APEX OIL COMPANY, INC.
CLARK OIL TRADING COMPANY
8235 Forsyth Boulevard, Suite 400
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

24 Hour Emergency Phone Number: General Assistance 1-314-889-9600
Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Carbon Black Oil (Slurry)

This document is subject to review and revision as of June, 2010.

This Material Safety Data Sheet applies to the listed products and synonym descriptions for Hazard Communication purposes only. Technical specifications vary greatly depending on the product and are not reflected in this document. This product contains ingredients that are considered to be hazardous as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). But, it is a non-regulated product below its typical flash-point.

Slurry oil is a complex combination of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction from distillation of the products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C20 and boiling above approximately 450° F. This stream is likely to contain 5 wt% or more of 4 to 6 membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons, as well as hydrogen sulfide. This product is intended for use as a refinery feedstock, fuel, or for use in engineered processes. Use in other applications may result in higher exposures and require additional controls, such as local exhaust ventilation and personal protective equipment.

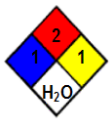
Section I. Product and Company Identification

Common Trade Name:	Carbon Black Oil
Synonyms:	Carbon Black Oil, slurry, catalytic cracked clarified oil, feedstock, carbon black feedstock oil, and pyrolysis tar.

Section II. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Family:	Petroleum Hydrocarbon, a complex combination of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominately higher than C20, and may contain hydrogen sulfide.
Reportable Quantity:	See Section XV, Regulatory Information.
Marine Pollutant:	Yes.

Section III. Hazards Identification

NFPA:		Hazardous Ingredients		
Fire Hazard Health  Reactivity Specific Hazard	**4 = Extreme** **3 = High** **2 = Slight** **1 = Least**	**Name**	**CAS No.**	**Concentration***
		Catalytic Cracked Oil Aromatic Hydrocarbons Sulfur See also toxicological information.	64741-62-4 70955-17-8 7704-34-9	>90% 5% <2.8% wt. *by weight

Summary of Hazards

Danger! Product may contain or release hydrogen sulfide. H_2S is a highly toxic, highly flammable gas, which can be fatal if inhaled at certain concentrations. May cause irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory system. Avoid liquid, mist and vapor contact. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Aspiration hazard -- can enter lungs and cause damage. May cause irritation or be harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Contains polycyclic aromatic compounds which have been shown to cause anemia, disorders of the liver, bone marrow and lymphoid tissues in rats following dermal application. Product is stored and shipped hot so thermal burns are a risk.

Section IV. 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. Seek medical advice if pain or redness continues.
Skin Contact:	Immediately contact physician for thermal burns. In case of skin contact with hot product, immediately immerse or drench the affected are in water to assist cooling. Get medical attention. Remove contaminated clothing promptly and launder before reuse. Contaminated leather goods should be discarded. If irritation persists or symptoms described in the MSDS develop, seek medical attention. High pressure skin injections are SERIOUS MEDICAL EMERGENCIES. Get immediate medical attention.
Slight Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, ensure clear airway and administer oxygen. If not breathing, apply artificial respiration or cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Exposure to high concentrations of dense oil mist may lead to oil pneumonia. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention.
Slight Ingestion:	Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. DO NOT induce vomiting. Aspiration of material into the lungs due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal. Give vegetable oil or charcoal slurry to retard absorption. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into lungs and monitor for breathing difficulty. SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. Keep person warm and quiet.
Notes to Physician:	In case of ingestion, gastric lavage with activated charcoal can be used promptly to prevent absorption. Consideration should be given to the use of an intratracheal tube, to prevent aspiration. Irregular heartbeat may occur, use of adrenalin is not advisable. Individuals intoxicated by the product should be hospitalized immediately, with acute and continuing attention to neurological and cardiopulmonary function. Positive pressure ventilation may be necessary. After the initial episode, individuals should be followed for changes in blood variables and the delayed appearance of pulmonary edema and chemical pneumonitis. Such patients should be followed for several days or weeks for delayed effects, including bone marrow toxicity, hepatic and renal impairment. Individuals with chronic pulmonary disease will be more seriously impaired, and recovery from inhalation exposure may be complicated. In case of skin injection, prompt debridement of the wound is necessary to minimize necrosis and tissue loss.

