

SAFETY DATA SHEET

CITGO Gasolines, All Grades Unleaded

Unleaded Fuel



Section 1. Identification

- GHS product identifier** : CITGO Gasolines, All Grades Unleaded
- Synonyms** : Unleaded Gasolines; Conventional Unleaded Gasoline with Ethanol; Unleaded Gasoline with Ethanol; Reformulated Unleaded Gasoline with Ethanol; Motor Gasolines; Petrol; Automobile Motor Fuels; Finished Gasolines; Gasoline, Regular Unleaded; Gasoline, Mid-grade Unleaded; Gasoline, Premium Unleaded; Reformulated Gasolines (RFG); Reformulated Motor Fuels; Oxygenated Motor Spirits; Gasoline, Regular Reformulated; Gasoline, Mid-grade Reformulated; Gasoline, Premium Reformulated; RBOB; GTAB; Arizona Clean Burning Gasoline (CBG); CARB Gasoline with Ethanol.
- Material uses** : Fuel.
- Code** : Various
- MSDS #** : UNLEAD
- Supplier's details** : CITGO Petroleum Corporation
P.O. Box 4689
Houston, TX 77210
sdsvend@citgo.com
- Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : Technical Contact: (800) 248-4684
Medical Emergency: (832) 486-4700
CHEMTREC Emergency: (800) 424-9300
(United States Only)

Section 2. Hazards identification

- OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
- Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (central nervous system (CNS)) - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (blood system, central nervous system (CNS), hearing organs) - Category 1
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word :

Danger

Section 2. Hazards identification

| | |
|---|---|
| Hazard statements | : Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Causes skin and eye irritation. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause damage to organs. (central nervous system (CNS)) May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (blood system, central nervous system (CNS), hearing organs) Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| <u>Precautionary statements</u> | |
| General | : Do not syphon by mouth. |
| Prevention | : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. |
| Response | : Collect spillage. Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical 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 attention. |
| Storage | : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| Disposal | : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations. |
| Supplemental label elements | : Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. |
| Hazards not otherwise classified | : Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor may cause flash fire or explosion. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Repeated or prolonged overexposure to certain chemicals in this product may exacerbate the hearing loss effects associated with noise exposure. |

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Substance/mixture | : Substance |
| Other means of identification | : Unleaded Gasolines; Conventional Unleaded Gasoline with Ethanol; Unleaded Gasoline with Ethanol; Reformulated Unleaded Gasoline with Ethanol; Motor Gasolines; Petrol; Automobile Motor Fuels; Finished Gasolines; Gasoline, Regular Unleaded; Gasoline, Mid-grade Unleaded; Gasoline, Premium Unleaded; Reformulated Gasolines (RFG); Reformulated Motor Fuels; Oxygenated Motor Spirits; Gasoline, Regular Reformulated; Gasoline, Mid-grade Reformulated; Gasoline, Premium Reformulated; RBOB; GTAB; Arizona Clean Burning Gasoline (CBG); CARB Gasoline with Ethanol. |

CAS number/other identifiers

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

| Ingredient name | % | CAS number |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------|
| Pentanes | <20 | 109-66-0 |
| Toluene | <20 | 108-88-3 |
| Xylene | <20 | 1330-20-7 |
| Hexanes, mixture of isomers | <15 | * |
| Heptane | <15 | 142-82-5 |
| Ethanol | 0 - 10 | 64-17-5 |
| Butane | 0 - 10 | 106-97-8 |
| benzene | <4.9 | 71-43-2 |
| Ethylbenzene | <4 | 100-41-4 |
| Cumene | <4 | 98-82-8 |
| n-hexane | <3 | 110-54-3 |
| Cyclohexane | <3 | 110-82-7 |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | <2 | 95-63-6 |
| Naphthalene | <2 | 91-20-3 |

* = Various ** = Mixture *** = Proprietary

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to process variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Breathing high concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats which can be fatal.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.

