

Safety Data Sheet: YIELD AEROSOL

Supersedes Date 01/13/2011

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1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name YIELD AEROSOL
Recommended use Lubricant
Information on Manufacturer
 CHEMSEARCH DIV. OF NCH CORP.
 BOX 152170
 IRVING, TX 75015

Product Code 5C68
Chemical nature Solvent blend
Emergency Telephone Number
 CHEMTREC® 800-424-9300
Telephone inquiry
 972-579-2477

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Color Amber

Physical State Liquid

Odor Petroleum distillates

GHS

Classification

Physical Hazards

Flammable aerosols
 Gases under pressure

Category 1
 Compressed Gas

Health Hazard

Aspiration Toxicity
 Acute Inhalation Toxicity - Gas
 Skin Corrosion/Irritation
 Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation
 Specific target organ systemic toxicity (single exposure)
 Specific target organ systemic toxicity (repeated exposure)

Category 1
 Category 3
 Category 2
 Category 2
 Category 3
 Category 2

Other hazards

None

Labeling

Signal Word

DANGER



Hazard Statements

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol
 H331 - Toxic if inhaled
 H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
 H315 - Causes skin irritation
 H320 - Causes eye irritation
 H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
 H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
 H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

Precautionary Statements

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
 P210 - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames or hot surfaces.
 P251 - Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use
 P260 - Do not breathe vapor.
 P271 - Use in a well-ventilated area.
 P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
 P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
 P264 - Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
 P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
 P342 + P311 - If experiencing respiratory symptoms, call a physician
 P302+ P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
 P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs, get medical attention.
 P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists, get medical attention.
 P301+ P330 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician if unwell.
 P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F
 P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
 P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable regulations.

9 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS-No	Weight %
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	15-40
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic (<3% DMSO extractable)	64742-52-5	10-30
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	64742-88-7	10-30
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	10-30
Sodium sulfonate	68608-26-4	7-13
Propane	74-98-6	5-10
Butane	106-97-8	1-5

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice	Avoid breathing vapors, mist, or gas. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Eye Contact	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water, also under the eyelids. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Skin Contact	Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Ingestion	Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Notes to physician	Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point	> 80 °F / > 27 °C	Method	Seta closed cup
Flammability Limits in Air % Solvent mixture.		Upper	11.5
Suitable Extinguishing Media		Lower	0.5
Water spray. Carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Foam. Dry chemical. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.			
Specific hazards arising from the chemical			
Solvent vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapors may ignite and explode. Flame extension: >24 inches / >61 cm and Burnback: >3 inch / >7.5 cm. Material can create slippery conditions.			
Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters			
As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.			
Aerosol Level (NFPA 30B) -	3		
NFPA	Health 2	Flammability 4	Instability 0
HMIS	Health 2	Flammability 4	Instability 0

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions	Use personal protective equipment. Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure adequate ventilation. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Material can create slippery conditions.
Environmental Precautions	Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.
Methods for Containment	Contain spillage, soak up with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and transfer to a container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).
Methods for Cleaning Up	Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.
Neutralizing Agent	Not applicable.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Storage	Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Store in original container. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place.
Storage Temperature	Minimum 35 °F / 2 °C
Storage Conditions	Maximum 120 °F / 49 °C
	Indoor X Outdoor Heated Refrigerated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

Component	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light	5 mg/m ³ as oil mist	10 mg/m ³ as oil mist	No data available
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic (<3% DMSO extractable)	TWA: 5 mg/m ³ ; STEL: 10 mg/m ³	TWA: 5 mg/m ³	IDLH: 2,500 mg/m ³ ; STEL 10 mg/m ³ ; TWA: 5 mg/m ³
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	No data available	No data available	No data available
Ethyl acetate	TWA: 400 ppm	TWA: 400 ppm TWA: 1400 mg/m ³	IDLH: 2000 ppm TWA: 400 ppm TWA: 1400 mg/m ³
Sodium sulfonate	No data available	No data available	No data available
Propane	TWA: 1000 ppm	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 1800 mg/m ³	IDLH: 2100 ppm TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 1800 mg/m ³
Butane	STEL: 1000 ppm	No data available	TWA: 800 ppm TWA: 1900 mg/m ³

Engineering Measures

Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Where reasonably practicable this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction.

Personal Protective Equipment**Eye/Face Protection**

Safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin Protection

Wear suitable protective clothing, Impervious gloves.

Respiratory Protection

In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory equipment. When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators.

General Hygiene Considerations

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid	Viscosity	Non viscous
Color	Amber	Odor	Petroleum distillates
Odor Threshold	Not applicable	Appearance	Transparent - Hazy
pH	Not applicable	Specific Gravity	0.840
Evaporation Rate	24.77 (Butyl acetate=1)	Percent Volatile (Volume)	75.4
VOC Content (%)	41.901	VOC Content (g/L)	352
Vapor Pressure	1547 mmHg @ 70 °F	Vapor Density	1.7
Solubility	Negligible	n-Octanol/Water Partition	No data available
Melting Point/Range	No data available	Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Boiling Point/Range	> 160 °F / 71 °C	Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Flash Point	> 80 °F / > 27 °C	Method	Seta closed cup
Autoignition Temperature	No information available.		
Flammability Limits in Air %	Solvent mixture.	Upper 11.5 Lower 0.5	

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable. Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces, and sources of ignition
Incompatible Products	Strong oxidizing agents, Reducing agents, Strong acids, Strong bases, Amines, Nitric acid.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Carbon oxides, Nitrogen oxides (NOx), Sulfur oxides, Aldehydes, Ketones, Hydrocarbons.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	None under normal processing

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product Information

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document (Rev. 3, 2009):

Oral LD50	No information available
Dermal LD50	No information available
Inhalation LC50	
Gas	No information available
Mist	No information available
Vapor	No information available

Principle Route of Exposure Inhalation, Skin contact, Eye contact.

Primary Routes of Entry Inhalation, Skin Absorption.

Acute Effects**Eyes**

Causes eye irritation.

Skin

Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Inhalation

May cause irritation of respiratory tract. Inhalation may cause central nervous system effects. May cause central nervous system depression. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.

Ingestion

Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Chronic Toxicity

Repeated and prolonged exposure to solvents may cause brain and nervous system damage. Liver and kidney injuries may occur.

Target Organ Effects

Central nervous system, Cardiovascular system, Respiratory system, Liver, Kidney.

Aggravated Medical Conditions

Respiratory system, Skin disorders, Neurological disorders, Liver disorders, Kidney disorders.

Component Information**Acute Toxicity**

Component	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation	Draize Test	Other
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5.2 mg/L (Rat) 4 h	no data available	no data available
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic (<3% DMSO extractable)	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 5000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	no data available	no data available	no data available
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	= 3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5.28 mg/L (Rat) 4 h	no data available	no data available
Ethyl acetate	= 5620 mg/kg (Rat)	> 20 mL/kg (Rabbit)	no data available	no data available	no data available
Sodium sulfonate	no data available	no data available	no data available	no data available	no data available
Propane	no data available	no data available	= 658 mg/L (Rat) 4 h	no data available	no data available
Butane	no data available	no data available	= 658 g/m ³ (Rat) 4 h	no data available	no data available

Chronic Toxicity

Component	Mutagenicity	Sensitization	Developmental Toxicity	Reproductive Toxicity	Target Organ Effects
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light	no data available	no data available	no data available	no data available	respiratory system, liver, kidney, CNS
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic (<3% DMSO extractable)	no data available	no data available	no data available	no data available	respiratory system
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	no data available	no data available	no data available	no data available	CNS, liver, kidneys
Ethyl acetate	no data available	no data available	no data available	no data available	eyes, respiratory system, skin
Sodium sulfonate	no data available	no data available	no data available	no data available	no data available
Propane	no data available	no data available	no data available	no data available	CNS, heart
Butane	no data available	no data available	no data available	no data available	CNS, heart

Carcinogenicity

There are no known carcinogenic chemicals in this product.

Component	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA	Other
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic (<3% DMSO extractable)	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
Ethyl acetate	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
Sodium sulfonate	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
Propane	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
Butane	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product Information

No information available.

