

# BRAZOS RIVER FUELING



FREEPORT, TX



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

<b>1.1 Product Name(s)</b>	GASOLINE, REGULAR UNLEADED 87 OCTANE
<b>CAS-No.</b>	Mixture
<b>1.2 Recommended Use and Restrictions on use</b>	Fuel, Gasoline
<b>1.3 Supplier Details</b>	Brazos River Fueling 618 E. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street Freeport, TX 77541 (979) 233-4751
<b>1.4 Emergency Contact</b>	ChemTrec 1-800-424-9300 ccn 668277

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

<b>2.1 GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)</b>	Flammable liquid: Category 1. Skin irritation: Category 2. Germ Cell Mutagen: Category 1B. Carcinogen: Category 1B. Specific target organ toxicant (central nervous system): Category 3. Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.
<b>2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements:</b>	
<b>Pictogram</b>	
<b>Signal Word</b>	DANGER
<b>Hazard Statement(s)</b>	H224: Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315: Causes skin irritation. H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H340: May cause genetic defects. H350: May cause cancer.
<b>Precautionary Statement(s)</b>	P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102: Keep out of reach of children. P103: Read label before use. P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. -- No smoking. P233: Keep container tightly closed. P240: Ground / bond

	<p>container and receiving equipment. P241: Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment. P242: Use only non-sparking tools. P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P261: Avoid breathing mist / vapors. P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P273: Avoid release to the environment. P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P301 + P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P303 + P361 + P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P331: Do NOT induce vomiting. P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish. P391: Collect spillage. P403 + P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P403 + P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405: Store locked up. P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.</p>
<b>2.3 Other hazards not covered by the GHS</b>	None.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<b>3.1 Chemical Identity</b>	
Synonyms	GASOLINE, UNLEADED, REGULAR
CAS-no.	Mixture

<b>3.2 Hazardous Components</b>			
Component	CAS#	Concentration	GHS Classification
ETHYL ALCOHOL	64-17-5	< 10%	H225, H319(2A)
GASOLINE	86290-81-5	89 - 100%	H224, H304, H336, H340(1B), H350(1B), H315, H401, H411
BENZENE	71-43-2	<= 1.65%	H225, H303, H304, H340(1B), H350(1A), H315, H319(2A), H372, H401
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	1 - 5%	H225, H332, H373, H401, H412

N-HEXANE	110-54-3	1 - 5%	H225, H304, H336, H361(F), H315, H373, H401, H411
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	<1%	H302, H351, H400(M factor 1), H410(M factor 1)
PSEUDOCUMENE (1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE)	95-63-6	1 - 5%	H226, H332, H335, H315, H319(2A), H401, H411
TOLUENE	108-88-3	5 - 10%	H225, H304, H336, H315, H373, H401, H412
BENZENE	71-43-2	<= 1.65%	H225, H303, H304, H340(1B), H350(1A), H315, H319(2A), H372, H401
TRIMETHYL BENZENE	25551-13-7	1 - 5%	H226, H315
XYLENES	1330-20-7	5 - 10%	H226, H304, H312, H332, H335, H315, H320(2B), H373, H401

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures.

General Advice	
If inhaled	Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
In case of skin / eye contact	Skin Contact - Wash contact areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury. Eye Contact - Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.
If ingested	Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.
<b>4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed.</b>	This light hydrocarbon material, or a component, may be associated with cardiac sensitization following very high exposures (well above occupational exposure limits) or with concurrent exposure to high stress levels or heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine. Administration of such substances should be avoided.