Section 4. First aid measures

Ingestion : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness

Inhalation : Breathing high concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats which may be fatal. Repeated or prolonged overexposure to solvents can cause brain or other nervous system damage. The symptoms can include the loss of memory, the loss of intellectual capacity and the loss of coordination. Repeated or prolonged overexposure to certain chemicals in this product may exacerbate the hearing loss effects associated with noise exposure. Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
dryness
cracking

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician : This material (or a component) may sensitize the heart to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

Specific treatments : Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that gas or vapor is still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.
SMALL FIRE: Steam, CO₂, dry chemical or inert gas (e.g., nitrogen). LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, ignition or explosion.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This material is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

: Use only as a motor fuel. Do not syphon by mouth. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Non equilibrium conditions may increase the fire hazard associated with this product. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always confirm that receiving container is properly grounded. Bonding and grounding alone may be inadequate to eliminate fire and explosion hazards. Carefully review operations that may increase the risks such as tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, etc. In addition to bonding and grounding, efforts to mitigate the hazards may include, but are not limited to, ventilation, inerting and/or reduction of transfer velocities.

Always keep nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process. Do NOT fill any portable container in or on a vehicle.

Special precautions, such as reduced loading rates and increased monitoring, must be observed during "switch loading" operations (i.e., loading this material in tanks or shipping compartments that previously contained a dissimilar product).

Advice on general occupational hygiene

: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Bulk Storage Conditions: Maintain all storage tanks in accordance with applicable regulations. Use necessary controls to monitor tank inventories. Inspect all storage tanks on a periodic basis. Test tanks and associated piping for tightness. Maintain the automatic leak detection devices to assure proper working condition.

Head spaces in tanks and other containers may contain a mixture of air and vapor in the flammable range. Vapor may be ignited by static discharge. Storage area must meet OSHA requirements and applicable fire codes. Additional information regarding the design and control of hazards associated with the handling and storage of flammable and combustible liquids may be found in professional and industrial documents including, but not limited to, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publications NFPA 30 ("Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code"), NFPA 77 ("Recommended Practice on Static Electricity") and the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, ("Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents").

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Pentanes | <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 120 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 350 mg/m³ 10 hours. CEIL: 610 ppm 15 minutes. CEIL: 1800 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 2950 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> |
| Toluene | <p>OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. CEIL: 300 ppm AMP: 500 ppm 10 minutes.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 375 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 560 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.</p> |
| Xylene | <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 651 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> |
| Hexanes, other isomers | <p>ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.</p> |
| Heptane | <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1640 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 2050 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 85 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 350 mg/m³ 10 hours. CEIL: 440 ppm 15 minutes. CEIL: 1800 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 2000 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> |
| Ethanol | <p>ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m³ 10 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> |
| Butane | <p>ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</p> |

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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|------------------------|---|
| Benzene | <p>TWA: 800 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m³ 10 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 0.5 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1.6 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 2.5 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 8 mg/m³ 15 minutes. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 0.1 ppm 10 hours. STEL: 1 ppm 15 minutes. OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 1 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 5 ppm 15 minutes. OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. CEIL: 25 ppm AMP: 50 ppm 10 minutes.</p> |
| Ethylbenzene | <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 545 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> |
| Cumene | <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 245 mg/m³ 10 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 245 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> |
| n-Hexane | <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 180 mg/m³ 10 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> |
| Cyclohexane | <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 300 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1050 mg/m³ 10 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). TWA: 300 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1050 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 123 mg/m³ 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</p> |

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Naphthalene

TWA: 25 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 125 mg/m³ 10 hours.

ACGIH TLV (United States). Absorbed through skin.

STEL: 15 ppm 15 minutes.

ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). Absorbed through skin.

TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 52 mg/m³ 8 hours.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).

TWA: 10 ppm 10 hours.

TWA: 50 mg/m³ 10 hours.

STEL: 15 ppm 15 minutes.

STEL: 75 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).

TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.

TWA: 50 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Appropriate engineering controls

: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls

: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, vapor controls, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eyeface protection

: Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Skin protection

Hand protection

: Avoid skin contact with liquid. Chemical-resistant gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Recommended: Heavy duty, industrial grade chemically resistant gloves constructed of nitrile, neoprene, polyethylene, fluoroelastomer rubber or polyvinyl chloride as approved by glove manufacturer. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. Leather gloves are not protective for liquid contact.

Body protection

: Avoid skin contact with liquid. 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.