Component Information

Component	Toxicity to Algae	Toxicity to Fish	Microtox	Water Flea	log Pow
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light	no data available	LC50 = 45 mg/L Pimephales promelas 96 h LC50 = 2.2 mg/L Lepomis macrochirus 96 h LC50 = 2.4 mg/L Oncorhynchus mykiss 96 h	no data available	LC50= 4720 mg/L 96 h	N/A
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic (<3% DMSO extractable)	no data available	LC50 > 5000 mg/L Oncorhynchus mykiss 96 h	no data available	EC50> 1000 mg/L 48 h	N/A
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	EC50 = 450 mg/L Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata 96 h	LC50 = 800 mg/L Pimephales promelas 96 h	no data available	EC50> 100 mg/L 48 h	N/A

Ethyl acetate	EC50 = 3300 mg/L Desmodesmus subspicatus 48 h	LC50 220 - 250 mg/L Pimephales promelas 96 h LC50 = 484 mg/L Oncorhynchus mykiss 96 h LC50 352 - 500 mg/L Oncorhynchus mykiss 96 h	EC50 = 1180 mg/L 5 min EC50 = 1500 mg/L 15 min EC50 = 5870 mg/L 15 min EC50 = 7400 mg/L 2 h	EC50= 560 mg/L 48 h	0.6
Sodium sulfonate	no data available	no data available	no data available	no data available	N/A
Propane	no data available	no data available	no data available	no data available	2.3
Butane	no data available	no data available	no data available	no data available	2.89

Persistence and Degradability No information available.
Bioaccumulation No information available.
Mobility No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product Disposal Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
Container Disposal Contents under pressure. Do not puncture. Empty remaining contents. Empty containers should be taken for local recycling, recovery, or waste disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper Shipping Name Consumer Commodity
Hazard Class ORM-D
Description Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

TDG

Hazard Class ORM-D
UN-No UN1950

ICAO

UN-No UN1950
Proper Shipping Name Aerosols, flammable
Hazard Class 2.1
Shipping Description UN1950, Aerosols, flammable, 2.1, LTD QTY

IATA

UN-No UN1950
Proper Shipping Name Aerosols, flammable
Hazard Class 2.1
ERG Code 126
Shipping Description UN1950, Aerosols, flammable, 2.1, LTD QTY

IMDG/IMO

Proper Shipping Name Aerosols, flammable
Hazard Class 2.1
UN-No UN1950
EmS No. F-A, S-A
Shipping Description UN1950, Aerosols, flammable, 2.1, LTD QTY

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Inventories

TSCA Complies
DSL Complies

U.S. Federal Regulations

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Categorization

Acute Health Hazard	Chronic Health Hazard	Fire Hazard	Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	Reactive Hazard
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

CERCLA

Component	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA EHS RQs
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated light	Not applicable	Not applicable
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	Not applicable	Not applicable

(<3% DMSO extractable)		
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliphatic	Not applicable	Not applicable
Ethyl acetate	5000 lb	Not applicable
Sodium sulfonate	Not applicable	Not applicable
Propane	Not applicable	Not applicable
Butane	Not applicable	Not applicable

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared By Devon Kebodeaux
Supersedes Date 01/13/2011
Issuing Date 10/17/2013
Reason for Revision No information available.
Glossary No information available.
List of References. No information available.

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

Lucas Fuel Treatment (UCL)



Section 1. Identification

- GHS product identifier** : Lucas Fuel Treatment (UCL)
- Other means of identification** : Not available.
- Product number** : 10003, 10013, 10020, 10080, 10086, 10090, 20003, 20013, 20020, 30020, 30020A, 30020R, 30020O, 30003, 30003A, 3000R, 30003O, 30013, 30013A, 30013R, 30013O

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Fuel Additive

- Supplier's details** : Lucas Oil Products, Inc
302 North Sheridan Street
Corona, California 92880-2067
Toll Free: (800) 342-2512
Tel: (951) 270-0154
Fax: (951) 270-1902
Website: www.LucasOil.com

- Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation)** : ChemTel: 1-800-255-3924 (USA, Canada, Puerto Rico, US V.I.)
+1-813-248-0585 (International)
24 hrs/day, 7 days per week.

Section 2. Hazards identification

- OSHA/HCS status** : While this material is not considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), this SDS contains valuable information critical to the safe handling and proper use of the product. This SDS should be retained and available for employees and other users of this product.

- Classification of the substance or mixture** : Not classified.

GHS label elements

- Signal word** : No signal word.
- Hazard statements** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Precautionary statements

- General** : Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- Prevention** : Not applicable.
- Response** : Not applicable.
- Storage** : Not applicable.
- Disposal** : Not applicable.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.





Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Substance
Other means of identification : Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : Not available.
Product code : Not available.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	60 - 100	64742-54-7

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch 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. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

Inhalation : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Skin contact : Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Ingestion : Wash out mouth with water. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments : No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.



Section 4. First aid measures

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : No specific fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : No specific data.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : No special precaution is required.

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. 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).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. 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. 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. 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** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
- 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 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. 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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 10 hours. Form: Mist STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010). TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p>

- Appropriate engineering controls** : No special ventilation requirements. Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants. If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure below any recommended or statutory limits.
- 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, fume scrubbers, 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.
- Eye/face protection** : 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 contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.





Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Body protection** : 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** : 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.
- Respiratory protection** : 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.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Clear.]
- Color** : Slightly Yellow.
- Odor** : Petroleum.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : 260°C (500°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 232.22°C (450°F)
- Burning time** : Not applicable.
- Burning rate** : Not applicable.
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** : Not available.
- Vapor density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : 0.8961
- Solubility** : Not available.
- Solubility in water** : Negligible.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- SADT** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Kinematic (100°C (212°F)): 0.13 cm²/s (13 cSt)

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.





Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Conditions to avoid** : No specific data.
- 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
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>15 g/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

- Skin** : There is no data available.
- Eyes** : There is no data available.
- Respiratory** : There is no data available.

Sensitization

- Skin** : There is no data available.
- Respiratory** : There is no data available.

Mutagenicity

There is no data available.

Carcinogenicity

There is no data available.

Reproductive toxicity

There is no data available.

Teratogenicity

There is no data available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

There is no data available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

There is no data available.

Aspiration hazard

There is no data available.

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

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.





Section 11. Toxicological information

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Inhalation : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Potential delayed effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Potential delayed effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential chronic health effects

- General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

There is no data available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

There is no data available.

Persistence and degradability

There is no data available.

Bioaccumulative potential

There is no data available.

Mobility in soil

- Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc})** : There is no data 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 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. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
UN proper shipping name	-	-	-
Transport hazard class(es)	-	-	-
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	-	-	-

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 73/78 and the IBC Code : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : **TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption:** All components are listed or exempted.
United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed





Section 15. Regulatory information

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) : Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals) : Not listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : Not applicable.

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

State regulations

Massachusetts : None of the components are listed.

New York : None of the components are listed.

New Jersey : The following components are listed: Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic

Pennsylvania : None of the components are listed.

California Prop. 65

No products were found.

International regulations

International lists :

- Australia inventory (AICS)**: All components are listed or exempted.
- China inventory (IECSC)**: All components are listed or exempted.
- Japan inventory**: Not determined.
- Korea inventory**: All components are listed or exempted.
- Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register)**: Not determined.
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)**: All components are listed or exempted.
- Philippines inventory (PICCS)**: All components are listed or exempted.
- Taiwan inventory (CSNN)**: Not determined.

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals : Not listed

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health : 0 * **Flammability** : 1 **Physical hazards** : 0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.





Section 16. Other information

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

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

Health : 0 **Flammability :** 1 **Instability :** 0

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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

History

Date of issue mm/dd/yyyy : 04/15/2019
Version : 2
Revised Section(s) : Not applicable.
Prepared by : KMK Regulatory Services Inc.
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 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
 UN = United Nations

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.



SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture
 Product name : US Cold Patch
 Product code : 65450007

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture : Various.