<b>4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed.</b>	If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.
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## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

<b>5.1 Extinguishing media (suitable and unsuitable)</b>	Appropriate Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish flames. Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight Streams of Water
<b>5.2 Specific Hazards (e.g., hazardous combustion etc.)</b>	Extremely Flammable. Vapors are flammable and heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.
<b>5.3 Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters.</b>	Evacuate area. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. Firefighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.</b>	Avoid contact with spilled material. Warn or evacuate occupants in surrounding and downwind areas if required due to toxicity or flammability of the material. See Section 5 for firefighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. Additional protective measures may be necessary, depending on the specific circumstances and/or the expert judgment of the emergency responders. For emergency responders: Respiratory protection: half-face or full-face respirator with filter(s) for organic vapor and, when applicable, H2S, or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) can be used depending on the size of spill and potential level of exposure. If the exposure cannot be completely characterized or an oxygen deficient atmosphere is possible or anticipated, SCBA is recommended. Work gloves that are resistant to aromatic hydrocarbons are recommended. Note: gloves made of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) are not water-resistant and are not suitable for emergency use. Chemical goggles are recommended if splashes or contact with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large
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	spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.
<b>6.2 Environmental procedures.</b>	Large Spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
<b>6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up.</b>	<p>Land Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do it without risk. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.</p> <p>Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.</p> <p>Water Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not confine in area of spill. Advise occupants and shipping in downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard and warn them to stay clear. Allow liquid to evaporate from the surface. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.</p>

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>7.1 Precautions for safe handling</b>	<p>Avoid all personal contact. Prevent exposure to ignition sources, for example use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Potentially toxic/irritating fumes/vapors may be evolved from heated or agitated material. Do not siphon by mouth. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses. For use as a motor fuel only. It is dangerous and/or unlawful to put fuel into unapproved containers. Do not fill container while it is in or on a vehicle. Static electricity may ignite vapors and cause fire. Place container on ground when filling and keep nozzle in contact with container. Do not use electronic devices (including but not limited to cellular phones, computers, calculators, pagers or other electronic devices, etc.) in or around any fueling operation or storage area unless the devices are certified intrinsically safe by an approved national testing agency and to the safety standards required by national and/or local laws and regulations. Prevent small spills and leakage to avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electrical spark (ignition source). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not</p>
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	<p>eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity). This material is a static accumulator.</p>
<p><b>7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.</b></p>	<p>Ample fire water supply should be available. A fixed sprinkler/deluge system is recommended. The type of container used to store the material may affect static accumulation and dissipation. Keep container closed. Handle containers with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Outside or detached storage preferred. Keep away from incompatible materials. Storage containers should be grounded and bonded. Fixed storage containers, transfer containers and associated equipment should be grounded and bonded to prevent accumulation of static charge.</p>

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

Substance Name	Limit / Standard			NOTE	Source
BENZENE	OSHA Action level	0.5 ppm		N/A	OSHA Sp.Reg.
BENZENE	STEL	5 ppm		N/A	OSHA Sp.Reg.
BENZENE	TWA	1 ppm		N/A	OSHA Sp.Reg.
BENZENE	STEL	2.5 ppm		Skin	ACGIH
BENZENE	TWA	0.5 ppm		Skin	ACGIH
ETHYL ALCOHOL	TWA	1900 mg/m3	1000 ppm	N/A	OSHA Z1
ETHYL ALCOHOL	STEL	1000 ppm		N/A	ACGIH
ETHYL BENZENE	TWA	435 mg/m3	100 ppm	N/A	OSHA Z1
ETHYL BENZENE	TWA	20 ppm		N/A	ACGIH
GASOLINE	STEL	500 ppm		N/A	ACGIH
GASOLINE	TWA	300 ppm		N/A	ACGIH
N-HEXANE	TWA	1800 mg/m3	500 ppm	N/A	OSHA Z1
N-HEXANE	TWA	50 ppm		Skin	ACGIH
NAPHTHALENE	TWA	50 mg/m3	10 ppm	N/A	OSHA Z1
NAPHTHALENE	TWA	10 ppm		Skin	ACGIH
PSEUDOCUMENE (1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE)	TWA	25 ppm		N/A	ACGIH
TOLUENE	Ceiling	300 ppm		N/A	OSHA Z2

