydrogen Sulfide	A, B1, D1A, D2B	1 %

NOTE: Not Applicable.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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.

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End of Safety Data Sheet