Other skin protection

: Avoid skin contact with liquid. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Leather boots are not protective for liquid contact.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Respiratory protection : Avoid inhalation of gases, vapors, mists or dusts. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied-air 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 an air purifying respirator is appropriate, use one equipped with cartridges rated for organic vapors.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state : Liquid.

Color : Transparent, clear to amber or red.

Odor : Pungent, characteristic gasoline.

pH : Not applicable

Boiling point : 38 to 204°C (100.4 to 399.2°F)

Flash point : Closed cup: -43°C (-45.4°F) [Tagliabue [ASTM D-56]]

Evaporation rate : 7.5 (n-butyl acetate, = 1)

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits : Lower: 1.4%
Upper: 7.6%

Vapor pressure : 29.3 to 100 kPa (220 to 750 mm Hg) [room temperature]

Vapor density : 3 to 4 [Air = 1]

Relative density : 0.72 to 0.77

Density lbs/gal : Estimated 6.21 lbs/gal

Density gm/cm³ : Not available.

Solubility : Very slightly soluble in the following materials: cold water.

Auto-ignition temperature : 280°C (536°F)

Flow time (ISO 2431) : Not available.

Viscosity : Kinematic (room temperature): <0.01 cm²/s (<1 cSt)

Conductivity : <50 picosiemens/meter (unadditized)

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s).

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas. Do not store with strong oxidizing agents.

Incompatible materials : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
oxidizing materials

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Toluene | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | >20 mg/l | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 12267 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat - Male | 5580 mg/kg | - |
| | TDL _o Oral | Rat | 0.65 g/kg | - |
| | TDL _o Oral | Rat | 1000 mg/kg | - |
| Xylene | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 5000 ppm | 4 hours |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 6700 ppm | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Oral | Mouse | 2119 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 4300 mg/kg | - |
| Hexanes, other isomers | LD50 Oral | Rat | 4300 mg/kg | - |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 48000 ppm | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >2000 mg/kg | - |
| Heptane | LD50 Oral | Rat | >5000 mg/kg | - |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Mouse | >40000 ppm | 10 minutes |
| Ethanol | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 124700 mg/m ³ | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Oral | Guinea pig | 5560 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rabbit | 6300 mg/kg | - |
| Butane | LD50 Oral | Rat | 7060 mg/kg | - |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Mouse | 680000 mg/m ³ | 2 hours |
| Benzene | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 658000 mg/m ³ | 4 hours |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 10000 ppm | 7 hours |
| | LD50 Oral | Mammal - species unspecified | 5700 mg/kg | - |
| Ethylbenzene | LD50 Oral | Mouse | 4700 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 6400 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | >5000 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 3500 mg/kg | - |
| Cumene | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Mouse | 10 g/m ³ | 7 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 12300 uL/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2.9 g/kg | - |
| n-Hexane | LD50 Oral | Rat | 4000 mg/kg | - |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 48000 ppm | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 15840 mg/kg | - |
| Cyclohexane | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Mouse | 70000 mg/m ³ | 2 hours |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 6240 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 12705 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | >5000 mg/kg | - |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | LDLo Oral | Rabbit | 5500 mg/kg | - |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapor | Rat | 18000 mg/m ³ | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Oral | Mouse | 6900 mg/kg | - |
| Naphthalene | LD50 Oral | Rat | 5 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 490 mg/kg | - |

Conclusion/Summary

: **pentane:** Studies of pentane isomers in laboratory animals indicate exposure to extremely high levels (roughly 10 vol.%) may induce cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) which may be serious or fatal.

toluene: Deliberate inhalation of toluene at high concentrations (e.g., glue sniffing and solvent abuse) can cause CNS depression, cardiac arrhythmias and death.

xylene: Overexposure to xylene may cause upper respiratory tract irritation, headache, cyanosis, blood serum changes, CNS damage and narcosis. Effects may be increased by the use of alcoholic beverages. Evidence of liver and kidney impairment were reported in workers recovering from a gross over-exposure.

heptane: Heptane is a CNS depressant and narcosis at elevated concentrations.

ethanol: Inhalation exposure to ethanol vapor at concentrations above applicable workplace exposure levels is expected to produce eye and mucus membrane irritation. Human exposure at concentrations from 1000 to 5000 ppm produced symptoms of narcosis, stupor and unconsciousness. Subjects exposed to ethanol vapor in concentrations between 500 and 10,000 ppm experienced coughing and smarting of the

Section 11. Toxicological information

eyes and nose. At 15,000 ppm there was continuous lacrimation and coughing. While extensive acute and chronic effects can be expected with ethanol consumption, ingestion is not expected to be a significant route of exposure to this product.