TOLUENE	Maximum concentration	500 ppm		N/A	OSHA Z2
TOLUENE	TWA	200 ppm		N/A	OSHA Z2
TOLUENE	TWA	20 ppm		N/A	ACGIH
TRIMETHYL BENZENE	TWA	25 ppm		N/A	ACGIH
XYLENES	TWA	435 mg/m3	100 ppm	N/A	OSHA Z1
XYLENES	STEL	150 ppm		N/A	ACGIH
XYLENES	TWA	100 ppm		N/A	ACGIH

### Biological Limits

Substance	Specimen	Sampling Time	Limit	Determinant	Source
BENZENE	Creatinine in urine	End of shift	500 ug/g	t,t-Muconic acid	ACGIH BELs (BEIs)
BENZENE	Creatinine in urine	End of shift	25 ug/g	S-Phenylmercapturic acid	ACGIH BELs (BEIs)
ETHYL BENZENE	Creatinine in urine	End of shift	0.15 g/g	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid	ACGIH BELs (BEIs)
N-HEXANE	Urine	End of shift at end of work wk	0.4 mg/l	2,5-Hexanedion, without hydrolysis	ACGIH BELs (BEIs)
NAPHTHALENE	No Biological Specimen provided	End of shift	Not Assigned	1-Naphthol, with hydrolysis + 2-Naphthol, with hydrolysis	ACGIH BELs (BEIs)
TOLUENE	Blood	Prior to last shift of work wk	0.02 mg/l	Toluene	ACGIH BELs (BEIs)
TOLUENE	Creatinine in urine	End of shift	0.3 mg/g	o-Cresol, with hydrolysis	ACGIH BELs (BEIs)
TOLUENE	Urine	End of shift	0.03 mg/l	Toluene	ACGIH BELs (BEIs)
XYLENES	Creatinine in urine	End of shift	1.5 g/g	Methylhippuric acids	ACGIH BELs (BEIs)

### 8.2 Appropriate Engineering Controls

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider: Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment to stay below exposure limits.

### 8.3 Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/face protection	If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended.
Skin/Body Protection	Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include: Chemical/oil resistant clothing is recommended.
Respiratory Protection	If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance

	must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include: Half-face filter respirator
Control of environment exposure	Comply with applicable environmental regulations limiting discharge to air, water and soil. Protect the environment by applying appropriate control measures to prevent or limit emissions.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance (physical state, color, etc.)	Liquid, Clear (May Be Dyed)
Odor	Petroleum/Solvent
Odor Threshold	No Data
pH	N/A
Melting point/freezing point	No Data
Initial boiling point and boiling range	> 68°F
Flash point	-40°F
Evaporation rate	> 10
Flammability (solid, gas)	N/A
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	LEL 1.4 UEL 7.6
Vapor pressure	> 26.6 kPa (200 mm Hg) at 20 °C
Vapor density	3 at 101 kPa
Relative density	0.74
Solubility(ies)	Negligible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	> 3
Autoignition temperature	482°F
Decomposition temperature	No Data
<b>9.2 Other safety information</b>	None.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>10.1 Chemical Stability</b>	Material is stable under normal conditions.
<b>10.2 Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
<b>10.3 Conditions to avoid</b>	None.
<b>10.4 Incompatible materials</b>	Alkalies, Halogens, Strong Acids, Strong oxidizers
<b>10.5 Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.



## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

*\*Concise but complete and comprehensible description of the various toxicological (health) effects and the available data used to identify those effects*