1.3. Supplier

Manufacturer

Sakrete of North America
 625 Griffith Rd., Ste 100
 Charlotte, NC 28217
 T 866-725-7383

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS US classification

Carc. 1A	May cause cancer
STOT RE 1	Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure

2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :



Signal word (GHS US) :

Danger

Hazard statements (GHS US) :

May cause cancer
 Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary statements (GHS US) :

Obtain special instructions before use.
 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
 Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling.
 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
 If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
 Store locked up.
 Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. If not in a well-ventilated area, wear a NIOSH-approved respirator or other dust mask when using the product to avoid or minimize exposure to dust.

2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

No additional information available

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%
Asphalt	CAS-No.: 8052-42-4	5 – 10
Quartz	CAS-No.: 14808-60-7	1 – 5

*Chemical name, CAS number and/or exact concentration have been withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation	: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
First-aid measures after skin contact	: If skin irritation occurs: Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: May cause irritation to the respiratory tract.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: May cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness, drying, defatting and cracking of the skin.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: May cause eye irritation. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with possible redness and swelling.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: May be harmful if swallowed. May cause stomach distress, nausea or vomiting. May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
Chronic symptoms	: May cause cancer through inhalation of dust. Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Symptoms may be delayed. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.
 Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

- Fire hazard : Products of combustion may include, and are not limited to: oxides of carbon. Hydrogen sulfide. Hydrocarbons.

5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

- Protection during firefighting : Keep upwind of fire. Wear full fire fighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear) and respiratory protection (SCBA).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- General measures : Use personal protection recommended in Section 8. Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

No additional information available

6.1.2. For emergency responders

No additional information available

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- For containment : Contain spill, then place in a suitable container. Minimize dust generation. Do not flush to sewer or allow to enter waterways. Use appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
 Methods for cleaning up : Vacuum or sweep material and place in a disposal container. Provide ventilation.

6.4. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection".

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe dust. Do not swallow. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Handle and open container with care. Avoid generating dust. The use of compressed air for cleaning clothing, equipment, etc, is not recommended. Good housekeeping is important to prevent accumulation of dust. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. If not in a well-ventilated area, wear a NIOSH-approved respirator or other dust mask when using the product to avoid or minimize exposure to dust.
 Hygiene measures : Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Keep out of the reach of children. Store locked up. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. Store in dust-tight, dry, labelled containers. Avoid any dust buildup by frequent cleaning and suitable construction of the storage area. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, well-ventilated place.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

US Cold Patch	
No additional information available	
Asphalt (8052-42-4)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
ACGIH OEL TWA	0.5 mg/m ³ (fume, inhalable particulate matter)
ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen fume, coal tar-free
USA - ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices	
BEI (BLV)	2.5 µg/l Parameter: 1-Hydroxypyrene with hydrolysis - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek (background) Parameter: 3-Hydroxybenzo(a)pyrene with hydrolysis - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek (nonquantitative)
Quartz (14808-60-7)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
ACGIH OEL TWA	0.025 mg/m ³ (respirable particulate matter)
ACGIH chemical category	Suspected Human Carcinogen
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Quartz (Total Dust) (Silica: Crystalline)
OSHA PEL (TWA) [1]	50 µg/m ³ (Respirable crystalline silica)
Remark (OSHA)	Table Z-3. For OSHA PEL (TWA) use formula: (30 mg/m ³ / (%SiO ₂ +2)) for mg/m ³ . CAS No. source: eCFR Table Z-1.
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Ensure good ventilation of the work station.
Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment.

8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Hand protection:

Wear suitable waterproof gloves

Eye protection:

Wear approved eye protection (properly fitted dust- or splash-proof chemical safety goggles) and face protection (face shield).

Skin and body protection:

Wear suitable waterproof protective clothing

Respiratory protection:

A NIOSH approved dust mask or filtering facepiece is recommended in poorly ventilated areas or when permissible exposure limits may be exceeded. Respirators should be selected by and used under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following requirements found in OSHA's respirator standard (29 CFR 1910.134) and ANSI's standard for respiratory protection (Z88.2).

Other information:

Do not eat, smoke or drink where material is handled, processed or stored. Wash hands carefully before eating or smoking. Handle according to established industrial hygiene and safety practices.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Physical state	: Solid
Appearance	: Crystals.
Color	: Black
Odor	: odorless
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: No data available
Flash point	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: Nil.
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not flammable.
Vapor pressure	: No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: No data available
Solubility	: No data available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosion limits	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available

9.2. Other information

VOC content : 0%, Not applicable; 0 wt, Not applicable.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**10.1. Reactivity**

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Heat. Incompatible materials. Avoid dust formation.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong acids. Strong bases. Oxidizers.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

May include, and are not limited to: oxides of carbon. Hydrogen sulfide. Hydrocarbons.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral) : Not classified
 Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified
 Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Not classified

Asphalt (8052-42-4)

LD50 oral rat	> 5000 mg/kg
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation rat	> 94.4 mg/m ³ (Exposure time: 4.5 h)

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified
 Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified
 Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified
 Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified
 Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer through inhalation of dust.

Asphalt (8052-42-4)

IARC group	2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans
In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list	Yes

Quartz (14808-60-7)

IARC group	1 - Carcinogenic to humans
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Known Human Carcinogens
In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list	Yes

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified
 STOT-single exposure : Not classified
 STOT-repeated exposure : Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
 Respirable crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and National Toxicology Program (NTP) as a lung carcinogen. Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica has been known to cause silicosis, a lung disease, which may be disabling. While there may be a factor of individual susceptibility to a given exposure to respirable silica dust, the risk of contracting silicosis and the severity of the disease is clearly related to the amount of dust exposure and the length of time (usually years) of exposure.

Asphalt (8052-42-4)

LOAEC (inhalation, rat, dust/mist/fume, 90 days)	0.0207 mg/l air Animal: rat, Guideline: other: OECD 451
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Quartz (14808-60-7)

STOT-repeated exposure	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: May cause irritation to the respiratory tract.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: May cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness, drying, defatting and cracking of the skin.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: May cause eye irritation. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with possible redness and swelling.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: May be harmful if swallowed. May cause stomach distress, nausea or vomiting. May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
Chronic symptoms	: May cause cancer through inhalation of dust. Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Other information	: Likely routes of exposure: ingestion, inhalation, skin and eye.

SECTION 12: Ecological information**12.1. Toxicity**

Ecology - general : May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

12.2. Persistence and degradability**US Cold Patch**

Persistence and degradability	Not established.
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12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**US Cold Patch**

Bioaccumulative potential	Not established.
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Asphalt (8052-42-4)

BCF - Fish [1]	(no bioaccumulation expected)
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Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	> 6
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12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

12.5. Other adverse effects

Other information : No other effects known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**13.1. Disposal methods**

Product/Packaging disposal recommendations : Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation. The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

14.1. UN number

Not regulated for transport

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Not applicable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

DOT
 Transport hazard class(es) (DOT) : Not applicable

14.4. Packing group

Packing group (DOT) : Not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards

Other information : No supplementary information available.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Special transport precautions : Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable


SECTION 15: Regulatory information**15.1. US Federal regulations**

All components of this product are listed, or excluded from listing, on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

15.2. International regulations

No additional information available

15.3. US State regulations

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Bitumens, Silica crystalline, and Carbon black, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

SECTION 16: Other information

according to the Hazard Communication Standard (CFR29 1910.1200) HazCom 2012.

Issue date : 01/29/2015
 Revision date : 02/18/2022
 Other information : None.
 Prepared by : Nexreg Compliance Inc.
www.Nexreg.com

**Full text of H-phrases**

Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
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Full text of H-phrases

STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
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Indication of changes:

SDS update.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS), USA

Disclaimer: We believe the statements, technical information and recommendations contained herein are reliable, but they are given without warranty or guarantee of any kind. The information contained in this document applies to this specific material as supplied. It may not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with any other materials. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy oneself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for the user's own particular use.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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CITGO No. 1 Diesel Fuel, All Grades

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : CITGO No. 1 Diesel Fuel, All Grades
Synonyms : Diesel Fuel No. 1; K-1 Fuel Oil; Grade 1 Distillate Fuel; Kerosene; Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel.
Material uses : Fuel.
Code : 13801
MSDS # : AG1DF

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 3
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B
CARCINOGENICITY (dermal) - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Danger

Hazard statements

: Flammable liquid and vapor.
Causes skin and eye irritation.
Suspected of causing cancer in contact with skin.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
May cause respiratory irritation.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

General

: Diesel engine exhaust can cause upper respiratory tract irritation and reversible pulmonary effects. Long-term exposure to diesel engine exhaust may cause cancer. Do not syphon by mouth.