Section V. Fire Fighting Measures

The Product Is:	A slight fire hazard.	**NFPA:** **4 = Extreme** **3 = High** **2 = Slight** **1 = Least**	**2**	**Flammability**
Flash Points:	>200°F -- TCC		**1**	**Health**
Flammable Limits:	LOWER: 3.9% -- UPPER: 20.1%		**1**	**Reactivity**
Auto-Ignition Temperature:	>500°F		**H_2O**	**Specific Hazards**
Flammability:	Conditions to Avoid: Prevent vapor accumulation.			
Basic Firefighting Procedures:	When heated above its flash point, this material will release flammable vapors, which, if exposed to a source of ignition, can burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces. Mists or sprays may be flammable at temperatures below the normal flash point. Dry chemical, halon carbon dioxide are the preferred extinguishing media. Foam and water fog are effective but can cause frothing. Big fires, such as tank fires, should be fought with caution. If the burning liquid is 200F or hotter, the use of water, water spray, or foam can cause frothing and even sudden boilover of the tank, endangering the lives of personnel such as firefighters. If possible, pump the contents from the tank and keep adjoining structures cool with water. Water can be used to cool fire-exposed containers, structures and to protect personnel. If a leak or spill has not ignited, ventilate area and use water spray to disperse gas or vapor and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Use bunker gear, self-contained breathing apparatus, and appropriate fire fighting techniques. Use water to flush spills away from sources of ignition. Do not flush down public sewers.			
Fire Degradation Products:	Combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulfur oxides and reactive hydrocarbons (aldehydes, aromatics, etc.) compounds.			
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	Product is dangerous when exposed to heat or flame. Heated vapors form flammable or explosive mixtures with air. Vapor or gas may spread to distant ignition sources (pilot lights, welding equipment, electrical equipment, etc.) and flash back. Vapors may accumulate in low areas. Vapors may concentrate in confined areas. Flowing product can be ignited by self-generated static electricity. Use adequate bonding and grounding to prevent static buildup. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode in heat of fire. Irritating or toxic substances may be emitted upon thermal decomposition. For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined space without proper protective equipment, which may include NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facemask. Clothing, rags or similar organic material contaminated with this product and stored in a closed space may undergo spontaneous combustion. Transfer to and from commonly bonded and grounded containers.			

Section VI. Accidental Release Measures

Spill and Leak Procedures:	Store in tightly closed containers in dry, isolated and well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition and incompatible materials. Use non-sparking tools and explosion proof equipment. Ground lines, containers, and other equipment used during product transfer to reduce the possibility of a static induced spark. Do not "switch" load (load into containers which previously contained gasoline or other low flash material) because of possible accumulation of a static charge resulting in a source of ignition. Use good personal hygiene practices. After handling this product, wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. Use electrical equipment rated for hazardous areas. If facility or operation has an "oil or hazardous substance contingency plan", activate its procedures. Stay upwind and away from spill. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant. Do not enter or stay in area unless monitoring indicates that it is safe to do so. Isolate hazard area and restrict entry to emergency crew. Combustible Liquid: Review Fire and Explosion Hazard Data before proceeding with clean up. Keep all sources of ignition (flames, smoking, flares, etc.) and hot surfaces away from release. Contain spill in smallest possible area. Recover as much product as possible (e.g., by vacuuming). Stop leak if it can be done without risk. Use water spray to disperse vapors. Spilled material may be absorbed by an appropriate absorbent, and then handled in accordance with environmental regulations. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized treatment/drainage systems and natural waterways. Contact fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, contact the National Response Center at 800-424-8802. For highway or railway spills, contact Chemtrec at 800-424-9300.

Section VII. Handling and Storage

Storage:	Store in tightly closed containers in dry, isolated and well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition and incompatible materials. Use non-sparking tools and explosion proof equipment. Ground lines, containers, and other equipment used during product transfer to reduce the possibility of a static induced spark. Do not "switch" load (load into containers which previously contained gasoline or other low flash material) because of possible accumulation of a static charge resulting in a source of ignition. Use good personal hygiene practices. After handling this product, wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. Use electrical equipment rated for hazardous areas.

