

MATERIAL NAME: HEAVY STRAIGHT RUN NAPHTHA		SDS #: MMP-012
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SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 ♦ IDENTIFICATION

Magellan Midstream Partners One Williams Center Tulsa, OK 74172	For Emergency Source Information Contact: ➤ 3E Contact: (877-852-0015 or +1 (760) 602-8700	
GHS PRODUCT IDENTIFIER: Naphtha, Sour, Crude Topping Unit Naphtha, Reforming Naphtha.	CHEMICAL FAMILY: Naphtha	PRODUCT USES: Used primarily as a fuel source for internal combustion engines.





SECTION 2 * HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS CLASSIFICATIONS	
Flammable liquids – Category 2	Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 2
Carcinogenicity - Category 1A	Aspiration Hazard – Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeat Exposure) - Category 1 (liver, kidneys, bladder, blood, bone marrow, nervous system)	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) – Category 3
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment – Chronic Hazard - Category 2	Eye Damage/Irritation – Category 2B

May contain or release poisonous hydrogen sulfide gas

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

HEAVY STRAIGHT RUN NAPHTHA

GHS PICTOGRAMS				SIGNAL WORD
				DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENTS

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Harmful if inhaled.	May cause irritation of respiratory system.
Causes skin irritation.	Causes eye irritation.
Causes damage to liver, kidneys, blood and nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.	
May cause cancer.	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Toxic to aquatic life.	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

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

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Response

In case of fire: Use water spray, fog, dry chemical fire extinguishers or hand held fire extinguisher.
 IF EXPOSED or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.
 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a poison control center or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Do not induce vomiting.

Storage

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

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

SUPPLIER INFORMATION

Magellan Midstream Partners	One Williams Center	Tulsa, OK 74172
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SECTION 3 ▼ COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
Naphtha, Heavy Straight-Run (hydrocarbons)	64741-46-9	± 100%
Benzene	71-43-2	0-10%
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	0-0.5%

SECTION 4 + FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids, Get Medical Aid.
SKIN: Quickly remove contaminated clothing and immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops or persists.
INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to an emergency facility immediately.
INHALATION: Get medical aid immediately. Remove from exposure to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give cardiopulmonary resuscitation. If breathing is difficult, give medical oxygen.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: TREAT SYMPTOMATICALLY AND SUPPORTIVELY

SECTION 5 ⚠ FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

SEE SECTION 9 FOR FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE! This material releases vapors at or below ambient temperatures. When mixed with air in certain proportions and exposed to an ignition source, these vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Being heavier than air, flammable vapors may travel long distances along the ground before reaching a point of ignition and flashing back.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water fog, dry chemical, foam, or Carbon Dioxide. Use water spray to cool nearby containers and structure exposed to fire. Water fog or spray are of value in cooling tanks and containers but may not achieve extinguishment.

HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/DECOMPOSITION: Burning or excessive heating may produce carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, also other harmful gases/vapors including oxides and/or other compounds of chlorine, manganese, and bromine.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR FIREFIGHTERS: For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined space without proper protective equipment. This may include self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against the hazardous effects of combustion products and oxygen deficiencies. If firefighters cannot work upwind of

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the fire, respiratory protective equipment must be worn. Cool tanks and containers exposed to fire with water. Burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities if liquid enters sewer/waterways.

SECTION 6 ❖ ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS	ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use personal protective equipment. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Ensure adequate ventilation. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Stop leak if you can do so without risk.
METHODS FOR CONTAINMENT	A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.
METHODS FOR CLEANING UP	Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.
OTHER INFORMATION	Water spray may reduce vapor but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

SECTION 7 ✂ HANDLING AND STORAGE

Prior to working with this product workers should be trained on its proper handling and storage

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFETY HANDLING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Do not siphon by mouth. ➤ Handle as a flammable liquid. ➤ Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame! Electrical equipment should be approved for classified area. Bond and ground containers during product transfer to reduce the possibility of static-initiated fire or explosion. ➤ Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as this product) - see API Publication 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out Of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents."
STORAGE PROCEDURES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Use approved vented containers. ➤ Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose such containers to sources of ignition. ➤ Store in a well-ventilated area. This storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". ➤ Avoid storage near incompatible materials.
INCOMPATIBILITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Keep away from strong oxidizers.

SECTION 8 # EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV (2017)	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Naphtha Hydrocarbons (Aromatic & Paraffinic)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Benzene	TWA: 0.5 ppm STEL: 2.5 ppm <i>Skin</i>	TWA: 1 ppm STEL: 5	500 ppm
Hydrogen Sulfide	TWA: 1 ppm STEL: 5 ppm	Ceiling: 20 ppm Peak: 50 ppm	100 ppm

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use adequate ventilation to keep vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure limits and flammability limits, particularly in confined areas.

