

MATERIAL NAME: Middle Distillate		SDS #: MMP-010
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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: Middle Distillate	CHEMICAL FAMILY: Petroleum Hydrocarbon	PRODUCT USES: Used primarily as a fuel source for internal combustion engines.

SECTION 2 * HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS CLASSIFICATIONS

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1	Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3	Flammable Liquid - Category 3
Eye Damage/Irritation – Category 2B	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment – Chronic Hazard - Category 2

May contain or release poisonous hydrogen sulfide gas

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

Middle Distillate

GHS PICTOGRAMS				SIGNAL WORD
				DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENTS

Causes skin irritation.	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin irritation.	Causes eye irritation.
Flammable liquid and vapor.	May cause irritation of respiratory system.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

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.	

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 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.

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Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.		
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Do not induce vomiting.		
<i>Storage</i>		
Store in a well-ventilated place	Keep cool	Store locked up
<i>Disposal</i>		
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.		
SUPPLIER INFORMATION		
Magellan Midstream Partners	One Williams Center	Tulsa, OK 74172
SECTION 3 ▼ COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS		
INGREDIENT	CAS NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
Middle Distillate	64742-46-7	0-100
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	0-0.05
SECTION 4 + FIRST AID MEASURES		
SKIN: Quickly remove contaminated clothing and immediately wash skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes. 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		
EXTREMELY 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 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"> ➤ Use only as a motor fuel. ➤ 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
Middle Distillate	-----	-----	-----
Hydrogen Sulfide	TWA: 1 ppm STEL: 5 ppm	Ceiling: 20 ppm Peak: 50 ppm	100 ppm

ENGINEERING MEASURES: Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective occupational exposure limits and flammability limits, particularly in confined areas. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-supplied respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workplace exposure limits for product or components are exceeded, NIOSH approved equipment should be worn. Proper respirator selection should be determined by adequately trained personnel, based on the contaminants, the degree of potential exposure and published respiratory protection factors. This equipment should be available for non-routine and emergency use.

Personal Protective Equipment: Hands

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, or mists. Keep away from eyes. Eye contact can be avoided by wearing safety glasses or chemical splash goggles.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin and Body

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Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Keep away from skin. Skin contact can be minimized by wearing protective gloves such as neoprene, nitrile-butadiene rubber, etc. and, where necessary, impervious clothing and boots. Leather goods contaminated with this product should be discarded. A source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin. Flame Retardant Clothing is recommended.

SECTION 9 ↩ PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	
BOILING POINT (760 MM HG): No Data	PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: Slight - 100%
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1): No Data	VISCOSITY UNITS, TEMP: No Data
EVAPORATION RATE (BuAc = 1): No Data	VAPOR DENSITY (AIR =1): No Data
VAPOR PRESSURE AT 25°C: No Data	SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Negligible
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Petroleum distillates/kerosene odor.	
FLASH POINT: (Method Used) ~125 °F/~52 °C	FLAMMABLE LIMITS: LEL: No Data UEL: No Data
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: No Data	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>PETROLEUM DISTILLATES</i>								
While significant vapor concentrations are not likely, high concentrations can cause respiratory irritation, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, incoordination, disorientation and fatigue. Ingestion can cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhea, and vomiting. Irritating to skin. Repeated or prolonged contact can cause dryness, cracking and dermatitis. Liquid may be absorbed through skin in hazardous amounts if large areas of the skin are repeatedly exposed.								
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	>2,001 mL/kg	LC ₅₀ (inh)	Rat (4 hours)	>5 g/M ³
Specific organ toxicity, single exposure: No data available				Specific organ toxicity, repeated exposure: No data available				
CARCINOGENICITY								
IARC	Inadequate evidence in animals			Inadequate evidence in humans			Group 3: not classifiable as a human carcinogen	
NTP	Not Listed			ACGIH: A3 - Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans				
California (Prop 65): Not Listed				NIOSH: Not Listed			OSHA: Not Listed	
MUTAGENICITY, TERATOGENICITY AND REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS								
Respiratory or Skin sensitization: No data available				Germ cell mutagenicity: Not expected to cause effects				
Reproductive toxicity: Not expected to cause effects				Teratogenicity: No data available				
Skin Corrosion/irritation: Causes skin irritation and repeated exposure caused dryness and cracking				Serious eye damage, irritation: may cause serious eye irritation				

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Synergistic effects: No data available	Aspiration hazard: May be fatal if aspirated and enters airway
RTECS #: OA5500000 and OA5504000	

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

CARCINOGENICITY

IARC	Not Listed
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: 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

PETROLEUM DISTILLATES

TOXICITY

Type Of Dose	Specie	Result	Type Of Dose	Specie	Result
LC ₅₀	Fish	387 mg/L 96 hours	EC ₅₀	-----	No Data
EC ₅₀	-----	No Data	EC ₅₀	-----	No Data

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Considered inherently biodegradable in the environment.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL

Log P _{ow}	3.3-6	BCF	No Data
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MOBILITY IN SOIL

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

US EPA Waste Number: D001

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	III	III	III

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
	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)	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	Hydrogen Sulfide
RCRA	Waste with a flashpoint <140 °F is a characteristic waste with an EPA waste code of D001

State Regulations: Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania	Hydrogen Sulfide
SARA 311/312 SDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification	Hydrogen Sulfide: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard.
EPA Form R Toxic Chemical Release Inventory	Hydrogen Sulfide
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307	None of the ingredients are listed
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311	None of the ingredients are listed
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

 <p style="text-align: center;">NFPA LABEL</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">HMIS III LABEL</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Personal Protection Index</u> 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.</p>
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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
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

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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: Update and revised 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: *Cass Willard*
Cass Willard, CIH

DATE: 04/19/17