Section VIII. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Respiratory Protection:	If workplace exposure limits for product or components are exceeded, NIOSH 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 nonroutine and emergency use.
Eye Protection:	Keep away from eyes. Eye contact can be avoided by wearing safety glasses or chemical splash goggles. A source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing eyes.
Skin Protection:	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. Where potential exists for exposure to a product and water mixture (e.g., hydroblasting exchanger tubes or vessel bottoms), a face shield as well as appropriate barrier creams should be used to prevent face and neck contact. Leather goods contaminated with this product should be discarded. A source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing skin.
Ventilation:	Avoid breathing mists and vapor. Use in well ventilated area. In confined space, mechanical ventilation may be necessary to reduce vapor concentrations to levels below the allowable exposure limits. Respirator should be oil-mist type cartridge.
Confined Space Precautions:	Tanks, vessels, or other confined spaces which contain product should be freed of vapors before entering. Because H2S can accumulate in tanks, vessels, and bulk transport compartments, personnel should stand upwind, keep their faces at least two feet from compartment openings, and avoid breathing vapors when opening hatches and dome covers. The container should be checked meter to ensure a safe atmosphere before entry. Empty containers may contain toxic, flammable, combustible or explosive residues or vapors. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld, or reuse empty containers that contained this product. Do not transfer this product to another container unless the container receiving the product is labeled with proper DOT shipping name, hazard class and other information that describes the product and its hazards.

Section IX. Physical and Chemical Properties

Boiling point :	500 to >1000°F	**Odor Threshold:**	Data not available.
Melting or Solid Point:	Not applicable	**Specific Gravity:**	1.0-1.1 @ 60°F
Vapor density:	>1 (Air=1)	**Vapor Pressure:**	Nil @ 100°F
Solubility:	Insoluble	**Volatility:**	Negligible
Physical State and Appearance: Black, viscous liquid at room temperature.			
Odor: Hydrocarbon-asphaltic, cracked hydrocarbon.		**Color:** Brownish—green to black liquid.	
Evaporation rate:	Negligible.		

Section X. Stability and Reactivity

Stability:	The product is stable.
Incompatibility:	Avoid strong oxidizing agents (peroxide, dichromate, permanganate, chlorine, etc.), strong acids, caustics and halogens.
Hazardous Polymerization:	No.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Carbon Monoxide.

Section XI. Toxicological Information

Primary Routes of Entry:	Eye or skin contact, ingestion, inhalation.	
Target Organs:	Skin, respiratory system.	
Carcinogenic Effects:	Product is not listed as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by NTP, IARC, OSHA. IARC identified residual oils as a possible human skin cancer hazard based on tests with laboratory animals, but neither NTP nor OSHA has identified these oils as carcinogens. Polynuclear aromatic compounds present in the product are considered carcinogens by NTP and IARC.	
TLV:	**TLV Benzene**	TWA: 1 (ppm) ST:5 (ppm) OSHA from NIOSH (2003) TWA: 0.5 (ppm) CEIL: 2.5 (ppm) from ACGIH [2009] SKIN TWA: 0.1 (ppm) ST: 1 (ppm) from NIOSH-REL [2003] SKIN IDLH: 500 (ppm) from NIOSH [2003]
	Hydrogen Sulfide	TWA: C 10 (ppm) C:20 (ppm) OSHA from NIOSH (2003) TWA: 1 (ppm) STEL: 5 (ppm) from ACGIH [2009] CEIL: 10 (ppm) from NIOSH-REL [2003] IDLH: 100 (ppm) from NIOSH [2003]
	Naphthalene	TWA: 10 (ppm) from OSHA-PEL [2003] TWA: 10 (ppm) from NIOSH [2003] TWA: 10 (ppm) STEL: 15 (ppm) from ACGIH [2009] IDLH: 250 (ppm) from NIOSH [2003]
	Particulate Polycyclic Aromatics Hydrocarbons	TWA: 0.2 (mg/m3) from OSHA-PEL [1999] TWA: 0.2 (mg/m3) from ACGIH [1999] TWA: 0.1 (mg/m3) from NIOSH-REL [1999] IDLH: 80 (mg/m3) from NIOSH [1999]
	Toluene	TWA: 200 (ppm) CEIL: 300 500 (ppm) from OSHA-PEL [2003] TWA: 20 (ppm) from ACGIH [2009] TWA: 100 (ppm) STEL: 150 (ppm) from NIOSH-REL [2003] IDLH: 500 (ppm) from NIOSH [2003]
	Xylene (o,m,p isomers)	TWA: 100 (ppm) from OSHA-PEL [2003] TWA: 100 (ppm) STEL: 150 (ppm) from ACGIH [2009] TWA: 100 (ppm) STEL: 150 (ppm) from NIOSH-REL [2003] IDLH: 900 (ppm) from NIOSH [2003]
Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits. This material contains substantial amounts of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and has health hazards that are similar to coal tar pitch volatiles.		
Effects and Hazards of Eye Contact:	This product is normally stored and shipped hot (130° F to 150° F) and thermal burns are a risk. At ambient temperature, may cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, blurred vision and conjunctivitis.	
Effects and Hazards of Skin Contact:	This product is normally stored and shipped hot (130° F to 150° F) and thermal burns are a risk. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause moderate irritation, defatting (cracking), redness, itching, inflammation, dermatitis and possible secondary infection. Possible cancer hazard based on skin painting studies in laboratory animals. High pressure skin injections are SERIOUS MEDICAL EMERGENCIES. Injury may not appear serious at first. Within a few hours, tissues will become swollen, discolored and extremely painful. See Notes to Physician in First Aid Measures section.	