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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- **EYES:** Eye protection (ANSI Z87.1 approved) should be worn whenever there is a likelihood of misting or splashing/spraying liquid. Suitable eyewash station should be available. Contact lenses must not be worn.
- **SKIN/BODY:** Chemical protective clothing is recommended based on a thorough PPE hazard assessment. Note: The resistance of specific material may vary from product to product as well as with degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for specific information.
- **HAND PROTECTION:** Gloves constructed of nitrile, neoprene, or PVC are recommended. Consult manufacturer specifications for specific information.
- **RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** A NIOSH approved air purifying respirator (APR) with properly selected cartridges may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations may exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by APRs is limited, calculate the maximum use concentration for the exposure situation. Use a positive pressure air supplied (Grade D) respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known or any other circumstances where APRs may not provide adequate protection.
- **OTHER HYGIENIC AND WORK PRACTICES:** Safety shower and eyewash or equivalent should be available for emergency use. Use good personal hygiene practices. In case of skin contact, wash with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. Immediately remove soaked clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

SECTION 9 ↩ PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	
BOILING POINT (760 MM HG): 95°-500 °F / 35-260 °C	PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 100%
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1): 0.716 - 0.78	VISCOSITY UNITS, TEMP: No Data
EVAPORATION RATE (BuAc = 1): Unavailable	VAPOR DENSITY (AIR =1): >1.0
VAPOR PRESSURE AT 38°C: 103-517 mm Hg	SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Negligible
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Pale yellow with a Petroleum odor.	
FLASH POINT: (Method Used) 60° - 107 °F /15 - 41.6 °C	FLAMMABLE LIMITS: LEL: 1% UEL: 8%
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: 410 °F / 210 °C	VOC CONTENT: 100%

SECTION 10 ⚡ STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures

HAZARDOUS REACTION POTENTIAL: Will not occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources.

INCOMPATIBLE PRODUCTS: Keep away from strong oxidizers.

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Contact with nitric and sulfuric acids will form nitroresols that can decompose violently.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Has not been reported

OTHER PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

SECTION 11 ☠ TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION								
<i>HEAVY STRAIGHT RUN NAPHTHA</i>								
Harmful if inhaled, absorbed through skin, or swallowed. Aspiration may cause lung damage. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. In high concentrations, vapors and spray mists are narcotic and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea.								
TOXICITY								
Type Of Dose	Specie	Result	Type Of Dose	Specie	Result	Type Of Dose	Specie	Result
LD ₅₀ (oral)	Rat	>5,000 mg/kg	LD ₅₀ (dermal)	Rabbit	>2,000 mg/kg	LC ₅₀ (inh)	Rat (4 hours)	>7.6 g/M ³

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Specific organ toxicity, single exposure: No data available				Specific organ toxicity, repeated exposure: No data available				
CARCINOGENICITY								
IARC		Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans						
NTP		Not Listed						
California (Prop 65): Not Listed		NIOSH: Not Listed			ACGIH: Not Listed		OSHA: Not Listed	
MUTAGENICITY, TERATOGENICITY AND REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS								
Respiratory or Skin sensitization: No data available				Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available				
Reproductive toxicity: Not expected to cause effects				Teratogenicity: No data available				
Skin Corrosion/irritation: May cause skin irritation with prolonged or repeated contact. Liquid may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts if large areas of skin are exposed repeatedly.				Serious eye damage, irritation: Contact with eyes may cause moderate to severe irritation				
Synergistic effects: No data available				Aspiration hazard: May be fatal if aspirated and enters airway				
From Literature								
BENZENE								
Acute inhalation effects may cause respiratory tract irritation drowsiness, unconsciousness, and central nervous system depression. Potential symptoms of overexposure by inhalation are dizziness, headache, vomiting, visual disturbances, staggering gait, hilarity, fatigue, and other symptoms of CNS depression.								
Chronic exposures may cause bone marrow abnormalities with damage to blood forming tissues. May cause anemia and other blood cell abnormalities. Chronic exposure to benzene has been associated with an increased incidence of leukemia and multiple myeloma (tumor composed of cells of the type normally found in the bone marrow). This substance has caused adverse reproductive and fetal effects in laboratory animals.								
Toxicity								
Type Of Dose	Specie	Result	Type Of Dose	Specie	Result	Type Of Dose	Specie	Result
LD ₅₀ (oral)	Rat	930 mg/kg	LD ₅₀ (dermal)	Rabbit	9.4 ml/kg	LC ₅₀ (inh)	Mouse (4 hours)	9,980 ppm
Specific organ toxicity, single exposure: May cause drowsiness or dizziness				Specific organ toxicity, repeated exposure: may cause damage to organs from repeated or prolonged exposure. May cause nervous system damage.				
CARCINOGENICITY								
IARC		Sufficient evidence in animals		Sufficient evidence in humans		Group 1: classifiable as a human carcinogen		
NTP		Carcinogen						
California (Prop 65): Listed as carcinogen		NIOSH: Potential Occupational Carcinogen			ACGIH: A1 - Confirmed human carcinogen		OSHA: Select Carcinogen	
MUTAGENICITY, TERATOGENICITY AND REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS								
Respiratory or Skin sensitization: No data available				Germ cell mutagenicity: lab testing shows mutagenic effects (in vivo). Genotoxicity in humans (in vivo) lymphocyte. Genotoxic damage shown in mice.				
Reproductive toxicity: inhalation toxicity in mouse, including embryonic and fetal effects including death				Teratogenicity: Rat inhalation include effects include stunted fetus and death Mouse inhalation include effects include cytological changes and abnormalities to blood and lymphatic system.				
Skin Corrosion/irritation: will cause skin irritation				Serious eye damage, irritation -rabbit: mild eye irritation				