Section 2. Hazards identification

- 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. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Response** : Collect spillage. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. 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. Do not taste or swallow. 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. Causes digestive tract burns. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Substance
- Other means of identification** : Diesel Fuel No. 1; K-1 Fuel Oil; Grade 1 Distillate Fuel; Kerosene; Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel.

CAS number/other identifiers

- CAS number** : 8008-20-6

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Kerosine petroleum	>99	8008-20-6
Naphthalene	0.5 - 1.5	91-20-3
Ethylbenzene	0.5 - 1.5	100-41-4
Xylene	0.5 - 1.5	1330-20-7
Cumene	0.5 - 1.5	98-82-8
Benzene, trimethyl-	0.5 - 1.5	25551-13-7

* = 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.
- 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. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. 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 serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
- Ingestion** : Corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes burns. 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** : 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.
Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
dryness
cracking
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains
nausea or vomiting

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

- Notes to physician** : 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.

Section 4. First aid measures

- 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.

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.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : 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 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
Diesel engine exhaust

- 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".

Section 6. Accidental release measures

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** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. 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. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges include but are not limited to: mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations. Restrict flow velocity according to API 2003 (2008), NFPA 77 (2007), and Laurence Britton, "Avoiding Static Ignition Hazards in Chemical Operations". To reduce potential for static discharge, ensure that all equipment is properly grounded and bonded and meets appropriate electrical classification requirements. 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.

Section 7. Handling and storage

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

Kerosine petroleum

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).
Absorbed through skin.**

TWA: 200 mg/m³, (as total hydrocarbon vapor) 8 hours.

Naphthalene

ACGIH (United States). Absorbed through skin.

TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.
STEL: 15 ppm 15 minutes.

OSHA (United States).

TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).
Absorbed through skin.**

TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.
TWA: 52 mg/m³ 8 hours.

OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).

TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours.
TWA: 50 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Ethylbenzene

ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.

OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Xylene

ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
TWA: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours.
STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.
STEL: 651 mg/m³ 15 minutes.

OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- 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.
- Eye/face 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.
- 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** : Colorless to light yellow. Clear.
- Odor** : Characteristic.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point** : -20°C (-4°F)
- Boiling point** : 150 to 300°C (302 to 572°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 38°C (100.4°F) [Pensky-Martens. (Minimum)]
- Evaporation rate** : 0.2 (butyl acetate = 1)

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Lower: 0.7% Upper: 5%
Vapor pressure	: <0.27 kPa (<2 mm Hg) [room temperature]
Vapor density	: 4.5 [Air = 1]
Relative density	: 0.8
Density lbs/gal	: Estimated 6.67 lbs/gal
Density gm/cm³	: 0.8 g/cm ³
Gravity, °API	: Estimated 45 @ 60 F
Solubility	: Very slightly soluble in the following materials: cold water.
Auto-ignition temperature	: 229°C (444.2°F)
Flow time (ISO 2431)	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Kinematic (room temperature): 0.01 cm ² /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
Kerosine petroleum	LD50 Oral	Rat	15 g/kg	-
Naphthalene	LD50 Oral	Rat	490 mg/kg	-
Ethylbenzene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
Xylene	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Cat	9500 ppm	2 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	6700 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	6670 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	2119 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary : No additional information.

Irritation/Corrosion

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Kerosine petroleum	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 Milliliters	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 Percent	-
Naphthalene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	495 milligrams	-
Ethylbenzene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 milligrams	-
Xylene	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 microliters	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 Percent	-

Skin : No additional information.

Eyes : No additional information.

Respiratory : No additional information.

Sensitization

Not available.

Skin : No additional information.

Respiratory : No additional information.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : No additional information.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : **Diesel exhaust particulate:** Lung tumor and lymphomas were identified in rats and mice exposed to unfiltered diesel fuel exhaust in chronic inhalation studies. Further, epidemiological studies have identified increase incidences of lung cancer in US railroad workers and bladder cancer in bus and truck drivers possibly associated with exposure to diesel engine exhaust. NTP has determined that exposure to diesel exhaust particulates, a complex mixture of combustion products of diesel fuel, is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen. In addition, NIOSH has identified complete diesel exhaust as a potential carcinogen.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Kerosine petroleum	-	3	-
Naphthalene	-	2B	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.
Ethylbenzene	-	2B	-
Xylene	-	3	-
Cumene	-	2B	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : No additional information.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : No additional information.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
CITGO No. 1 Diesel Fuel, All Grades	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation
Kerosine petroleum	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
Ethylbenzene	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation
Cumene	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation
Benzene, trimethyl-	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Xylene	Category 2	Not determined	hearing organs
Benzene, trimethyl-	Category 2	Not determined	central nervous system (CNS)

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Kerosine petroleum	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Ethylbenzene	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 serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
- Ingestion** : Corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes burns. 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** : 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.
Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
dryness
cracking
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains
nausea or vomiting

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

Short term exposure

Section 11. Toxicological information

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 : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity : Suspected of causing cancer in contact with skin. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Kerosine petroleum Naphthalene	Acute EC50 1.4 mg/l	Daphnia	48 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
Ethylbenzene	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
	Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 3600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
Xylene	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 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
Cumene	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
	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 2600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	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

Section 12. Ecological information

Benzene, trimethyl-	Acute LC50 2700 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 5600 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	96 hours 48 hours
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Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Naphthalene	3.4	36.5 to 168	low
Ethylbenzene	3.6	-	low
Xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
Cumene	3.55	35.48	low
Benzene, trimethyl-	3.4 to 3.8	-	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

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	NA 1993	UN 1202	UN 1202
UN proper shipping name	NA 1993, Diesel Fuel, 3, PG III	UN 1202, Diesel Fuel, 3, PG III	UN 1202, Diesel Fuel, 3, PG III
Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3 	3 
Packing group	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.

Section 14. Transport information

Additional information

DOT Classification

- : **Packaging instruction**
Passenger aircraft
 Quantity limitation: 60 L
 Packaging instructions: 309
- Cargo aircraft**
 Quantity limitation: 220 L
 Packaging instructions: 310

Remarks

49 CFR 173.150 (f)(1) states that a flammable liquid with a flash point at or above 38°C (100°F) that does not meet the definition of any other hazard class may be reclassified as a combustible liquid. This provision does not apply to transportation by vessel or aircraft except where other means of transportation is impracticable.

TDG Classification

- : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3).

ADR/RID

- : **Tunnel code** (D/E)

IATA

- : **Quantity limitation** Cargo Aircraft Only: 220 L. Packaging instructions: 310. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 60 L. Packaging instructions: 60.

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

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

SARA 304 RQ

- : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification

- : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B
 CARCINOGENICITY (dermal) - Category 2
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
 HNOC - Static-accumulating flammable liquid
 HNOC - Corrosive to digestive tract

Composition/information on ingredients

Section 15. Regulatory information

Name	%	Classification
CITGO No. 1 Diesel Fuel, All Grades	>99	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B CARCINOGENICITY (dermal) - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 HNOC - Static-accumulating flammable liquid HNOC - Corrosive to digestive tract
Kerosine petroleum	>99	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
Naphthalene	0.5 - 1.5	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 FLAMMABLE SOLIDS - Category 2 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
Ethylbenzene	0.5 - 1.5	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 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
Xylene	0.5 - 1.5	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
Cumene	0.5 - 1.5	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (hearing organs) - Category 2 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY (inhalation) - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
Benzene, trimethyl-	0.5 - 1.5	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 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) (central nervous system (CNS)) - Category 2 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	naphthalene	91-20-3	<1
	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<1
Supplier notification	naphthalene	91-20-3	<1
	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<1

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: KEROSENE

Section 15. Regulatory information

New York : The following components are listed: Naphthalene; Ethylbenzene; Cumene; Benzene, 1-methylethyl-

New Jersey : The following components are listed: KEROSENE; FUEL OIL #1

Pennsylvania : The following components are listed: KEROSINE (PETROLEUM)

California Prop. 65 Clear and Reasonable Warnings (2018)

⚠ WARNING: This product can expose you to Benzene, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. This product can expose you to chemicals including Naphthalene, Ethylbenzene, Unleaded gasoline, Diesel exhaust particulate, Cumene, 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.