Butane: Studies in laboratory animals indicate exposure to extremely high levels of butanes (1-10 or higher vol.% in air) may cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) which may be serious or fatal.

cumene: Overexposure to cumene may cause upper respiratory tract irritation and CNS depression.

n-hexane: n-Hexane is a CNS depressant and narcosis at elevated concentrations.

cyclohexane: Cyclohexane is a CNS depressant and narcosis at elevated concentrations.

Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------|---|-------------|
| Toluene | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 0.5 minutes 100 milligrams | - |
| | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 870 Micrograms | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Pig | - | 24 hours 250 microliters | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 435 milligrams | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 500 milligrams | - |
| Xylene | Skin - Mild irritant | Rat | - | 8 hours 60 microliters | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 milligrams | - |
| Ethanol | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 100 Percent | - |
| | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 milligrams | - |
| | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 0.06666667 minutes 100 milligrams | - |
| | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 100 microliters | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 400 milligrams | - |
| Benzene | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 20 milligrams | - |
| | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 88 milligrams | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rat | - | 8 hours 60 microliters | - |
| Ethylbenzene | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 15 milligrams | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 15 milligrams | - |
| Cumene | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 86 milligrams | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 10 milligrams | - |
| n-Hexane | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 10 milligrams | - |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | Skin - Edema | Rabbit | 3 | - | - |
| Naphthalene | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 495 milligrams | - |

Skin

: **xylene:** May cause skin irritation.

cyclohexane: Cyclohexane can cause eye, skin and mucous membrane irritation.

Eyes

: **xylene:** May cause eye irritation.

Respiratory

: **xylene:** May cause respiratory irritation.

Sensitization

Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

Skin : **toluene**: Non-sensitizer to skin.
Respiratory : **toluene**: Non-sensitizer to lungs.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : **heptane**: n-heptane was not mutagenic in the Salmonella/microsome (Ames) assay.
benzene: Some studies of workers exposed to benzene have shown an association with increased rates of chromosome aberrations in circulating lymphocytes.
naphthalene: Findings from a large number of bacterial and mammalian cell mutation assays have been negative. A few studies have shown chromosomal effects (elevated levels of Sister Chromatid Exchange or chromosomal aberrations) *in vitro*.

Carcinogenicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------|----------|
| Benzene | Positive - Inhalation - TD | Rat - Female | - | - |

Conclusion/Summary : IARC has determined that gasoline and gasoline exhaust are possibly carcinogenic to humans. Exposure to wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline was associated with kidney cancers in male rats and liver tumors in female mice. The male rat kidney tumors are specific to that species and are not relevant to human health. The significance of the tumors identified in female mice is unclear.

ethanol: IARC Monograph 96 (2010) identified Ethanol in alcoholic beverages as a Group 1 carcinogen.

benzene: Studies of workers exposed to benzene show clear evidence that over-exposure can cause cancer of the blood forming organs (acute myelogenous leukemia) and aplastic anemia. Also, studies indicate repeated over-exposure to benzene may be associated with other types of leukemia and other blood disorders, including myelodysplastic syndromes. Studies in laboratory animals indicate that prolonged, repeated exposure to high levels of benzene vapor can cause bone marrow suppression and cancer in multiple organ systems.

ethylbenzene: Findings from a 2-year inhalation study in rodents conducted by NTP were as follows: Effects were observed only at the highest exposure level (750 ppm). At this level the incidence of renal tumors was elevated in male rats (tubular carcinomas) and female rats (tubular adenomas). Also, the incidence of tumors was elevated in male mice (alveolar and bronchiolar carcinomas) and female mice (hepatocellular carcinomas). IARC has classified ethyl benzene as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B).

