EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED ON MARATHON PETROLEUM MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

This sheet accompanies the Marathon Petroleum Material Safety Data Sheet and is designed to provide more detailed information on the terms commonly used. Frequently used abbreviations include: < for less than, > for greater than, C.A. for approximately, F for temperature given in ° Fahrenheit. Specific terms and abbreviations are explained below.

SECTION 1 CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name: Most common name or name under which the product is marketed.
Synonyms: Other common chemical or commercial names (aliases) that may be used to identify the product.
Chemical Family: Generic classification or family in which the product belongs.
Chemical Formula: Empirical chemical formula of the product.
MSDS Revision Date: Date that information on the MSDS was significantly updated or changed.
Emergency Phone Numbers: 24 hour emergency assistance numbers for use in event of accident or spill.

SECTION 2 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Product Information: Provides general information on the product. The product's Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Number is given if one is available. (Most mixtures will not have a product CAS Number.)
Components: Major components and/or general composition description of the product. Minor components having potential toxicity, which were considered when evaluating the product, are given. CAS Numbers by which the components are uniquely identified are provided. Inclusion of a component is not necessarily based on hazard criteria.
Exposure Guidelines: The established occupational health exposure limits for airborne concentrations of the product or components are indicated in parts contaminant per million air (ppm) or milligrams contaminant per cubic meter air (mg/M3). When applicable, the TWA, Ceiling Limit or STEL of the product and the individual components are listed. The term TLV refers to Threshold Limit Value of which there are three categories. TWA is the time-weighted average concentration for a normal 8 hour workday and a 40 hour work week to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. STEL is a 15 minute time-weighted average short term exposure limit which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday and not repeated more than four times a day. A Ceiling limit is a concentration that should not be exceeded at any time during the work period.
Source of Exposure Limits: Agencies or organizations responsible for the established exposure limits include: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or Marathon Oil Company's Corporate Limit.

SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview: Describes the material's appearance and a brief summary of the most significant information required for personnel handling the product. Also contains warning statements that are required to be present on product labels as defined by the OSHA Federal Hazard Communication Standard.
Potential Health Effects: Possible changes in health, usually adverse, either confirmed or suspected, based on observations in humans, animal studies or by corollary with a similar substance. Other terms commonly encountered in this section include:
Acute Effects: Abrupt, rapidly evident health effects due to single or short-term exposures usually at high levels or concentrations.
Chronic Effects: Insidious, slowly evident health effects due to repeated or long-term exposures usually to lower levels or concentrations that produce acute effects.
Carcinogen Listing: Refers to substances that had been evaluated by either the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP) or the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) and have been determined to produce cancer in humans or suspected of producing cancer based on limited human observations or results from animal studies.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Emergency First Aid Procedures: Immediate care or treatment given to an exposed, ill or injured person usually at the scene of the incident, possibly by non-medically trained persons in an attempt to save lives, to prevent and/or retard further illness or injury.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: Minimum temperature at which a liquid will give off enough flammable vapor to form an ignitable mixture with air.
Autoignition Temperature: Lowest temperature at which the product will initiate self sustained combustion in the absence of a spark or flame.
Explosive Limits: Lower and upper range of the gas or vapor concentration which will burn or explode if an ignition source is present.
Extinguishing Media: Fire fighting agents that can be used to extinguish fires.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions: Special procedures or unusual fire hazards that have been identified with this product.
NFPA Rating/HMIS Classification: Flammability is rated by either the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or the Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) classification systems. Categories include: Highly Flammable = 4, Flammable = 3, Combustible = 2, Not Combustible = 1.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Precautions that should be taken to contain the spill, clean-up procedures, and if appropriate, emergency services agencies that need to be notified.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Special precautions or conditions to avoid in handling and storage of the material.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

This section provides additional industrial hygiene and other safe handling requirements that may be required under certain conditions and/or uses of the product. These procedures should be used in addition to good personal hygiene practices that should already be common practice in the workplace. Some of these practices include but are not limited to:

1. No smoking, eating or drinking in work areas.
2. Always wash before eating, smoking or using toilet facilities.
3. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling any chemicals or containers of chemicals.
4. Keep yourself and work area clean. Remove and launder soiled clothing before reuse.
5. Read and follow all safety precautions as outlined in the MSDS.