Ingredient name	%	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
Diesel exhaust particulate	-	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
Naphthalene	<1	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Ethylbenzene	<1	Yes.	No.	41 µg/day (ingestion) 54 µg/day (inhalation)	No.
Toluene	<0.1	No.	Yes.	No.	7000 µg/day (ingestion)
Benzene	<0.1	Yes.	Yes.	6.4 µg/day (ingestion) 13 µg/day (inhalation)	24 µg/day (ingestion) 49 µg/day (inhalation)

International regulations

WHMIS (Canada) : Class B-3: Combustible liquid with a flash point between 37.8°C (100°F) and 93.3°C (200°F).
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):** Not determined.
Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.
Malaysia : Not determined.
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 : Not determined.
Thailand : Not determined.
Turkey : Not determined.
Viet Nam : Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

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



Section 16. Other information

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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3	Expert judgment
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2	Expert judgment
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2B	Expert judgment
CARCINOGENICITY (dermal) - Category 2	Expert judgment
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3	Expert judgment
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	Expert judgment
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 2	Expert judgment

History

Date of printing : 4/18/2018

Date of issue/Date of revision : 4/18/2018

Date of previous issue : 4/18/2018

Version : 2

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.

Notice to reader

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1	PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
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PRODUCT

Product Name: NO. 2 DIESEL FUEL
Product Description: Hydrocarbons and Additives
Product Code: 123455-22, 123455-29, 152017-00
Intended Use: Diesel engine fuel, Heating Oil

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Supplier:	EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION 22777 Springwoods Village Parkway Spring, TX 77389 USA	
24 Hour Health Emergency		609-737-4411
Transportation Emergency Phone		800-424-9300 or 703-527-3887 CHEMTREC
Product Technical Information		800-662-4525
MSDS Internet Address		www.exxon.com , www.mobil.com

SECTION 2	HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION
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This material is hazardous according to regulatory guidelines (see (M)SDS Section 15).

CLASSIFICATION:

Flammable liquid: Category 3.
 Acute inhalation toxicant: Category 4. Skin irritation: Category 2. Carcinogen: Category 2. Specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure): Category 2. Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.

LABEL:

Pictogram:



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

Product Name: NO. 2 DIESEL FUEL

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H226: Flammable liquid and vapor. H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H315: Causes skin irritation. H332: Harmful if inhaled. H351: Suspected of causing cancer. H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Bone marrow, Liver, Thymus

Precautionary Statements:

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 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. P260: Do not breathe mist / vapours. 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. 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 + P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405: Store locked up. P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.

Contains: DIESEL OIL..C9-20

Other hazard information:

HAZARD NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED (HNOC): None as defined under 29 CFR 1910.1200.

PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition. Material can release vapors that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapor accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited.

HEALTH HAZARDS

May cause central nervous system depression. High-pressure injection under skin may cause serious damage. Under conditions of poor personal hygiene and prolonged repeated contact, some polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs) have been suspected as a cause of skin cancer in humans. May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

NFPA Hazard ID:	Health: 2	Flammability: 2	Reactivity: 0
HMIS Hazard ID:	Health: 2*	Flammability: 2	Reactivity: 0

NOTE: This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

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This material is defined as a mixture.

Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	GHS Hazard Codes
DIESEL OIL..C9-20	68334-30-5	80 - > 99%	H226, H304, H332, H351, H315, H373, H401, H411

Hazardous Constituent(s) Contained in Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure

Name	CAS#	Concentration*	GHS Hazard Codes
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	0.1 - 1%	H225, H304, H332, H373, H401, H412
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	0.1 - 1%	H228(2), H302, H351, H400(M factor 1), H410(M factor 1)

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

NOTE: Composition may contain up to 0.5% performance additives and / or dyes.

As per paragraph (i) of 29 CFR 1910.1200, formulation is considered a trade secret and specific chemical identity and exact percentage (concentration) of composition may have been withheld. Specific chemical identity and exact percentage composition will be provided to health professionals, employees, or designated representatives in accordance with applicable provisions of paragraph (i).

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION

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.

SKIN CONTACT

Remove contaminated clothing. Dry wipe exposed skin and cleanse with waterless hand cleaner and follow by washing thoroughly with soap and water. For those providing assistance, avoid further skin contact to yourself or others. Wear impervious gloves. Launder contaminated clothing separately before reuse. Discard contaminated articles that cannot be laundered. 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.

INGESTION

Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately.

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PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Contains hydrocarbon solvent/petroleum hydrocarbons; skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

Appropriate Extinguishing Media: Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight Streams of Water

FIRE FIGHTING

Fire Fighting Instructions: Flammable. Evacuate area. 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.

Unusual Fire Hazards: Vapors are flammable and heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger. Hazardous material. Firefighters should consider protective equipment indicated in Section 8.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, Sulfur oxides

FLAMMABILITY PROPERTIES

Flash Point [Method]: >38°C (100°F) [ASTM D-93]

Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 0.6 UEL: 7.0

Autoignition Temperature: >200°C (392°F)

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES**

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. US regulations require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the applicable reportable quantity or oil spills which could reach any waterway including intermittent dry creeks. The National Response Center can be reached at (800)424-8802.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

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 fire fighting information. See the Hazard Identification Section for Significant Hazards. See Section 4 for First Aid Advice. See Section 8 for advice on the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. 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

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with eyes is possible. Small spills: normal antistatic work clothes are usually adequate. Large spills: full body suit of chemical resistant, antistatic material is recommended.

SPILL MANAGEMENT

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. Large Spills: Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Eliminate sources of ignition. Warn other shipping. If the Flash Point exceeds the Ambient Temperature by 10 degrees C or more, use containment booms and remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents when conditions permit. If the Flash Point does not exceed the Ambient Air Temperature by at least 10C, use booms as a barrier to protect shorelines and allow material to evaporate. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Large Spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Avoid all personal contact. Do not siphon by mouth. 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.) during safety critical tasks, such as bulk fuel loading or unloading operations, or in storage areas where vapors may be present, 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 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).

Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

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STORAGE

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. 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. Keep away from incompatible materials.

SECTION 8	EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION
------------------	--

EXPOSURE LIMIT VALUES

Exposure limits/standards (Note: Exposure limits are not additive)

Substance Name	Form	Limit / Standard			NOTE	Source
DIESEL OIL..C9-20	Stable Aerosol.	TWA	5 mg/m3		Skin	ExxonMobil
DIESEL OIL..C9-20	Vapor.	TWA	200 mg/m3		Skin	ExxonMobil
DIESEL OIL..C9-20 [total hydrocarb, vapor&aerosol]	Inhalable fraction and vapor	TWA	100 mg/m3		Skin	ACGIH
ETHYL BENZENE		TWA	435 mg/m3	100 ppm	N/A	OSHA Z1
ETHYL BENZENE		TWA	20 ppm		N/A	ACGIH
NAPHTHALENE		TWA	50 mg/m3	10 ppm	N/A	OSHA Z1
NAPHTHALENE		TWA	10 ppm		Skin	ACGIH

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

Biological limits

Substance	Specimen	Sampling Time	Limit	Determinant	Source
ETHYL BENZENE	Creatinine in urine	End of shift	0.15 g/g	Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid	ACGIH BELs (BEIs)
NAPHTHALENE	No Biological Specimen provided	End of shift	Not Assigned	1-Naphthol, with hydrolysis + 2-Naphthol, with hydrolysis	ACGIH BELs (BEIs)

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.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use

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with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

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

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapor warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Hand Protection: Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include:

Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If contact with forearms is likely wear gauntlet style gloves.