Toxicological Information Continued Next Page.

Toxicological Information, Continued.

Effects and Hazards of Inhalation:	Nasal and respiratory tract irritation, central nervous system effects including excitation, euphoria, contracted eye pupils, dizziness, drowsiness, blurred vision, fatigue, nausea, headache, loss of reflexes, tremors, convulsions, seizures, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and sudden death could occur as a result of long term and/or high concentration exposure to vapors. May also cause anemia and irregular heart rhythm.
Effects and Hazards of. Ingestion	This product may be harmful or fatal if swallowed. This product may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and restlessness. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Aspiration into the lungs can cause severe chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema/hemorrhage, which can be fatal. May cause gastrointestinal disturbances. Symptoms may include irritation, depression, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause harmful central nervous system effects, similar to those listed under "inhalation".
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:	Preexisting eye, skin, heart and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. Skin contact may aggravate existing dermatitis.

Toxicological Information:

TOLUENE can affect the body if it is inhaled, comes in contact with the eyes or skin or it is swallowed. It may also enter the body through the skin. Toluene vapors cause narcosis. Controlled exposures of human subjects to 200 ppm for 8 hours produced mild fatigue, weakness, confusion, lacrimation and paresthesia. At 600 ppm for 8 hours, there was euphoria, headache, dizziness, dilated pupils and nausea. At 800 ppm for 8 hours, symptoms were more pronounced, and after effects included nervousness, muscular fatigue and insomnia persisting for several days. In workers exposed for many years to concentrations in the range of 80 to 300 ppm, there was no clinical or laboratory evidence of altered liver function. Toluene exposure does not result in the same chronic injury to bone marrow caused by benzene. Liquid splashed in the eyes of workers has caused transient corneal damage and conjunctival irritation, complete recovery occurred within 48 hours. Animal studies have shown that inhalation of high levels of toluene produced cardiac sensitization. Such sensitization may cause fatal changes in heart rhythms. This later effect was shown to be enhanced by hypoxia or the injection of adrenalin-like agents. Workers exposed at less than 200 ppm have complained of headache, lassitude and nausea, but physical findings were essentially negative. At concentrations between 200 and 500 ppm, impairment of coordination, momentary loss of memory and anorexia were present. Between 500 and 1500 ppm, palpitation, extreme weakness, pronounced loss of coordination and impairment of reaction time were noted. The red cell count fell in many instances and there were cases of aplastic anemia in which recovery followed intensive hospital treatment (although some of the effects may have been due to benzene impurity). Toluene has been reported to decrease immunological responses and cause recordable hearing loss in test animals. Damages genetic material in mammalian test systems. May cause adverse reproductive effects based on animal testing. Skin painting studies in laboratory animals with products containing POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC COMPOUNDS have resulted in severe irritation and systemic toxicity, including cancers. Polycyclic aromatic compounds have been shown to cause anemia, disorders of the liver, bone marrow and lymphoid tissues in rats following dermal application. While rodent studies are exquisitely sensitive to chemical carcinogens of this type, there is no clear evidence that these chemicals are carcinogenic to man. As a minimum, it has been demonstrated in early studies that application of these materials to human skin produces a fairly rapid local reaction and inflammation.