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Synergistic effects: damage to bone marrow	Aspiration hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airway.
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RTECS #: CY1400000

HYDROGEN SULFIDE

Hydrogen sulfide is a toxic, flammable colorless gas with a distinct "rotten-egg" smell. Inhalation of high concentrations can cause severe eye, nose and mucous membrane damage, dizziness, headache, and nausea. Exposure to higher concentrations can result in unconsciousness, coma, and death. Chronic exposure can damage memory, nerve tissue, facial muscles, and eyes.

Toxicity

Type Of Dose	Specie	Result	Type Of Dose	Specie	Result	Type Of Dose	Specie	Result
LD ₅₀ (oral) Solution	Rat	2,300 µg/kg	LD ₅₀ (dermal)	Rabbit	No Data	LC ₅₀ (inh)	Mouse (1 hour)	634 ppm

Specific organ toxicity, single exposure: May cause severe eye, nose and mucous membrane irritation. Higher concentrations may cause chemical asphyxiation.	Specific organ toxicity, repeated exposure: Not Classified
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CARCINOGENICITY

IARC	Not Listed
NTP	Not Listed

California (Prop 65): Not Listed	NIOSH: Not Listed	ACGIH: Not Listed	OSHA: Not Listed
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MUTAGENICITY, TERATOGENICITY AND REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS

Respiratory or Skin sensitization: No data available	Germ cell mutagenicity: Not Classified
Reproductive toxicity: Not Classified	Teratogenicity: Not Classified.
Skin Corrosion/irritation: will cause skin irritation	Serious eye damage, irritation -rabbit: serious eye irritation
Synergistic effects: No Data	Aspiration hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airway.

RTECS #: MX1225000

SECTION 12 * ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

HEAVY STRAIGHT RUN NAPHTHA

TOXICITY

Type Of Dose	Specie	Result	Type Of Dose	Specie	Result
LC ₅₀	Fish	No Data	EC ₅₀	Daphnia	No Data
EC ₅₀	-----	No Data	EC ₅₀	-----	No Data

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

No Data

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Log P _{ow}	No Data	BCF	No Data
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MOBILITY IN SOIL

K _{oc} (Soil/water Partition Coefficient)	No Data
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BENZENE

TOXICITY

Type Of Dose	Specie	Result	Type Of Dose	Specie	Result
LC ₅₀	fathead minnow	15-32 mg/L 96 hours	EC ₅₀	Water Flea	10 mg/L 48 Hours
EC ₅₀	Green algae	29 mg/L 72 Hours	EC ₅₀	Microtox	No Data

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

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Log P _{ow}	1.83	BCF	4.265
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HYDROGEN SULFIDE

TOXICITY

Type Of Dose	Specie	Result	Type Of Dose	Specie	Result
LC ₅₀	Bluegill	0.0448 mg/L 96 hours	EC ₅₀	Water Flea	No Data
LC ₅₀	Bluegill	0.016 mg/L 96 hours	EC ₅₀	Microtox	No Data

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Log P _{ow}	No Data	BCF	No Data
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SECTION 13 * DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Not Meant To Be All Inclusive - Check Local, State, And Federal Laws And Regulations

Maximize product recovery for reclaim and reuse. Implement waste minimization principles. EPA U.S. Waste Codes: "Ignitable hazardous waste" (D001), unless proven otherwise. Use approved treatment, transporters, and disposal sites in compliance with all laws.