Eye Protection: If contact with material is likely, chemical goggles are recommended.

Skin and 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.

Specific Hygiene Measures: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

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.

SECTION 9	PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
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Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Physical State: Liquid

Color: Clear (May Be Dyed)

Odor: Petroleum/Solvent

Odor Threshold: N/D

IMPORTANT HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Relative Density (at 15 °C): 0.81 - 0.87

Density (at 15 °C): 810 kg/m³ (6.76 lbs/gal, 0.81 kg/dm³) - 876 kg/m³ (7.31 lbs/gal, 0.88 kg/dm³)

Flammability (Solid, Gas): N/A

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Flash Point [Method]: >38°C (100°F) [ASTM D-93]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 0.6 UEL: 7.0
Autoignition Temperature: >200°C (392°F)
Boiling Point / Range: 145°C (293°F) - 370°C (698°F)
Decomposition Temperature: N/D
Vapor Density (Air = 1): > 2 at 101 kPa
Vapor Pressure: 0.067 kPa (0.5 mm Hg) at 20 °C
Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate = 1): N/D
pH: N/A
Log Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): > 3.5
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Viscosity: 1.7 cSt (1.7 mm²/sec) at 40 °C - 4.1 cSt (4.1 mm²/sec) at 40 °C
Oxidizing Properties: See Hazards Identification Section.

OTHER INFORMATION

Freezing Point: N/D
Melting Point: N/A
Pour Point: < -6°C (21°F)

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: See sub-sections below.

STABILITY: Material is stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Halogens, Strong Acids, Strong Bases, Strong oxidizers

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INFORMATION ON TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Hazard Class	Conclusion / Remarks
Inhalation	
Acute Toxicity: (Rat) 4 hour(s) LC50 4100 mg/m ³ (Vapor and aerosol)	Moderately 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.
Ingestion	
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
Skin	
Acute Toxicity (Rabbit): LD50 > 5000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 434
Skin Corrosion/Irritation (Rabbit): Data	Irritating to the skin. Based on test data for structurally similar

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available.	materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 404
Eye	
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
Sensitization	
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
Aspiration: Data available.	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Data available.	Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471 475
Carcinogenicity: Data available.	Caused cancer 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 451
Reproductive Toxicity: Data available.	Not expected to be a reproductive toxicant. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 414
Lactation: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause harm to breast-fed children.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)	
Single Exposure: No end point data for material.	Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure.
Repeated Exposure: Data available.	Concentrated, prolonged or deliberate exposure may cause organ damage. Based on test data for structurally similar materials. Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 410 413

TOXICITY FOR SUBSTANCES

NAME	ACUTE TOXICITY
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:

Target Organs Repeated Exposure: Bone marrow, Liver, Thymus

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.

Diesel fuel: Caused cancer in animal tests. Caused mutations in vitro. Repeated dermal exposures to high concentrations in test animals resulted in reduced litter size and litter weight, and increased fetal resorptions at maternally toxic doses. Dermal exposure to high concentrations resulted in severe skin irritation with weight loss and some mortality. Inhalation exposure to high concentrations resulted in respiratory tract irritation, lung changes/infiltration/accumulation, and reduction in lung function.

Diesel exhaust fumes: Carcinogenic in animal tests. Inhalation exposures to exhaust for 2 years in test animals resulted in lung tumors and lymphoma. Extract of particulate produced skin tumors in test animals. Caused mutations

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in vitro.

Contains:

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.

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
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	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 |

SECTION 12	ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
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The information given is based on data for the material, components of the material, or for similar materials, through the application of bridging principals.

ECOTOXICITY

Material -- Expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

MOBILITY

More volatile component -- Highly volatile, will partition rapidly to air. Not expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

High molecular wt. component -- Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

Biodegradation:

Material -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

Atmospheric Oxidation:

More volatile component -- Expected to degrade rapidly in air

ECOLOGICAL DATA

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Ecotoxicity

Test	Duration	Organism Type	Test Results
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	48 hour(s)	Daphnia magna	EL50 1 - 1000 mg/l: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	96 hour(s)	Fish	LL50 1 - 100 mg/l: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Acute Toxicity	72 hour(s)	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	EL50 1 - 100 mg/l: data for similar materials
Aquatic - Chronic Toxicity	72 hour(s)	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	NOELR 1 - 10 mg/l: data for similar materials

Persistence, Degradability and Bioaccumulation Potential

Media	Test Type	Duration	Test Results
Water	Ready Biodegradability	28 day(s)	Percent Degraded < 60 : similar material

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations, and material characteristics at time of disposal.

DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

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.

REGULATORY DISPOSAL INFORMATION

RCRA Information: Disposal of unused product may be subject to RCRA regulations (40 CFR 261). Disposal of the used product may also be regulated due to ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). Potential RCRA characteristics: IGNITABILITY.

Empty Container Warning 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. **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.**

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

LAND (DOT)

Proper Shipping Name: DIESEL FUEL
Hazard Class & Division: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID
ID Number: NA1993
Packing Group: III
Marine Pollutant: Yes
ERG Number: 128
Label(s): NONE

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Transport Document Name: NA1993, DIESEL FUEL, COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, PG III, MARINE POLLUTANT

Footnote: The flash point of this material is greater than 100 F. Regulatory classification of this material varies. DOT: Flammable liquid or combustible liquid. OSHA: Combustible liquid. IATA/IMO: Flammable liquid. This material is not regulated under 49 CFR in a container of 119 gallon capacity or less when transported solely by land, as long as the material is not a hazardous waste, a marine pollutant, or specifically listed as a hazardous substance.

LAND (TDG)

Proper Shipping Name: GAS OIL
Hazard Class & Division: 3
UN Number: 1202
Packing Group: III
Special Provisions: 88, 150

SEA (IMDG)

Proper Shipping Name: GAS OIL
Hazard Class & Division: 3
EMS Number: F-E, S-E
UN Number: 1202
Packing Group: III
Marine Pollutant: Yes
Label(s): 3
Transport Document Name: UN1202, GAS OIL, 3, PG III, (>38°C c.c.), MARINE POLLUTANT

AIR (IATA)

Proper Shipping Name: GAS OIL
Hazard Class & Division: 3
UN Number: 1202
Packing Group: III
Label(s) / Mark(s): 3
Transport Document Name: UN1202, GAS OIL, 3, PG III

SECTION 15	REGULATORY INFORMATION
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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, IECSC, 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.

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SARA (311/312) REPORTABLE GHS HAZARD CLASSES: Acute Toxicity (any route of exposure), Aspiration Hazard, Carcinogenicity, Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids), Skin Corrosion or Irritation, Specific Target Organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA (313) TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY:

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Typical Value
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	0.1 - 1%
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	0.1 - 1%

The following ingredients are cited on the lists below:


Chemical Name	CAS Number	List Citations
DIESEL OIL..C9-20	68334-30-5	1, 18
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	1, 4, 10, 17, 19
NAPHTHALENE	91-20-3	1, 4, 10, 17, 19

--REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED--

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1 = ACGIH ALL | 6 = TSCA 5a2 | 11 = CA P65 REPRO | 16 = MN RTK |
| 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

SECTION 16	OTHER INFORMATION
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 **WARNING:** Cancer and Reproductive Harm - www.P65Warnings.ca.gov. Chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm are created by the combustion of this product.

This warning is given to comply with California Health and Safety Code 25249.6 and does not constitute an admission or a waiver of rights.