HYDROGEN SULFIDE can affect the body if it is inhaled or if it comes into contact with the eyes, skin, nose or throat. It can also affect the body if it is swallowed. It is colorless and has the odor of rotten eggs. However, its odor cannot be used as an indication of its presence since one of the first effects of H2S exposure is the loss of the sense of smell. Inhalation of high concentrations of hydrogen sulfide, 1000 to 2000 ppm, may cause coma after a single breath and may be rapidly fatal, convulsions can also occur. Hydrogen sulfide gas is a rapidly acting systemic poison which causes respiratory paralysis with consequent asphyxia at high concentrations (500 to 1000 ppm). A case of polyneuritis and encephalopathy from one day's exposure to a concentration insufficient to cause loss of consciousness has been reported. It irritates the eyes and respiratory tract at lower concentrations (50 to 500 ppm). Pulmonary edema and bronchial pneumonia may follow prolonged exposure at concentrations exceeding 250 ppm. Exposure to concentrations of hydrogen sulfide around 50 ppm for one hour may produce rhinitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis, pneumonitis, acute conjunctivitis with pain, lacrimation and photophobia, in severe form this may progress to keratoconjunctivitis and vesiculation of the corneal epithelium. In lower concentrations, hydrogen sulfide may cause headache, fatigue, irritability, insomnia, and gastrointestinal disturbances, as well as central nervous system disturbances, causing excitation and dizziness. Repeated exposure to hydrogen sul fide resul ts in increased susceptibility, so that eye irritation, cough and systemic effects may result from concentrations previously tolerated without any effect.

XYLENE can affect the body if it is inhaled, comes in contact with the eyes or skin or it is swallowed. It may also enter the body through the skin. Xylene vapor irritates the eyes, mucous membranes and skin. At high concentrations it causes narcosis. In nimals, xylene causes blood changes reflecting mild toxicity to the hematopoietic system. Laboratory animals exposed by various routes to high does of xylene showed evidence of effects in the liver, kidneys, lungs, spleen, heart and adrenals. Rats exposed to xylene vapor during pregnancy showed embryo/fetotoxic effects. Mice exposed orally to doses producing maternal toxicity also showed embryo or fetotoxic effects. Laboratory rats exposed to high concentrations of toluene experienced recordable hearing loss. In humans, exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, incoordination and a staggering gait. Workers exposed to concentrations above 200 ppm complain of anorexia, nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain. Brief exposures of humans to 200 ppm caused irritation of the eyes, nose and throat. There are reports of reversible corneal vacuolation in workers exposed to xylene, or to xylene plus other volatile solvents.

Toxicological Information Continued on Next Page.

Toxicological Information, Continued.

NAPHTHALENE can affect the body if it is inhaled, comes into contact with the eyes or the skin or if it is swallowed. Naphthalene vapor causes hemolysis and eye irritation, it may cause cataracts. Severe intoxication from ingestion of the solid results in characteristic manifestations of marked intravascular hemolysis and its consequences, including potentially fatal hyperkalemia. Initial symptoms include eye irritation, headache, confusion, excitement, malaise, profuse sweating, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and irritation of the bladder. There may be progression to jaundice, hematuria, hemoglobinuria, renal tubular blockage, and acute renal shutdown. Hematologic features include red cell fragmentation, icterus, severe anemia with nucleated red cells, leukocytosis, and dramatic decreases in hemoglobin, hematocrit and red cell count; sometimes there is formation of Heinz bodies and methemoglobin. Individuals with a deficiency of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase in erythrocytes may be more susceptible to hemolysis by naphthalene. Cataracts and ocular irritation have been produced experimentally in animals and have been described in humans. Of 21 workers exposed to high concentrations of fume or vapor for 5 years, 8 had peripheral lens opacities; in other studies, no abnormalities of the eyes have been detected in workers exposed to naphthalene for several years. The vapor causes eye irritation at 15 ppm. Eye contact with the solid may result in conjunctivitis, superficial injury to the cornea, chorioretinitis, scotoma, and diminished visual acuity. Naphthalene on the skin may cause hypersensitivity dermatitis, chronic dermatitis is rare.

BENZENE is considered to be a carcinogen to humans, and may cause adverse health effects following exposure via inhalation, ingestion or dermal or eye contact. Acute inhalation of benzene by rats, mice or rabbits caused narcosis, spontaneous heart contractions (ventricular fibrillation) and death due to respiratory paralysis. Subchronic inhalation of benzene by rats produced decreased white blood cell counts, decreased bone marrow cell activity, increased red blood cell activity and cataracts. In rats, chronic inhalation or oral administration of benzene produced cancers of the liver, mouth and Zymbal gland. Acute inhalation exposure of benzene in humans has caused nerve inflammation (polyneuritis), central nervous system depression and cardiac sensitization. Chronic exposure to benzene has produced anorexia and irreversible injury to the blood forming organs. Effects include aplastic anemia and leukemia. Animal studies have demonstrated testicular effects, alterations in reproductive cycles, chromosomal aberrations, and embryo/fetotoxicity. No birth defects have been shown to occur in pregnant laboratory animals exposed to doses not toxic to the mother.

