



Section 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Cat Cracker Feedstock (Lima)

Synonyms: Cat Feed, Gas Oil; Atmospheric Gas Oil; Vacuum Gas Oil; Coker Gas Oil; Straight Run Fuel Oil; Heavy Vacuum Gas Oil; FCC Feed; FCC Cat Feed; FCC Charge; Composite Gas Oil; Total Cat Feed; Feed from DO/FF Exch.; Fresh Feed; Furnace Bypass; Furnace Feed; Hot Feed to Riser; Reactor Feed.

Product Use: Refinery feedstock, fuel, or for use in engineered processes.

Restrictions on Use: Not available.

Manufacturer/Supplier: Husky Lima Refinery
1150 South Metcalf Street
Lima, OH 45804

Phone Number: 403-298-6111

Emergency Phone: Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300

Date of Preparation of SDS: July 21, 2015

Section 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS INFORMATION

Classification: Flammable Liquids, Category 3
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation, Category 2
Germ Cell Mutagenicity, Category 1B
Carcinogenicity, Category 1B
Toxic to Reproduction, Category 2
Aspiration Hazard, Category 1

LABEL ELEMENTS

Hazard

Pictogram(s):



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements: Flammable liquid and vapor.
Fatal if inhaled.
May cause genetic defects.
May cause cancer.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. – No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.



Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.
 Use only non-sparking tools.
 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
 Do not breathe mist, vapours, or spray.
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
 Wear respiratory protection.

Response: If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
 If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 Immediately call a poison center or doctor.
 Do NOT induce vomiting.
 In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or regular foam to extinguish.

Storage: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
 Keep cool.
 Store locked up.

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: Not applicable.

Ingredients with Unknown Toxicity: 100% of this product mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity.

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Section 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Ingredient(s)	Common name / Synonyms	CAS No.	% wt./wt.
Distillates (petroleum), petroleum residues vacuum	Not available.	68955-27-1	60 - 100
Hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S)	Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	0.1 - 1
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy straight-run	Not available.	64741-41-9	0.1 - 1
Benzene, methyl-	Toluene	108-88-3	0.1 - 1
Naphthalene	Not available.	91-20-3	0.1 - 1
Benzene, dimethyl-	Xylene	1330-20-7	0.1 - 1
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Not available.	130498-29-2	variable

Section 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation: If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a poison center or doctor.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: Fatal if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain. Excessive



inhalation may cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of appetite and/or loss of consciousness. Hemolytic anemia (destruction of red blood cells) is the primary health concern for humans exposed to Naphthalene for either short or long periods of time. Other effects may include nausea, profuse perspiration, vomiting, kidney damage and liver damage. Optic neuritis (inflammation of the optic nerve) has been observed. Cataracts have also occurred. This product contains Hydrogen sulphide which may accumulate in confined spaces. Inhalation of Hydrogen sulphide may cause loss of sense of smell, major irritation of the respiratory tract, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and fluid buildup in the lungs (pulmonary edema), which can be fatal. At 300 ppm unconsciousness may occur after 20 minutes. From 300 to 500 ppm, death can occur within 1 to 4 hours of continuous exposure. At 500 ppm the respiratory system is paralyzed, the victim collapses almost instantaneously, and death can occur after exposure of only 30 to 60 minutes. Above 500 ppm Hydrogen sulphide may cause immediate loss of consciousness; death is rapid, and possibly immediate.

Eye Contact: 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.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: Causes eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision. Hydrogen sulphide may cause eye irritation at 1-20 ppm and acute conjunctivitis at higher concentrations. Above 50 ppm H₂S, eye irritation may include symptoms of redness, severe swelling, tearing, sensitivity to light and the appearance of 'Halos' around lights.

Skin Contact: If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: May cause skin irritation. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching. Naphthalene may be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.

Ingestion: If swallowed: Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a poison center or doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause gastrointestinal irritation. Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Naphthalene may cause liver and kidney damage. May cause blood abnormalities, methemoglobinemia, cyanosis (bluish discoloration of skin due to deficient oxygenation of the blood), convulsions, and death. Ingestion of large quantities of Naphthalene may cause severe hemolytic anemia and hemoglobinuria.