cumene: Cumene exhibited hyperplasia of the epithelial tissues of the nose in NTP animal studies. Exposed male and female mice experienced metaplasia and hyperplasia of the lung. Also, male mice exhibited nonneoplastic lesions in the forestomach and liver. Adenomas of the respiratory epithelium of the nose were observed in male and female rats. Male rats exposed to cumene exhibited increased incidences of renal tubule adenoma or carcinoma (combined) as well as interstitial cell adenoma of the testis. Adenomas and carcinomas of the lung were increased in male and female mice exposed to cumene. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time. IARC has classified cumene as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B). In addition, NTP has determined cumene is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in experimental animals.

naphthalene: Laboratory rodents exposed to naphthalene vapor for 2 years (lifetime studies) developed non-neoplastic and neoplastic tumors and inflammatory lesions of the nasal and respiratory tract.

Classification

Section 11. Toxicological information

| Product/ingredient name | OSHA | IARC | NTP |
|-------------------------|------|------|--|
| Toluene | - | 3 | - |
| Xylene | - | 3 | - |
| Ethanol | - | 1 | - |
| Benzene | + | 1 | Known to be a human carcinogen. |
| Ethylbenzene | - | 2B | - |
| Cumene | - | 2B | Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen. |
| Naphthalene | - | 2B | Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen. |

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary

: **toluene:** Case studies of persons abusing toluene suggest isolated incidences of adverse effects on the fetus including birth defects. Several studies of workers suggest long-term exposure may be related to small increases in spontaneous abortions and changes in some gonadotropic hormones. However, the weight of evidence does not indicate toluene is a reproductive hazard to humans. Studies in laboratory animals indicate some changes in reproductive organs following high levels of exposure, but no significant effects on mating performance or reproduction were observed. Case studies of persons abusing toluene suggest isolated incidences of adverse effects on the fetus including birth defects. Findings in laboratory animals were largely negative. Positive findings include small increases in minor skeletal and visceral malformations and developmental delays following very high levels of maternal exposure.

benzene: One study of women workers exposed to benzene suggested a weak association with irregular menstruation. However, other studies of workers exposed to benzene have not demonstrated clear evidence of an effect on fertility or reproductive outcome in humans. Benzene can cross the placenta and affect the developing fetus. Cases of aplastic anemia have been reported in the offspring of persons severely over-exposed to benzene. Studies in laboratory animals show evidence of adverse effects on male reproductive organs following high levels of exposure but no significant effects on reproduction have been observed. Embryotoxicity has been reported in studies of laboratory animals but effects were limited to reduced fetal weight and skeletal variations.

ethylbenzene: Studies in laboratory animals indicate limited evidence of renal malformations, resorptions, and developmental delays following high levels of maternal exposure. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time.

n-hexane: In laboratory studies, prolonged exposure to elevated concentrations of n-hexane was associated with decreased sperm count and degenerative changes in the testicles of rats.

Teratogenicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------|------|----------|
| Benzene | Negative - Inhalation | Rat | - | - |

Conclusion/Summary : No additional information.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Toluene | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Narcotic effects |
| Pentanes | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Narcotic effects |
| Hexanes, mixture of isomers | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Narcotic effects |
| Heptane | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Narcotic effects |
| Ethanol | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Respiratory tract irritation |
| Butane | Category 2 | Not determined | central nervous system (CNS) |
| Cumene | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Respiratory tract irritation |
| Ethylbenzene | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Respiratory tract irritation |

Section 11. Toxicological information

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| n-hexane | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Narcotic effects |
| Cyclohexane | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Narcotic effects |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Respiratory tract irritation |

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|----------|------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Toluene | Category 2 | Inhalation | kidneys |
| benzene | Category 1 | Inhalation | blood system |
| n-hexane | Category 2 | Inhalation | peripheral nervous system |

Aspiration hazard

| Name | Result |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Pentanes | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Toluene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Hexanes, other isomers | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Heptane | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Benzene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Ethylbenzene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Cumene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| n-Hexane | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| Cyclohexane | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Breathing high concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats which can be fatal.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain or irritation
 watering
 redness
- Inhalation** : Breathing high concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats which may be fatal. Repeated or prolonged overexposure to solvents can cause brain or other nervous system damage. The symptoms can include the loss of memory, the loss of intellectual capacity and the loss of coordination. Repeated or prolonged overexposure to certain chemicals in this product may exacerbate the hearing loss effects associated with noise exposure. Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 respiratory tract irritation
 coughing
 nausea or vomiting
 headache
 drowsiness/fatigue
 dizziness/vertigo
 unconsciousness
 reduced fetal weight
 increase in fetal deaths
 skeletal malformations