Ventilation: Type of exhaust ventilation equipment required.
Respiratory, Eye & Skin Protection: Type of protective equipment that is necessary for safe handling and use of the product.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point: Temperature (or range) at a pressure of 760 mm Hg, at which the liquid changes to a vapor.
Melting Point: Temperature (or range) at a pressure of 760 mm Hg, at which the solid changes to a liquid.
Specific Gravity: Ratio of the weight of a volume of product to the weight of an equal volume of water at 39.2°F.
Solubility in Water: Solubility of the product by weight in water at 50°F. Categories include: Negligible = <0.1%, Slight = 0.1-1.0%, Moderate = 1-10%, Appreciable = >10%, Complete.
Vapor Density: Relative density or weight of a vapor or gas compared with an equal volume of air at ambient temperatures.
Vapor Pressure: Pressure of saturated vapor above a liquid product in mm Hg.
pH: Value given to represent the acidity or alkalinity of the product at the concentration specified. Strong acids give pHs of 1-3, while strong bases give pHs of 12-13. Water has a pH of 7.
VOC Content (%): The percent of Volatile Organic Compounds present in the product. Petroleum hydrocarbons that have carbon chain lengths >12 have very low VOC concentrations (<1%).
Appearance: Physical description of the product.
Odor: Sensory characterization of the product.
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water): This value is a laboratory measure of the partitioning of a chemical between octanol and water which is related to water solubility. Generally, hydrocarbon chains with few carbon atoms tend to have low partition coefficients. Chemicals or mixtures with Log Kow values >4 have negligible water solubility.

SECTION 10 STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Stability: Indication if the product is stable or not stable under reasonably foreseeable conditions of storage or use. Conditions that could cause a dangerous reaction are listed.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Breakdown products that may be evolved when this material is subjected to heat or combustion.
Incompatible Materials: Those materials or conditions that may cause the product to react violently, releasing large amounts of energy or toxic vapors.
Hazardous Polymerization: Indication if the product has the potential to cause a reaction at a rate that releases large amounts of energy. Conditions that could cause a polymerization reaction are listed.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Significant positive toxicologic findings identified by research and/or animal testing. The biological significance of th tests as it relates to potential human health effects may not be known. However, these positive results are reported as required by the OSHA Federal Hazard Communication Standard.
Lethal Dose (LD_{50}): Single acute dose of the product which produces death in 50% of the animals tested.
Draize Irritation Index: Empirical score used for grading the severity of eye and skin irritation in animal tests.
Sensitizer: Substance which can produce an adverse reaction due to an allergy induced by prior exposure to the substance, mediated by antibodies and not dose related.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Known toxic effects to plants, animals and the environment if the product is spilled.

Acute Toxicity is typically expressed as Lethal Concentration (LC_{50}), Effective Concentration (EC_{50}) or Lethal Loading Rate (LL_{50}) at which at least 50% of the population is killed or affected after a specified period of exposure. Chemicals are often tested as water accommodated fractions (WAF) in order to maximize the solubility of the test material in an aqueous solution.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Methods used for proper disposal of the product. These methods vary according to local, state and federal regulations.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

This section provides basic Department of Transportation classification and/or description information to help a knowledgeable user ship a material within the United States or Canada.

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

This section provides information on state and federal regulations that may affect the product's manufacture, use or distribution in commerce. Major regulations and/or laws that are covered include the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA Title III). This section does not address specific environmental regulations, i.e., RCRA and CERCLA or OSHA substance specific health standards.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Any additional information that does not logically fit into any other section is provided here.

Material Safety Data Sheet

MSDS ID NO.: 0279MAR019
Revision date: 12/07/2010

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product name: Marathon No. 2 Low Sulfur Diesel Dyed 500 ppm Sulfur Max
Synonym: Diesel No. 2 Dyed 500 ppm Sulfur Max; No. 2 Diesel, Non-Road Use, Dyed; No. 2 Diesel Dyed 500 ppm Sulfur Max; No. 2 NR 500 Diesel Dyed; No. 2 Diesel Dyed (0.05% Sulfur Max)
Chemical Family: Petroleum Hydrocarbon
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

No. 2 Diesel is a complex mixture of parafffins, cycloparaffins, olefins, and aromatic hydrocarbons having hydrocarbon chain lengths predominately in the range of C11 through C20. May contain a trace amount of benzene (<0.01%). Can contain small amounts of red dye and additives (<0.15%) which are not considered hazardous at the concentrations used.