General Advice: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label or SDS where possible).



Note to Physicians: Symptoms may not appear immediately. For inhalation of Hydrogen Sulphide, consider oxygen.

Section 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABILITY AND EXPLOSION INFORMATION

Flammable liquid and vapor. Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water. When heated, this material may evolve toxic and flammable Hydrogen sulphide.

If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: This material is not sensitive to mechanical impact.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Take precautionary measures against static discharge. This material is sensitive to static discharge.

MEANS OF EXTINCTION

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Small Fire: Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam.
Large Fire: Water spray, fog or regular foam. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use straight streams.

Products of Combustion: Oxides of carbon. Oxides of sulphur.

Protection of Firefighters: Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution. Hydrogen sulphide is heavier than air and may collect in low lying areas and confined spaces. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures: As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in



immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.

- Personal Precautions:** Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8. Don full-face, positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Environmental Precautions:** Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- Methods for Containment:** Stop leak if you can do it without risk. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.
- Methods for Clean-Up:** Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.
- Other Information:** See Section 13 for disposal considerations.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Do not swallow. Do not breathe mist, vapours, or spray. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. – No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. See Section 8 for information on Personal Protective Equipment.

Storage:

Limit quantity of material in storage. Restrict access to storage area. Post appropriate warning signs. Keep storage area separate from populated work areas. Consider leak detection and alarm systems, as required. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. Store locked up. Store away from incompatible materials. See Section 10 for information on Incompatible Materials. Keep out of the reach of children. Head spaces in storage containers may contain toxic hydrogen sulphide gas. Structural materials and lighting and ventilation systems should be corrosion resistant.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

Component

Distillates (petroleum), petroleum residues vacuum [CAS No. 68955-27-1]

ACGIH: A2; Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible (2009); For Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids; Poorly and mildly refined

OSHA: 5 mg/m³ (TWA); For Oil mist, mineral.



Hydrogen sulphide [CAS No. 7783-06-4]

ACGIH: 1 ppm (TWA); 5 ppm (STEL); (2009)

OSHA: 20 ppm (C); 50 ppm (Peak) (Maximum duration: 10 mins. once only if no other meas. exp. occurs.)

10 ppm (TWA); 15 ppm (STEL) [Vacated]

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy straight-run [CAS No. 64741-41-9]

ACGIH: 100 ppm (TWA); (1980); For Stoddard solvent

OSHA: 100 ppm (TWA), 400 mg/m³ (TWA); For Petroleum distillates (Naphtha).

Toluene [CAS No. 108-88-3]

ACGIH: 20 ppm (TWA); A4; BEI (2006)

OSHA: 200 ppm (TWA); 300 ppm (C); 500 ppm (Peak) (Maximum duration: 10 minutes.)
100 ppm (TWA); 150 ppm (STEL) [Vacated];

Naphthalene [CAS No. 91-20-3]

ACGIH: 10 ppm (TWA); Skin; A3 (2013)

OSHA: 10 ppm (TWA), 50 mg/m³ (TWA);
15 ppm (STEL) [Vacated];

Xylene [CAS No. 1330-20-7]

ACGIH: 100 ppm (TWA); 150 ppm (STEL); A4; BEI (1992)

OSHA: 100 ppm (TWA), 435 mg/m³ (TWA);
150 ppm (STEL) [Vacated]

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons [CAS No. 130498-29-2]

ACGIH: A2; BEI; Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible (1990); For Benz[a]anthracene

OSHA: 0.2 mg/m³ (TWA); For benzene-soluble fraction.

TWA: Time-Weighted Average

STEL: Short-Term Exposure Limit

C: Ceiling

Engineering Controls:

Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapour, gas, etc.) below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)



Eye/Face Protection:

Wear safety glasses. Ensure that eyewash stations are close to the workstation location. Use equipment for eye protection that meets the standards referenced by CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.3-92 and OSHA regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 for Personal Protective Equipment.