Section 11. Toxicological information

- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 irritation
 redness
 dryness
 cracking
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 nausea or vomiting

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- General** : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
- Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : May cause genetic defects.
- Teratogenicity** : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : Suspected of damaging fertility.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|----------|
| Toluene | Acute EC50 12500 µg/l Fresh water | Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | 72 hours |
| | Acute EC50 11600 µg/l Fresh water | Crustaceans - Gammarus pseudolimnaeus - Adult | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 6000 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | 48 hours |
| Xylene | Acute LC50 5500 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus kisutch - Fry | 96 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 1000 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 21 days |
| | Acute EC50 90 mg/l Fresh water | Crustaceans - Cypris subglobosa | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 8.5 ppm Marine water | Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio - Adult | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 15700 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 19000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Lepomis macrochirus | 96 hours |
| Heptane | Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 16940 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Carassius auratus | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 1.5 mg/l | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 4 mg/l | Fish - Carassius auratus | 24 hours |

Section 12. Ecological information

| | | | |
|---|---|---|----------|
| Ethanol | Acute LC50 375000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Oreochromis mossambicus | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 4924 ppm Fresh water | Fish - Gambusia affinis - Adult | 96 hours |
| Benzene | Acute EC50 17.921 mg/l Marine water | Algae - Ulva pertusa | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 2000 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 25500 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Artemia franciscana - Larvae | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 42000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss | 4 days |
| | Chronic NOEC 4.995 mg/l Marine water | Algae - Ulva pertusa | 96 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 100 µl/L Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 21 days |
| | Chronic NOEC 0.375 µl/L Fresh water | Fish - Gambusia holbrooki - Larvae | 12 weeks |
| | Acute EC50 29000 µg/l Fresh water | Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | 72 hours |
| | Acute EC50 1600000 µg/l Fresh water | Algae - Selenastrum sp. | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 9230 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| Ethylbenzene | Acute LC50 21 mg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Artemia salina | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 5.28 µl/L Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus gorbuscha - Fry | 96 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 98 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 21 days |
| | Chronic NOEC 1.5 to 5.4 µl/L Marine water | Fish - Morone saxatilis - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling) | 4 weeks |
| | Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water | Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | 72 hours |
| | Acute EC50 3600 µg/l Fresh water | Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 6530 µg/l Fresh water | Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 2930 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 2600 µg/l Fresh water | Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata | 72 hours |
| Cumene | Acute EC50 7400 µg/l Fresh water | Crustaceans - Artemia sp. - Nauplii | 48 hours |
| | Acute EC50 10600 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |
| n-Hexane Cyclohexane 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | Acute LC50 2700 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 2500 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 4530 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 17000 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Cancer magister - Zoea | 48 hours |
| Naphthalene | Acute LC50 4910 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Elasmopus pecteniscrus - Adult | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 7720 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 22.4 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Tilapia zillii | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 1.6 ppm Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 2350 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 213 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Melanotaenia fluviatilis - Larvae | 96 hours |
| | Chronic NOEC 0.5 mg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Uca pugnax - Adult | 3 weeks |
| | Chronic NOEC 1.5 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Oreochromis mossambicus | 60 days |

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary : **toluene**: Rapidly biodegradable in aerobic conditions.

| Product/ingredient name | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| Toluene | - | - | Readily |
| Benzene | - | - | Readily |

Section 12. Ecological information

Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogP _{ow} | BCF | Potential |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Pentanes | 3.45 | 171 | low |
| Toluene | 2.73 | 90 | low |
| Xylene | 3.12 | 8.1 to 25.9 | low |
| Heptane | 4.66 | 552 | high |
| Ethanol | -0.35 | - | low |
| Butane | 2.89 | - | low |
| Benzene | 2.13 | 11 | low |
| Ethylbenzene | 3.6 | - | low |
| Cumene | 3.55 | 35.48 | low |
| n-Hexane | 4 | 501.187 | high |
| Cyclohexane | 3.44 | 167 | low |
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | 3.63 | 243 | low |
| Naphthalene | 3.4 | 36.5 to 168 | low |

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.