Toxicity to Animals:	Acute Oral LD50: 6g/kg (rats). Acute Dermal LD50: Potent (mice). Acute Inhalation LC50: Slight (mice). Carcinogenicity: Suspect (humans) -- Confirmed (animals).

Section XII. Ecological Information

Protection of Stratospheric Ozone:	Pursuant to section 611 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and per 40 CFR Part 82, this product does not contain nor was it directly manufactured with any class I or II ozone depleting substances.

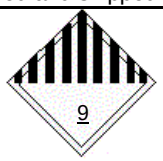
Section XIII. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:	Dispose of material in accordance with local, county, state and federal regulations. Contact state and federal regulators to determine whether the material should be classified as a hazardous waste or industrial waste and handled accordingly. Use licensed transporter and disposal facility.

Section XIV. Transport Information

Danger! Product May Contain or Release Hydrogen Sulfide. H_2S is a highly toxic, highly flammable gas which can be fatal if inhaled at certain concentrations. May cause irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory system. Avoid liquid, mist and vapor contact. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Aspiration hazard, can enter lungs and cause damage. May cause irritation or be harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Contains polycyclic aromatic compounds which have been shown to cause anemia, disorders of the liver, bone marrow and lymphoid tissues in rats following dermal application. Product is stored and shipped hot so thermal burns are a risk.

DOT Classification:
Environmentally Hazardous Substances, Liquid, N.O.S (Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons) ; Class 9



Shipping Name: Environmentally Hazardous Substances, Liquid, NOS (Carbon Black Oil (Slurry))

DOT Reportable Quantity: RQ for Toluene is 1000 lbs.

DOT ID Number/Packaging Group:	UN3082 PG III (Non-regulated below typical flash point.)

Section XV. Regulatory Information

SARA Title III (302, 304, 311, 312):	Section 302/304	Extremely Hazardous Substances					
		Hydrogen Sulfide					
	Section 311 Hazard Category	Acute	Chronic	Fire	Pressure	Reactive	N/A
		X	X	X			
SARA Title III (313):	Toluene Xylene Benzene Naphthlene Hydrogen Sulfide	1% Maximum 1% Maximum 1% Maximum 1% Maximum 1% Maximum					
TSCA:	On the TSCA inventory list.						
Canada DSL:	On the DSL list.						
California Prop. 65:	This product contains the following ingredients for which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, which would require a warning under the statute: **Benzene, Toluene, Petroleum Residues Vacuum Distillates.**						

State Right-to-Know Regulations:	**Chemical Name:**	**State Right-to-Know:**
	Toluene	CT FL IL MA NJ PA RI MI TN
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	MA PA TN
	Ethylbenzene	MA NJ TN PA
	Benzene	NJ MA NJ TN
	Toluene	MA NJ PA TN
	Xylene	MA NJ PA TN
	Hydrogen Sulfide	MA NJ PA TN
	Naphthalene	CT FL IL MA NJ PA RI MI TN

CERCLA/SUPERFUND:	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center of release of quantities of Hazardous Substances equal or greater than the reportable quantities (RQs) in 40 CFR 302.4.
OSHA Hazard Determination:	This material is hazardous as defined by OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Section XVI. Other Information

Information contained herein was based on data and compiled from reference materials and other sources believed to be reliable and is offered in good faith. However, the MSDS's accuracy or completeness is not guaranteed by Apex Oil Company, Inc., nor is any responsibility assumed or implied for any loss or damage resulting from inaccuracies or omissions. Conditions of use and suitability of the product for particular uses are beyond our control; all risks of use of the product are therefore assumed by the user and WE EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF EVERY KIND AND NATURE, INCLUDING WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE IN RESPECT TO THE USE OR SUITABILITY OF THE PRODUCT. Nothing is intended as a recommendation for uses which infringe valid patents or as extending license under valid patents. Appropriate warnings and safe handling procedures should be provided to handlers and users.

Amendments:

June, 2010: Updated **Section XI. Toxological Information**.
Added preliminary handling information to page 1.
Added the expression “Heated” to the sentence “Heated vapors form flammable or explosive mixtures with air” in the “Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards” in **Section V. Fire Fighting Measures**.
Corrected pagination.
Replaced “Edgington Oil” with “Apex Oil Company, Inc.” in **Section XVI. Other Information**.
Added “(Slurry)” to footer.