- Hand Protection:** Wear protective gloves. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.
- Skin and Body Protection:** Wear protective clothing. Flame resistant clothing that meets the NFPA 2112 and CAN/CGSB 155.20 standards is recommended in areas where material is stored or handled.
- Respiratory Protection:** Wear respiratory protection. If engineering controls and ventilation are not sufficient to control exposure to below the allowable limits then an appropriate NIOSH/MSHA approved air-purifying respirator that meets the requirements of CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.4-11, with organic vapor cartridge, or self-contained breathing apparatus must be used. Supplied air breathing apparatus must be used when oxygen concentrations are low or if airborne concentrations exceed the limits of the air-purifying respirators.
- General Hygiene Considerations:** Handle according to established industrial hygiene and safety practices. Consult a competent industrial hygienist to determine hazard potential and/or the PPE manufacturers to ensure adequate protection.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance:** Transparent.
- Colour:** Brownish green to brown.
- Odour:** Petroleum. Rotten eggs.
- Odour Threshold:** 0.0047 ppm, (Hydrogen sulphide)
- Physical State:** Liquid.
- pH:** Not available.
- Melting Point / Freezing Point:** Not available.
- Initial Boiling Point:** 204 °C (399.2 °F)
- Boiling Range:** 204 to 676.7 °C (399.2 to 1250.1 °F)
- Flash Point:** 60 °C (140 °F) (PMCC)
- Evaporation Rate:** Slow.
- Flammability (solid, gas):** Not applicable.
- Lower Flammability Limit:** 1 %
- Upper Flammability Limit:** 7 %
- Vapor Pressure:** Not available.
- Vapor Density:** Not available.
- Relative Density:** < 1 (Water = 1)
- Solubilities:** Insoluble in water.



Partition Coefficient: n-Octanol/Water: Not available.

Auto-ignition Temperature: 260 °C (500 °F) (Hydrogen sulphide)

Decomposition Temperature: Not available.

Viscosity: Not available.

Percent Volatile, wt. %: Not available.

VOC content, wt. %: Not available.

Density: Not available.

Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution: Not available.

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Contact with incompatible materials. Sources of ignition. Exposure to heat.

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal storage conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: None known.

Conditions to Avoid: Contact with incompatible materials. Sources of ignition. Exposure to heat.

Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hazardous sulphur dioxide, and related oxides of sulphur may be generated upon combustion.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE

Product Toxicity

Oral: Not available.

Dermal: Not available.

Inhalation: Not available.

Component Toxicity

Component	CAS No.	LD ₅₀ oral	LD ₅₀ dermal	LC ₅₀
Distillates (petroleum), petroleum residues vacuum	68955-27-1	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	Not available.	Not available.	444 ppm (rat); 4H
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy straight-run	64741-41-9	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Toluene	108-88-3	2600 mg/kg (rat)	14.1 mL/kg (rabbit)	49000 mg/m ³ (rat); 4H
Naphthalene	91-20-3	490 mg/kg (rat)	> 2500 mg/kg (rat)	> 340 mg/m ³ (rat); 1H



Husky Energy

Cat Cracker Feedstock (Lima)

SAFETY DATA SHEET / MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date of Preparation: July 21, 2015

Xylene	1330-20-7	4300 mg/kg (rat)	> 1700 mg/kg (rabbit)	5000 ppm (rat); 4H
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	130498-29-2	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.

Likely Routes of Exposure: Eye contact. Skin contact. Inhalation. Ingestion. Skin absorption.

Target Organs: Skin. Eyes. Gastrointestinal tract. Respiratory system. Lungs. Blood. Cardiovascular system. Bone marrow. Liver. Kidneys. Central nervous system.

Symptoms (including delayed and immediate effects)

Inhalation: Fatal if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness, and nose and throat pain. Excessive inhalation may cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of appetite and/or loss of consciousness. Hemolytic anemia (destruction of red blood cells) is the primary health concern for humans exposed to Naphthalene for either short or long periods of time. Other effects may include nausea, profuse perspiration, vomiting, kidney damage and liver damage. Optic neuritis (inflammation of the optic nerve) has been observed. Cataracts have also occurred. This product contains Hydrogen sulphide which may accumulate in confined spaces. Inhalation of Hydrogen sulphide may cause loss of sense of smell, major irritation of the respiratory tract, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and fluid buildup in the lungs (pulmonary edema), which can be fatal. At 300 ppm unconsciousness may occur after 20 minutes. From 300 to 500 ppm, death can occur within 1 to 4 hours of continuous exposure. At 500 ppm the respiratory system is paralyzed, the victim collapses almost instantaneously, and death can occur after exposure of only 30 to 60 minutes. Above 500 ppm Hydrogen sulphide may cause immediate loss of consciousness; death is rapid, and possibly immediate.