RCRA classification : D001, D018

United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List

| Ingredient | CAS # | Status | Reference number |
|---|-----------|--------|------------------|
| Xylene | 1330-20-7 | Listed | U239 |
| Toluene; Benzene, methyl- | 108-88-3 | Listed | U220 |
| Benzene (I,T) | 71-43-2 | Listed | U019 |
| Cumene (I); Benzene, (1-methylethyl)- (I) | 98-82-8 | Listed | U055 |
| Cyclohexane (I); Benzene, hexahydro- (I) | 110-82-7 | Listed | U056 |
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | Listed | U165 |

Section 14. Transport information

Section 14. Transport information

| | DOT Classification | IMDG | IATA |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| UN number | UN1203 | UN 1203 | UN1203 |
| UN proper shipping name | UN 1203, Gasoline, 3 PG II. | UN 1203, Gasoline, 3 PG II. | UN 1203, Gasoline, 3 PG II. |
| Transport hazard class(es) | 3   | 3   | 3  |
| Packing group | II | II | II |
| Environmental hazards | Yes. | Yes. | Yes. |

Additional information

DOT Classification

: **Packaging instruction**
Passenger aircraft
Quantity limitation: 5 L

Cargo aircraft

Quantity limitation: 60 L

TDG Classification

: Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3), 2.7 (Marine pollutant mark).
The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail.

ADR/RID

: The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

IMDG

: The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

IATA

: The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

Quantity limitation Cargo Aircraft Only: 60 L. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 5 L.

Special precautions for user

: **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

: Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations

: **United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are listed or exempted.

Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: toluene; benzene; ethylbenzene; naphthalene

Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: xylene; toluene; benzene; ethylbenzene; cyclohexane; naphthalene

This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: pentane; Butane

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

Section 15. Regulatory information

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B
 GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1
 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (central nervous system (CNS)) - Category 2
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (blood system, central nervous system (CNS), hearing organs) - Category 1
 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
 HNOC - Defatting irritant
 HNOC - Static-accumulating flammable liquid

Composition/information on ingredients

| Name | % | Classification |
|----------|-------------|---|
| Gasoline | Proprietary | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (central nervous system (CNS)) - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (blood system, central nervous system (CNS), hearing organs) - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 HNOC - Defatting irritant HNOC - Static-accumulating flammable liquid |
| Pentanes | 10 - 30 | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 |
| Toluene | 10 - 30 | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (central nervous system (CNS)) (inhalation) - Category 2 |
| Xylene | 10 - 30 | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 |

Section 15. Regulatory information

| | | |
|------------------------|---------|---|
| Hexanes, other isomers | 10 - 30 | SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (hearing organs) - Category 2 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) (inhalation) - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 |
| Heptane | 10 - 30 | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 |
| Ethanol | 3 - 7 | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 |
| Butane | 3 - 7 | FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 1 GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Liquefied gas SIMPLE ASPHYXIANTS SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (central nervous system (CNS)) - Category 2 |
| Benzene | 3 - 7 | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1B CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (blood system) (inhalation) - Category 1 |
| Ethylbenzene | 1 - 5 | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY (inhalation) - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 |
| Cumene | 1 - 5 | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY (inhalation) - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 |
| n-Hexane | 1 - 5 | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (peripheral nervous system) (inhalation) - Category 2 |
| Cyclohexane | 1 - 5 | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) |

Section 15. Regulatory information

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|--|
| 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene | 1 - 5 | (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 |
| Naphthalene | 1 - 5 | FLAMMABLE SOLIDS - Category 2 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 |