Note: May contain up to 5% Renewable Diesel, CASN 928771-01-1.

Product information:

Name	CAS Number	Weight %	ACGIH Exposure Limits:	OSHA - Vacated PELs - Time Weighted Ave	Other:
Marathon No. 2 Diesel	68476-30-2	100	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route 100 mg/m^3 TWA		

Component Information:

Name	CAS Number	Weight %	ACGIH Exposure Limits:	OSHA - Vacated PELs - Time Weighted Ave	Other:
Saturated Hydrocarbons	Mixture	54-85			

Name	CAS Number	Weight %	ACGIH Exposure Limits:	OSHA - Vacated PELs - Time Weighted Ave	Other:
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Mixture	15-45			
Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	Mixture	1-6			
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.01-0.5	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	

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.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

CAUTION!

VAPORS, FUMES, OR MISTS MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION
MAY BE HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED
MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE
OVEREXPOSURE MAY CAUSE CNS DEPRESSION

MAY CAUSE CANCER BASED ON ANIMAL DATA
SEE TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION SECTION FOR MORE INFORMATION

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE
MATERIAL MAY ACCUMULATE STATIC CHARGE

STABLE

Inhalation:

Breathing high concentrations may be harmful.
May cause central nervous system depression or effects. Symptoms may include headache, excitation, euphoria, dizziness, incoordination, drowsiness, light-headedness, blurred vision, fatigue, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure.
Overexposure to this material may cause systemic damage including target organ effects listed under "Toxicological Information."

Ingestion:

Swallowing this material may be harmful.
May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include salivation, pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
Aspiration into lungs may cause chemical pneumonia and lung damage. Exposure may also cause central nervous system symptoms similar to those listed under "Inhalation" (see Inhalation section).

Skin contact:

Contact may cause reddening, itching and inflammation. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact. Skin contact may cause harmful effects in other parts of the body.

Eye contact:

Contact may cause pain and severe reddening and inflammation of the conjunctiva. 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 No. 2 Diesel 68476-30-2	NE			

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).

IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity in experimental animals of diesel engine exhaust and extracts of diesel engine exhaust particles. IARC determined that there is only limited evidence for the carcinogenicity in humans of diesel engine exhaust. However, IARC's overall evaluation has resulted in the IARC designation of diesel engine exhaust as probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A) because of the presence of certain engine exhaust components.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has also determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity in experimental animals of light and heavy vacuum distillates, of light and heavy catalytically cracked distillates and of cracked residues (including heavy thermocracked distillates/residues) derived from the refining of crude oil.

Component Information:

Name	IARC Carcinogens:	NTP Carcinogens:	ACGIH - Carcinogens:	OSHA - Select Carcinogens:
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) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have determined that naphthalene is a possible human carcinogen.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Skin Contact:

Immediately wash exposed 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.

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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

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

Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure:

skin,

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. 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 surrounding area cool with water spray from a distance and prevent further ignition of combustible material. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.

Flash point: 130-190 F
Autoignition temperature: 637 F
Flammable limits in air - lower (%): 0.7

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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. Eliminate all ignition sources. 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 free product to proper containers. Use suitable absorbent materials such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids.

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. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since they may contain explosive residues.

Avoid repeated and prolonged skin contact. Never siphon this product by mouth. 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 when using at elevated temperatures that generate vapors or mists.

Respiratory protection: Use approved organic vapor chemical cartridge or supplied air respirators when material produces vapors that exceed permissible limits or excessive vapors are generated. Observe respirator assigned protection factors (APFs) criteria cited in federal OSHA 1910.134. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.

Skin and body protection: Neoprene, nitrile, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyvinyl chloride and polyurethane gloves to prevent skin contact.

Eye protection: No special eye protection is normally required. Where splashing is possible, wear safety glasses with side shields.