Eye: Causes eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision. Hydrogen sulphide may cause eye irritation at 1-20 ppm and acute conjunctivitis at higher concentrations. Above 50 ppm H₂S, eye irritation may include symptoms of redness, severe swelling, tearing, sensitivity to light and the appearance of 'Halos' around lights.

Skin: May cause skin irritation. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching. Naphthalene may be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.

Ingestion: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause gastrointestinal irritation. Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Naphthalene may cause liver and kidney damage. May cause blood abnormalities, methemoglobinemia, cyanosis (bluish discoloration of skin due to deficient oxygenation of the blood), convulsions, and death. Ingestion of large quantities of Naphthalene may cause severe hemolytic anemia and hemoglobinuria.

Skin Sensitization: Not available.

Respiratory Sensitization: Not available.



Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure: Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency.

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE (from short and long-term exposure)

Target Organs: Skin. Eyes. Gastrointestinal tract. Respiratory system. Lungs. Blood. Cardiovascular system. Bone marrow. Spleen. Liver. Kidneys. Central nervous system. Lymphoid tissue.

Chronic Effects: Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Prolonged and repeated contact with Petroleum distillates may lead to various skin disorders such as dermatitis, oil acne, folliculitis or skin tumours. Repeated skin contact with Petroleum distillates components has produced anemia, liver degeneration and injury to bone marrow and lymphoid tissues in laboratory animals. Hydrogen sulphide may reduce lung function; cause neurological effects such as headaches, nausea, depression and personality changes; eye and mucous membrane irritation; and damage to cardiovascular system. Exposure to Naphtha may damage the blood-forming organs resulting in fatigue and anaemia (RBC), decreased resistance to infection, and/or excessive bruising and bleeding (platelet effect). Peripheral nerve damage may be evidenced by impairment of motor function (incoordination, unsteady walk, or muscle weakness in the extremities, and/or loss of sensation in the arms and legs). Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears. Reports of chronic poisoning with Toluene or Xylene describe anemia, decreased blood cell count and bone marrow hypoplasia. Liver and kidney damage may occur. Repeated exposure of the eyes to high concentrations of Xylenes vapour may cause reversible eye damage. Chronic inhalation exposure to xylene causes mid-frequency hearing loss in laboratory animals. Xylene reacts synergistically with n-hexane to enhance hearing loss. This product contains Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons. Prolonged contact with these compounds has been associated with the induction of skin and lung tumours, anemia, disorders of the liver, bone marrow and lymphoid tissues.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer. Chronic inhalation of respirable droplets or oil mist from Petroleum distillates may contribute to the formation of pulmonary tumours.

Component Carcinogenicity

Table with 6 columns: Component, ACGIH, IARC, NTP, OSHA, Prop 65. Rows include Distillates (petroleum), petroleum residues vacuum, Toluene, Naphthalene, Xylene, and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons.



Husky Energy

SAFETY DATA SHEET / MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Cat Cracker Feedstock (Lima)

Date of Preparation: July 21, 2015

Mutagenicity: May cause genetic defects.

Reproductive Effects: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Developmental Effects

Teratogenicity: Not available.

Embryotoxicity: Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. Exposure to Toluene may affect the developing fetus. Exposure to Xylene has produced fetotoxic effects in animal studies.

Toxicologically Synergistic Materials: Xylene reacts synergistically with n-hexane to enhance hearing loss.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

Persistence / Degradability: Not available.

Bioaccumulation / Accumulation: Not available.

Mobility in Environment: Not available.