Hazard Class	Conclusion / Remarks
<b>Inhalation</b>	
Acute Toxicity: (Rat) 4-hour(s) LC50 > 5000 mg/m3 (Vapor)	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403
Irritation: No end point data for material.	Elevated temperatures or mechanical action may form vapors, mist, or fumes which may be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, or lungs.
<b>Ingestion</b>	
Acute Toxicity (Rat): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 401
<b>Skin</b>	
Acute Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 2000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 402
Skin Corrosion/Irritation (Rabbit): Data available.	Irritating to the skin. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404
<b>Eye</b>	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation (Rabbit): Data available.	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 405
<b>Sensitization</b>	
Respiratory Sensitization: No end point data for material.	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin Sensitization: Data available.	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 406
<b>Aspiration:</b> Data available.	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material.
<b>Germ Cell Mutagenicity:</b> Data available.	Caused genetic effects in laboratory animals, but the relevance to humans is uncertain. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 475 476
<b>Carcinogenicity:</b> Data available.	Caused cancer in laboratory animals. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 451
<b>Reproductive Toxicity:</b> Data available.	Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 416 421
<b>Lactation:</b> No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.
<b>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)</b>	
Single Exposure: No end point data for material.	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Repeated Exposure: Data available.	Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 410 412 453
<b>TOXICITY FOR SUBSTANCES</b>	
<b>NAME</b>	<b>ACUTE TOXICITY</b>
ETHYL BENZENE	Inhalation Lethality: 4-hour(s) LC50 17.8 mg/l (Vapor) (Rat); Oral Lethality: LD50 3.5 g/kg (Rat)
NAPHTHALENE	Inhalation Lethality: 4-hour(s) LC50 > 0.4 mg/l (Max attainable vapor conc.) (Rat); Oral Lethality: LD50 533 mg/kg (Mouse)

## OTHER INFORMATION

### For the product itself:

Laboratory animal studies have shown that prolonged and repeated inhalation exposure to light hydrocarbon vapors in the same boiling range as this product can produce adverse kidney effects in male rats. However, these effects were not observed in similar studies with female rats, male and female mice, or in limited studies with other animal species. Additionally, in many human studies, there was no clinical evidence of such effects at normal occupational levels. In 1991, The U.S. EPA determined that the male rat kidney is not useful for assessing human risk.

Vapor concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches and dizziness, are anesthetic and may have other central nervous system effects.

Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema. Very high exposure (confined spaces / abuse) to light hydrocarbons may result in abnormal heart rhythm (arrhythmias). Concurrent high stress levels and/or co-exposure to high levels of hydrocarbons (above occupational exposure limits), and to heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine, nasal decongestants, asthma drugs, or cardiovascular drugs may initiate arrhythmias.

Gasoline unleaded: Caused cancer in animal tests. Chronic inhalation studies resulted in liver tumors in female mice and kidney tumors in male rats. Neither result considered significant for human health risk assessment by the United States EPA and others. Did not cause mutations In Vitro or In Vivo. Negative in inhalation developmental studies and reproductive tox studies. Inhalation of high concentrations in animals resulted in reversible central nervous system depression, but no persistent toxic effect on the nervous system. Non-sensitizing in test animals. Caused nerve damage in humans from abusive use (sniffing).

### Contains:

**BENZENE:** Caused cancer (acute myeloid leukemia and myelodysplastic syndrome), damage to the blood-producing system, and serious blood disorders in human studies. Caused genetic effects and effects on the immune system in laboratory animal and some human studies. Caused toxicity to the fetus and cancer in laboratory animal studies. **ETHANOL:** Prolonged or repeated exposure to high concentrations of ethanol vapor or overexposure by ingestion may produce adverse effects to brain, kidney, liver, and reproductive organs, birth defects in offspring, and developmental toxicity in offspring.

**NAPHTHALENE:** Exposure to high concentrations of naphthalene may cause destruction of red blood cells, anemia, and cataracts. Naphthalene caused cancer in laboratory animal studies, but the relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

**N-HEXANE:** Prolonged and/or repeated exposures to n-Hexane can cause progressive and potentially irreversible damage to the peripheral nervous system (e.g. fingers, feet, arms, legs, etc.). Simultaneous exposure to Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) or Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK) and n-Hexane can potentiate the risk of adverse effects from n-Hexane on the peripheral nervous system. n-Hexane has been shown to cause testicular damage at high doses in male rats. The relevance of this effect for humans is unknown.