N/D = Not determined, N/A = Not applicable

KEY TO THE H-CODES CONTAINED IN SECTION 3 OF THIS DOCUMENT (for information only):

- H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor; Flammable Liquid, Cat 2
- H226: Flammable liquid and vapor; Flammable Liquid, Cat 3
- H302: Harmful if swallowed; Acute Tox Oral, Cat 4
- H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways; Aspiration, Cat 1
- H315: Causes skin irritation; Skin Corr/Irritation, Cat 2
- H332: Harmful if inhaled; Acute Tox Inh, Cat 4
- H351: Suspected of causing cancer; GHS Carcinogenicity, Cat 2
- H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure; Target Organ, Repeated, Cat 2
- H400: Very toxic to aquatic life; Acute Env Tox, Cat 1
- H401: Toxic to aquatic life; Acute Env Tox, Cat 2

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H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects; Chronic Env Tox, Cat 1

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects; Chronic Env Tox, Cat 2

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects; Chronic Env Tox, Cat 3

THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING REVISIONS:

Composition: Component Table information was modified.

Section 07: Handling and Storage - Handling information was modified.

Section 12: information was modified.

Section 14: Special Provisions information was added.

THIS MSDS COVERS THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS: DIESEL EFFICIENT | DIESEL NO. 2 | ESSO DIESEL FUEL | EXXON DIESEL FUEL | EXXON SYNERGY DIESEL EFFICIENT | LOW SULFUR DIESEL | MARINE DIESEL FUEL | MOBIL DIESEL EFFICIENT | MOBIL DIESEL FUEL | MOBIL SYNERGY DIESEL EFFICIENT | ULTRA LOW SULFUR DIESEL | WINTERIZED DIESEL FUEL

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Internal Use Only

MHC: 1A, 0B, 2, 0, 4, 1

PPEC: C

DGN: 7079307XUS (1012398)

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Safety Data Sheet



SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Chevron and Texaco Unleaded Gasolines (All Grades)

Recommended Use: Fuel

Restrictions on Use: For use as a motor fuel only.

Other means of identification: Automotive, Calco Mid-Grade Unleaded Gasoline, Calco Premium Gasoline, Calco Regular Unleaded Gasoline, CHEVRON and TEXACO MID-GRADE UNLEADED GASOLINES, CHEVRON and TEXACO PREMIUM UNLEADED GASOLINES, CHEVRON and TEXACO REGULAR UNLEADED GASOLINES, Chevron Mid-Grade Unleaded Gasoline, Chevron Plus Unleaded Gasoline, Chevron Premium Unleaded Gasoline, Chevron Regular Unleaded Gasoline, Chevron Supreme Plus Unleaded Gasoline, Chevron Supreme Unleaded Gasoline, Chevron UL/CQ Gasoline, GASOLINE (GENERIC), Gasolines, Texaco Power Plus Gasoline, Texaco Power Premium Unleaded Gasoline, Texaco Unleaded Gasoline, UNLEADED GASOLINE FOR EXPORT

Company Identification

Chevron Products Company
1400 Smith Street
Houston, TX 77002
United States of America

Transportation Emergency Response

CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887

Health Emergency

Chevron Emergency Information Center: Located in the USA. International collect calls accepted. (800) 231-0623 or (510) 231-0623

Product Information

Product Information: (800) 582-3835
SDS Requests: (800) 414-6737

SPECIAL NOTES: This SDS applies to: all motor gasoline.

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION:

- Flammable liquid: Category 1.
- Aspiration toxicant: Category 1.
- Carcinogen: Category 1B.
- Eye irritation: Category 2A.
- Germ Cell Mutagen: Category 1B.
- Reproductive toxicant (developmental): Category 2.
- Skin irritation: Category 2.
- Target organ toxicant (central nervous system): Category 3.
- Target organ toxicant (repeated exposure): Category 1.
- Acute aquatic toxicant: Category 2.

- Chronic aquatic toxicant: Category 2.



Signal Word: Danger

Physical Hazards:

- Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.

Health Hazards:

- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- Causes skin irritation.
- Causes serious eye irritation.
- May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- May cause genetic defects.
- May cause cancer.
- Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- Causes damage to organs (Blood/Blood Forming Organs) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Environmental Hazards:

- Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

General:

- Keep out of reach of children.
- Read label before use.

Prevention:

- Obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. - No smoking.
- Keep cool.
- Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
- Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting, and equipment.
- Use only non-sparking tools.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- Do not breathe fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray.
- Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid release to the environment.
- Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, and face protection.

Response:

- IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER, doctor, or physician.
- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
- IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.
- Specific treatment (see Notes to Physician on this label).
- Do NOT induce vomiting.
- If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention.
- If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

- Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- In case of fire: Use media specified in the SDS to extinguish.
- Collect spillage.

Storage:

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

Disposal:

- Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable local, regional, national, and international regulations.

HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED: Not Applicable

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
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Hazardous Substance(s) or Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT
Gasoline	86290-81-5	100 %volume

Hazardous Constituent(s) Contained in Complex Substance(s) required for disclosure

COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	AMOUNT
Toluene	108-88-3	1 - 35 %volume
Pentane, 2,2,4-trimethyl-	540-84-1	10 - 15 %volume
Xylene	1330-20-7	1 - 15 %volume
Trimethylbenzene (3 isomers: 1,2,3-; 1,2,4-; 1,3,5-isomer)	25551-13-7	5 - 10 %volume
Pentane isomers (pentanes)	Mixture	1 - 13 %volume
Butane	106-97-8	0 - 12 %volume
Ethanol	64-17-5	0 - 10 %volume
Hexane	110-54-3	1 - 5 %volume
Benzene	71-43-2	0.1 - 5 %volume
Heptane	142-82-5	1 - 4 %volume
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1 - 3 %volume
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1 - 3 %volume
Methylcyclohexane	108-87-2	1 - 2 %volume
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.1 - 2 %volume
Cumene	98-82-8	0 - 0.3 %volume

Motor gasoline is considered a mixture by EPA under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The refinery streams used to blend motor gasoline are all on the TSCA Chemical Substances Inventory. The appropriate CAS number for refinery blended motor gasoline is 86290-81-5. The product specifications of motor gasoline sold in your area will depend on applicable Federal and State regulations.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye: Flush eyes with water immediately while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if worn, after initial flushing, and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin: Wash skin with water immediately and remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if any symptoms develop. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.

Ingestion: If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything

by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if breathing difficulties continue or if any other symptoms develop.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

IMMEDIATE HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye: Contact with the eyes causes severe irritation. Symptoms may include pain, tearing, reddening, swelling and impaired vision.

Skin: Contact with the skin causes irritation. Skin contact may cause drying or defatting of the skin. Symptoms may include pain, itching, discoloration, swelling, and blistering. Contact with the skin is not expected to cause an allergic skin response.

Ingestion: Highly toxic; may be fatal if swallowed. Because of its low viscosity, this material can directly enter the lungs, if swallowed, or if subsequently vomited. Once in the lungs it is very difficult to remove and can cause severe injury or death. May be irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach. Symptoms may include pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Inhalation: Excessive or prolonged breathing of this material may cause central nervous system effects. Central nervous system effects may include headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of coordination, blurred vision, drowsiness, confusion, or disorientation. At extreme exposures, central nervous system effects may include respiratory depression, tremors or convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma or death.

DELAYED OR OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:

Reproduction and Birth Defects: Contains material that may cause harm to the unborn child if inhaled above the recommended exposure limit.

Cancer: Prolonged or repeated exposure to this material may cause cancer. Gasoline has been classified as a Group 1 carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans on the basis of sufficient evidence for cancer in humans and the combination of sufficient evidence for cancer in experimental animals and strong mechanistic evidence in exposed humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Whole gasoline exhaust has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains benzene, which has been classified as a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and a Group 1 carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Contains ethylbenzene which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains ethanol, which has been classified as a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and a Group 1 carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains cumene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Genetic Toxicity: Contains material that may cause heritable genetic damage based on animal data.

Target Organs: Contains material that may cause damage to the following organ(s) following repeated inhalation at concentrations above the recommended exposure limit: Blood/Blood Forming Organs See Section 11 for additional information. Risk depends on duration and level of exposure.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to Physicians: Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting may result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which may cause pneumonitis.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry Chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or alcohol resistant foam.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Do not use water jet.

Unusual Fire Hazards: See Section 7 for proper handling and storage.

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:

Fire Fighting Instructions: For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus.