Other Adverse Effects: Not available.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Proper Shipping Name: UN1202, GAS OIL, 3, PG III

Class: 3

UN Number: UN1202

Packing Group: III

Label Code:



Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG)

Proper Shipping Name: UN1202, GAS OIL, 3, PG III

Class: 3

UN Number: UN1202

Packing Group: III

Label Code:





Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Chemical Inventories

US (TSCA)

The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of TSCA.

Canada (DSL)

The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of the NSN Regulations under CEPA, 1999.

Federal Regulations

Canada

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

WHMIS Classification: Class B3 - Combustible Liquids.
Class D1A - Very Toxic Material.
Class D2A - Carcinogenicity.
Class D2A - Embryotoxicity.
Class D2A - Mutagenicity.
Class D2B - Eye irritant.

Hazard Symbols:



United States

This SDS has been prepared to meet the U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SARA Title III

Component	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ (lbs.)	Section 304 EHS RQ (lbs.)	CERCLA RQ (lbs.)	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ (lbs.)
Hydrogen sulphide	500	100	100	313	U135	10000
Toluene	Not listed.	Not listed.	1000	313	U220	Not listed.
Naphthalene	Not listed.	Not listed.	100	313	U165	Not listed.
Xylene	Not listed.	Not listed.	100	313	U239	Not listed.
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	313	Not listed.	Not listed.

State Regulations

Massachusetts

US Massachusetts Commonwealth's Right-to-Know Law (Appendix A to 105 Code of Massachusetts Regulations Section 670.000)

Component	CAS No.	RTK List
Distillates (petroleum), petroleum residues vacuum	68955-27-1	Listed.
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	E



Husky Energy

SAFETY DATA SHEET / MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Cat Cracker Feedstock (Lima)

Date of Preparation: July 21, 2015

Naphtha (petroleum), heavy straight-run	64741-41-9	Listed.
Toluene	108-88-3	Listed.
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Listed.
Xylene	1330-20-7	Listed.
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	130498-29-2	Listed.

Note: E = Extraordinarily Hazardous Substance

New Jersey

US New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act (New Jersey Statute Annotated Section 34:5A-5)

Component	CAS No.	RTK List
Distillates (petroleum), petroleum residues vacuum	68955-27-1	SHHS
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	SHHS
Toluene	108-88-3	SHHS
Naphthalene	91-20-3	SHHS
Xylene	1330-20-7	SHHS

Note: SHHS = Special Health Hazard Substance

Pennsylvania

US Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law (34 Pa. Code Chap. 301-323)

Component	CAS No.	RTK List
Distillates (petroleum), petroleum residues vacuum	68955-27-1	S
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	E
Naphtha (petroleum), heavy straight-run	64741-41-9	Listed.
Toluene	108-88-3	E
Naphthalene	91-20-3	E
Xylene	1330-20-7	E
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	130498-29-2	Listed.

Note: E = Environmental Hazard; S = Special Hazardous Substance

California

California Prop 65: WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Component	Type of Toxicity
Distillates (petroleum), petroleum residues vacuum	cancer
Toluene	developmental
Naphthalene	cancer
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	cancer



Husky Energy

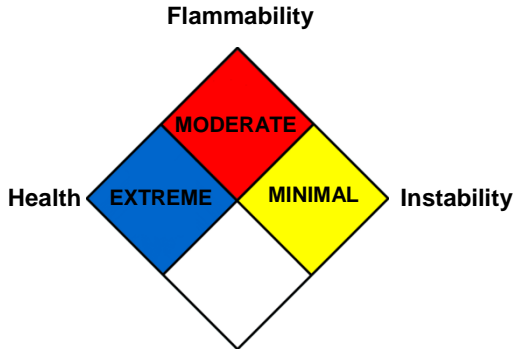
SAFETY DATA SHEET / MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Cat Cracker Feedstock (Lima)

Date of Preparation: July 21, 2015

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA 704



Disclaimer:

The information contained in this document applies to this specific material as supplied. It may not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with any other materials. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy oneself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for his own particular use.

Date of Preparation of SDS: July 21, 2015

SDS Expiry Date (Canada): July 20, 2018

Version: 3.1

GHS SDS Prepared by: Deerfoot Consulting Inc.

Phone: (403) 720-3700