Hygiene measures: No special protective clothing is normally required. Select protective clothing depending on industrial operations. Use mechanical ventilation equipment that is explosion-proof.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Appearance: Red Liquid

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Physical state (Solid/Liquid/Gas):	Liquid
Substance type (Pure/Mixture):	Mixture
Color:	Red
Odor:	Slight Hydrocarbon
Molecular weight:	180
pH:	Neutral
Boiling point/range (5-95%):	400-640 F
Melting point/range:	Not determined.
Decomposition temperature:	Not applicable.
Specific gravity:	C.A. 0.8
Density:	6.76 lbs/gal
Bulk density:	No data available.
Vapor density:	4-5
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(%):	10%
Viscosity:	1.9-3.4 @ 40 C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:	The material is stable at 70 F, 760 mm pressure.
Polymerization:	Will not occur.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Combustion produces carbon monoxide, aldehydes, aromatic and other hydrocarbons.
Materials to avoid:	Strong oxidizers such as nitrates, perchlorates, chlorine, fluorine.
Conditions to avoid:	Excessive heat, sources of ignition and open flames.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity:

Product information:

Name	CAS Number	Inhalation:	Dermal:	Oral:
Marathon No. 2 Diesel	68476-30-2	No data available	No data available	No data available

Toxicology Information:

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.

MIDDLE DISTILLATES WITH CRACKED STOCKS: Light cracked distillates have been shown to be carcinogenic in animal tests and have tested positive with in vitro genotoxicity tests. Repeated dermal exposures to high concentrations in test animals resulted in reduced litter size and litter weight, and increased fetal resorptions at maternally toxic doses. Dermal exposure to high concentrations resulted in severe skin irritation with weight loss and some mortality. Inhalation exposure to high concentrations resulted in respiratory tract irritation, lung changes/infiltration/accumulation, and reduction in lung function.

ISOPARAFFINS: Studies in laboratory animals have shown that long-term exposure to similar materials (isoparaffins) can cause kidney damage and kidney cancer in male laboratory rats. However, in-depth research indicates that these findings are unique to the male rat, and that these effects are not relevant to humans.

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.

DIESEL EXHAUST: Chronic inhalation studies of whole diesel engine exhaust in mice and rats produced a significant increase in lung tumors. Combustion of kerosine and/or diesel fuels produces gases and particulates which include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and/or sulfur and hydrocarbons. Significant exposure to carbon monoxide vapors decreases the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood and may cause tissue hypoxia via formation of carboxyhemoglobin.

TARGET ORGANS: central nervous system, skin, respiratory system, lungs, kidney, liver, thymus, reproductive organs,

12. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Mobility:

May partition into air, soil and water.

Ecotoxicity:

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

Bioaccummulation:

Not expected to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms.

Persistance/Biodegradation:

Readily biodegradable in the environment.

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.

Proper shipping name:	Fuel Oil, No. 2
UN/Identification No:	NA 1993
Hazard Class:	3
Packing group:	III
DOT reportable quantity (lbs):	Not applicable.

Proper shipping name:	Fuel Oil, No. 2
UN/Identification No:	NA 1993
Hazard Class:	3
Packing group:	III

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

JS 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
Saturated Hydrocarbons	NA
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	NA
Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	NA
Naphthalene	NA

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
Saturated Hydrocarbons	NA
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	NA
Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	NA
Naphthalene	= 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
Fire Hazard
Chronic Health 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:
Saturated Hydrocarbons	None
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	None
Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	None
Naphthalene	= 0.1 % de minimis concentration

State and Community Right-To-Know Regulations:
The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

Saturated Hydrocarbons

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.

Saturated Hydrocarbons	
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
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	
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
Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	
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

Saturated Hydrocarbons

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

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 %

NOTE: Not Applicable.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information: No data available.

Prepared by: Mark S. Swanson, Manager, Toxicology and Product Safety

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon tests believed to be reliable. However, Marathon Petroleum Company LP (MPC) does not guarantee their accuracy or completeness nor shall any of this information constitute a warranty, whether expressed or implied, as to the safety of the goods, the merchantability of the goods, or the fitness of the goods for a particular purpose. Adjustment to conform to actual conditions of usage maybe required. MPC assumes no responsibility for results obtained or for incidental or consequential damages, including lost profits arising from the use of these data. No warranty against infringement of any patent, copyright or trademark is made or implied.

End of Safety Data Sheet