SARA 313

| | Product name | CAS number | % |
|--|------------------------|------------|-----|
| Form R - Reporting requirements | Toluene | 108-88-3 | <20 |
| | Xylenes, mixed isomers | 1330-20-7 | <20 |
| | Benzene | 71-43-2 | <5 |
| | Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | <4 |
| | Cumene | 98-82-8 | <4 |
| | n-Hexane | 110-54-3 | <3 |
| | Cyclohexane | 110-82-7 | <3 |
| | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | 95-63-6 | <2 |
| Supplier notification | Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | <2 |
| | Toluene | 108-88-3 | <20 |
| | Xylenes, mixed isomers | 1330-20-7 | <20 |
| | Benzene | 71-43-2 | <5 |
| | Ethylbenzene | 100-41-4 | <4 |
| | Cumene | 98-82-8 | <4 |
| | n-Hexane | 110-54-3 | <3 |
| | Cyclohexane | 110-82-7 | <3 |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | 95-63-6 | <2 | |
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | <2 | |

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations

Massachusetts

: The following components are listed: HEPTANE; N-HEPTANE; xylene; toluene; Octanes, all isomers; PENTANE; ETHYL ALCOHOL; DENATURED ALCOHOL; BENZENE; Butane; cumene; ethylbenzene; trimethylbenzene; methylcyclohexane; n-hexane; ethyltoluene; cyclohexane; 2,2,4-trimethylpentane; PSEUDOCUMENE; Cyclopentane; NAPHTHALENE

New York

: The following components are listed: Xylene mixed; Toluene; Benzene; Cumene; Benzene, 1-methylethyl-; Ethylbenzene; Hexane; Cyclohexane; Benzene, hexahydro-; 2, 2,4-Trimethylpentane; Naphthalene

New Jersey

: The following components are listed: Gasoline

Pennsylvania

: The following components are listed: Gasoline

California Prop. 65 Clear and Reasonable Warnings (2018)

⚠ WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethanol, Benzene, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. This product can expose you to chemicals including Ethylbenzene, Cumene, Naphthalene, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Toluene, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Section 15. Regulatory information

| Ingredient name | % | Cancer | Reproductive | No significant risk level | Maximum acceptable dosage level |
|--|-----|--------|--------------|--|---|
| Gasoline engine exhaust (condensates / extracts) | 100 | Yes. | No. | No. | No. |
| Toluene | <20 | No. | Yes. | No. | 7000 µg/day (ingestion) |
| Ethanol | <10 | Yes. | Yes. | No. | No. |
| Benzene | <5 | Yes. | Yes. | 6.4 µg/day (ingestion) 13 µg/day (inhalation) | 24 µg/day (ingestion) 49 µg/day (inhalation) |
| Ethylbenzene | <5 | Yes. | No. | 41 µg/day (ingestion) 54 µg/day (inhalation) | No. |
| Cumene | <5 | Yes. | No. | No. | No. |
| Naphthalene | <2 | Yes. | No. | Yes. | No. |

International regulations

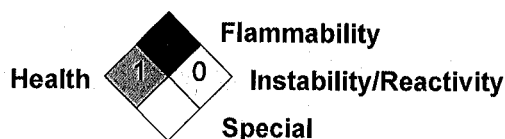
WHMIS (Canada) : Class B-2: Flammable liquid
 Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
 Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

Inventory list

United States : All components are listed or exempted.
Australia : All components are listed or exempted.
Canada : All components are listed or exempted.
China : All components are listed or exempted.
Europe : All components are listed or exempted.
Japan : **Japan inventory (ENCS)**: All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.
Malaysia : All components are listed or exempted.
New Zealand : All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines : All components are listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea : All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan : All components are listed or exempted.
Thailand : Not determined.
Turkey : Not determined.
Viet Nam : Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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Section 16. Other information

Procedure used to derive the classification

| Classification | Justification |
|--|-----------------------|
| FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 | On basis of test data |
| SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 | Calculation method |
| EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B | Expert judgment |
| GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 1 | Calculation method |
| CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B | Expert judgment |
| TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2 | Expert judgment |
| TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2 | Expert judgment |
| SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (central nervous system (CNS)) - Category 2 | Calculation method |
| SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 | Calculation method |
| SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 | Expert judgment |
| SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (blood system, central nervous system (CNS), hearing organs) - Category 1 | Calculation method |
| ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 | Expert judgment |
| AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 1 | Calculation method |
| AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1 | Calculation method |

History

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Date of previous issue : No previous validation
Version : 1

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
 IATA = International Air Transport Association
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
 UN = United Nations

References : Not available.

☑ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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