Waste Disposal Method: Should not be released into the environment.

Contaminated Packaging: Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

US EPA Waste Number: D001, D018

SECTION 14 ☐ TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Not Meant To Be All Inclusive - Check Local, State, And Federal Laws And Regulations

Element	U.S. DOT	IMDG	IATA
UN Number	UN 1268	UN 1268	UN 1268
UN Proper Shipping Name	Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S.	Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S.	Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S.
Hazard Class	3	3	3
Placard/Label			
Environmental Hazard	Yes	Yes	Yes
Packing Group	II	II	II

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

Agency	Listing
	Guidance only, consult specific regulations
OSHA	All ingredients are listed as hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200
CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):	Hydrogen Sulfide, Benzene
	TPQ: 500 pounds EPCRA RQ: 100 pounds
CERCLA/SARA - Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories):	Acute Health: Yes Chronic Health: No
	Fire Hazard: Yes Pressure Hazard: No
	Reactive Hazard: No
CERCLA RQ's (40 CFR Part 102)	Benzene – 10 pounds

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	Hydrogen Sulfide – 100 pounds
TSCA 8(a)	All ingredients are listed or exempted
TSCA 8(b)	All ingredients are listed or exempted
SARA (40 CFR Part 355) TPQ's	None of the ingredients are listed
SARA 304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances	Hydrogen Sulfide
SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification	Hydrogen Sulfide
SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals	Benzene and hydrogen sulfide
RCRA	Waste with a flashpoint <140 °F is a characteristic waste with an EPA waste code of D001
	Benzene - D018
State Regulations: Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania	Benzene and Hydrogen Sulfide
SARA 311/312 SDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification	Benzene and Hydrogen Sulfide: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard.
EPA Form R Toxic Chemical Release Inventory	Benzene and hydrogen sulfide
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307	Benzene
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311	Benzene
Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	Listed
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances	None of the ingredients are listed
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances	None of the ingredients are listed

SECTION 16 ⌘ OTHER INFORMATION



NFPA LABEL



HMIS III LABEL

Personal Protection Index
 NPCA recommends that PPE codes be determined by the employer, who is familiar with the actual conditions under which chemicals in the facility are used.

Acronym List

°F=degrees Fahrenheit	°C=degrees Celsius	ACGIH= American Conference of Industrial Hygienists
APR=Air Purifying Respirator	BCF= Bioconcentration Factor	BuAc=Butyl Acetate
CANUTEC= Canadian Transport Emergency Centre	CAS=Chemical Abstract Service	CERCLA= Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CHEMTREC= Chemical Transportation Emergency Center	CNS=Central Nervous System	CWA=Clean Water Act
DOT=Department of Transportation	EC50= Effective Concentration Fifty	EPA=Environmental Protection Agency
g/Kg=Grams per Kilogram	g/M ³ =Grams per Cubic Meter	GHS=Global Harmonization System
H ₂ O=Water	HAP=Hazardous Air Pollutants	HMIS= Hazardous Materials Identification System

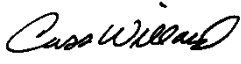
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IARC= International Agency for Research on Cancer	IATA= International Air Transport Association	IMDG= International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC ₅₀ =Lethal Concentration Fifty	LD ₅₀ =Lethal Dose Fifty	LEL=Lower Explosive Limit
Log P _{ow} =Octanol/water partition coefficient	mg/Kg=Milligrams per Kilogram	mg/L=Milligrams per Liter
mL/Kg=Milliliters per Kilogram	mm HG=millimeters of mercury	NFPA=National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH= National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	NTP=National Toxicology Program	OSHA=Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL=Permissible Exposure Limit	ppm=Parts per Million	RCRA=Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RQ=Reportable Quantities	RTECS=Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances	SARA= Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SDS=Safety Data Sheet	SETIQ= Emergency Transportation System for the Chemical Industry; Mexico	STEL=Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV=Threshold Limit Value	TPQ=Threshold Planning Quantity	TSCA=Toxic Substance and Control Act
TWA=Time Weighted Average	UEL=Upper Explosive Limit	VOC=Volatile Organic Compounds

SDS REVISIONS: Sections 3, 8, 11, 12 and 15 ingredients.
SDS CREATION DATE: 07/02/16 **REVISION #1:** 04/19/17

DISCLAIMER

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SDS DEVELOPER:  DATE: 04/19/17
Cass Willard, CIH