**TOLUENE:** Concentrated, prolonged or deliberate inhalation may cause brain and nervous system damage. Prolonged and repeated exposure of pregnant animals (> 1500 ppm) have been reported to cause adverse fetal developmental effects.

**TRIMETHYLBENZENE:** Long-term inhalation exposure of trimethylbenzene caused effects to the blood in laboratory animals.

**ETHYLBENZENE:** Caused cancer in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

### The following ingredients are cited on the lists below:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
BENZENE	71-43-2	1, 3, 6
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	5
GASOLINE	86290-81-5	5

NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	2, 5	
--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--			
1 = NTP CARC		3 = IARC 1	5 = IARC 2B
2 = NTP SUS		4 = IARC 2A	6 = OSHA CARC

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>12.1 Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available)</b>	Material -- Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
<b>12.2 Persistence and degradability</b>	Biodegradation: Majority of components -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable Atmospheric Oxidation: More volatile component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air
<b>12.3 Bioaccumulative potential</b>	Majority of components -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.
<b>12.4 Mobility in soil</b>	More volatile component -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids. Less volatile component -- Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.
<b>12.5 Other adverse effects</b>	None.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

<b>13.1 Description of waste residues and information on their safe handling and methods of disposal.</b>	Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.
<b>13.2 Disposal considerations of contaminated packaging.</b>	Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. <b>DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.</b>

## 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

UN Number	UN 1203
UN Proper Shipping Name	GASOLINE
Transport Hazard Class(es)	3
Packing Group, if applicable	II
Marine Pollutant (Yes/No)	No
Special precautions	None.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for this product.

**OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD:** This material is considered hazardous in accordance with OSHA HazCom 2012, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

**Listed or exempt from listing/notification on the following chemical inventories:** AICS, DSL, ENCS, KECI, PICCS, TSCA

**SARA 302:** No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302

**CERCLA:** This material is not subject to any special reporting under the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Contact local authorities to determine if other reporting requirements apply.

**SARA (311/312) REPORTABLE HAZARD CATEGORIES:** Fire. Immediate Health. Delayed Health.

#### SARA (313) TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Typical Value
BENZENE	71-43-2	<= 1.65%
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	1 - 5%
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	1 - 5%
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	<1%
PSEUDOCUMENE (1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE)	95-63-6	1 - 5%
TOLUENE	108-88-3	5 - 10%
XYLENES	1330-20-7	5 - 10%

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
BENZENE	71-43-2	1, 2, 4, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
ETHYL ALCOHOL	64-17-5	1, 4, 13, 16, 17, 18
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	1, 4, 10, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19
GASOLINE	86290-81-5	1, 18
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	1, 4, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	1, 4, 10, 17, 19
PSEUDOCUMENE (1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE)	95-63-6	1, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19
TOLUENE	108-88-3	1, 4, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
TRIMETHYL BENZENE	25551-13-7	1, 13, 16, 17, 18
XYLENES	1330-20-7	1, 4, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

1 = ACGIH ALL

6 = TSCA 5a2

11 = CA P65 REPRO 16 = MN RT

2 = ACGIH A1	7 = TSCA 5e	12 = CA RTK	17 = NJ RTK
3 = ACGIH A2	8 = TSCA 6	13 = IL RTK	18 = PA RTK
4 = OSHA Z	9 = TSCA 12b	14 = LA RTK	19 = RI RTK
5 = TSCA 4	10 = CA P65 CARC	15 = MI 293	

Code key: CARC=Carcinogen; REPRO=Reproductive

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

<b>HMIS Rating</b>	Health Hazard: 1* Flammability: 3 Physical hazards: 0 HMIS rating scale (0 = minimal hazard; 4 = severe hazard)
<b>NFPA Rating</b>	Health Hazard: 1 Fire Hazard: 3 Instability: 0 NFPA rating scale (0 = minimal hazard; 4 = severe hazard)

### Disclaimer

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Information is correct to the best of our knowledge at the date of the SDS publication.

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