Combustion Products: Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures: Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Eliminate all sources of ignition in the vicinity of the spill or released vapor. If this material is released into the work area, evacuate the area immediately. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator. Keep out unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Persons entering the contaminated area to correct the problem or to determine whether it is safe to resume normal activities must comply with all instructions and wear appropriate personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spill Management: Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

Reporting: Report spills to local authorities and/or the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

General Handling Information: Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.

Precautionary Measures: This product presents an extreme fire hazard. Liquid very quickly evaporates, even at low temperatures, and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Never siphon gasoline by mouth.

Do not store in open or unlabeled containers. READ AND OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS ON PRODUCT LABEL. Use only as a motor fuel. Do not use for cleaning, pressure appliance fuel, or any other such use. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe vapor or fumes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep out of the reach of children.

Static Hazard: Improper filling of portable gasoline containers creates danger of fire. Only dispense gasoline into approved and properly labeled gasoline containers. Always place portable containers on the ground. Be sure pump nozzle is in contact with the container while filling. Do not use a nozzle's lock-open device. Do not fill portable containers that are inside a vehicle or truck/trailer bed.

Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this material. To

minimize this hazard, bonding and grounding may be necessary but may not, by themselves, be sufficient. Review all operations which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere (including tank and container filling, splash filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, and vacuum truck operations) and use appropriate mitigating procedures.

Container Warnings: Container is not designed to contain pressure. Do not use pressure to empty container or it may rupture with explosive force. Empty containers retain product residue (solid, liquid, and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, 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. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly closed, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or disposed of properly.

General Storage Information: DO NOT USE OR STORE near heat, sparks, flames, or hot surfaces . USE AND STORE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed when not in use.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Consider the potential hazards of this material (see Section 2), applicable exposure limits, job activities, and other substances in the workplace when designing engineering controls and selecting personal protective equipment (PPE). If engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent exposure to harmful levels of this material, refer to PPE information below.

Factors that affect PPE include, but are not limited to: properties of the chemical, other chemicals which may contact the same PPE, physical requirements (fit & sizing, cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection, etc.), and potential allergic reactions to the PPE material. It is the responsibility of the user to read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with the equipment since protection is usually provided for a limited time or under certain circumstances. Refer to appropriate CEN standards.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use general ventilation, local exhaust ventilation, or a combination of both.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eye/Face Protection: Wear protective equipment to prevent eye contact. Selection of protective equipment may include safety glasses, chemical goggles, face shields, or a combination depending on the work operations conducted.

Skin Protection: Wear chemical personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent skin contact. Selection of chemical protective clothing should be performed by an Occupational Hygienist or Safety Professional and be based upon applicable standards (ASTM F739 or EN 374). Using chemical PPE depends upon operations conducted and may include chemical gloves, boots, chemical apron, chemical suit, and complete facial protection. **Refer to PPE manufacturers to obtain breakthrough time information to determine how long PPE can be used before it needs to be replaced.** Unless specific glove manufacturer data indicates otherwise, the below table is based upon available industry data to assist in the glove selection process and is intended to be used as reference only.

Chemical Glove Material	Thickness (mm)	Typical Breakthrough Time (minutes)
Butyl	0.7	7
Neoprene	0.61	7
Nitrile	0.8	60
Nitrile	0.23	2
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	1.1	2

Viton Butyl	0.3	120
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Respiratory Protection: Determine if airborne concentrations are below the recommended occupational exposure limits for jurisdiction of use. If airborne concentrations are above the acceptable limits, wear an approved respirator that provides adequate protection from this material, such as: Air-Purifying Respirator for Organic Vapors. When used as a fuel, this material can produce carbon monoxide in the exhaust. Determine if airborne concentrations are below the occupational exposure limit for carbon monoxide. If not, wear an approved positive-pressure air-supplying respirator. Use a positive pressure air-supplying respirator in circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Component	Agency	Form	TWA	STEL	Ceiling	Notation
Gasoline	ACGIH	--	300 ppm	500 ppm	--	--
Gasoline	ACGIH	Vapor	300 ppm	500 ppm	--	A3
Toluene	ACGIH	--	20 ppm	--	--	--
Toluene	OSHA Z-2	--	200 ppm	--	300 ppm	--
Pentane, 2,2,4-trimethyl-	ACGIH	--	300 ppm	--	--	--
Pentane, 2,2,4-trimethyl-	OSHA Z-1	--	2350 mg/m3	--	--	--
Xylene	ACGIH	--	20 ppm	--	--	--
Xylene	OSHA Z-1	--	435 mg/m3	--	--	--
Trimethylbenzene (3 isomers: 1,2,3-; 1,2,4-; 1,3,5- isomer)	ACGIH	--	10 ppm	--	--	--
Butane	ACGIH	--	--	1000 ppm	--	--
Ethanol	ACGIH	--	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	--	A4
Ethanol	OSHA Z-1	--	1900 mg/m3	--	--	--
Hexane	ACGIH	--	50 ppm	--	--	Skin
Hexane	OSHA Z-1	--	1800 mg/m3	--	--	--
Benzene	ACGIH	--	0.5 ppm	2.5 ppm	--	Skin
Benzene	ACGIH	Vapor	0.5 ppm	2.5 ppm	--	--
Benzene	CVX	Vapor	0.5 ppm	2.5 ppm	--	--
Benzene	OSHA SRS	--	1 ppm	5 ppm	--	29 CFR 1910.1028
Benzene	OSHA Z-2	--	10 ppm	--	25 ppm	--
Heptane	ACGIH	--	400 ppm	500 ppm	--	--
Heptane	OSHA Z-1	--	2000 mg/m3	--	--	--
Cyclohexane	ACGIH	--	100 ppm	--	--	--
Cyclohexane	OSHA Z-1	--	1050 mg/m3	--	--	--
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	--	20 ppm	--	--	--
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH	Vapor	100 ppm	--	--	--
Ethylbenzene	OSHA Z-1	--	435 mg/m3	--	--	--
Methylcyclohexane	ACGIH	--	400 ppm	--	--	--
Methylcyclohexane	OSHA Z-1	--	2000 mg/m3	--	--	--
Naphthalene	ACGIH	--	10 ppm	--	--	Skin
Naphthalene	ACGIH	Vapor	10 ppm	15 ppm	--	A4 Skin
Naphthalene	OSHA Z-1	--	50 mg/m3	--	--	--
Cumene	ACGIH	--	5 ppm	--	--	--
Cumene	OSHA Z-1	--	245 mg/m3	--	--	Skin

Consult local authorities for appropriate values.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Attention: the data below are typical values and do not constitute a specification.

Color: Colorless to yellow

Physical State: Liquid
Odor: Petroleum odor
Odor Threshold: No data available
pH: Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure: 5 psi - 15.5 psi (Typical) @ 37.8 °C (100 °F)
Relative Vapor Density: 3 - 4 (Typical)
Initial Boiling Point: 27.2°C (81°F) - 52.8°C (127°F) (Typical)
Solubility: Negligible
Freezing Point: Not Applicable
Melting Point: Not Applicable
Specific Gravity: 0.7 g/ml - 0.8 g/ml @ 15.6°C (60.1°F) (Typical)
Particle Characteristics: Not applicable
Density: No data available
Kinematic Viscosity: <1 SUS @ 37.8°C (100°F)
Evaporation Rate: No data available
Decomposition temperature: No data available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (logarithmic value): 2 - 7

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

Flammability (solid, gas): Not Applicable

Flashpoint: (Tagliabue Closed Cup ASTM D56) < -45 °C (< -49 °F)

Autoignition: > 280 °C (> 536 °F)

Flammability (Explosive) Limits (% by volume in air): Lower: 1.4 Upper: 7.6

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: May react with strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

Chemical Stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur. May react with strong acids or strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

Incompatibility With Other Materials: Not applicable

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None known (None expected)

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: This material causes serious eye irritation. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: For a 4-hour exposure, the Primary Irritation Index (PII) in rabbits is: 4.8/8.0.

Skin Sensitization: This material did not cause skin sensitization reactions in a Buehler guinea pig test.

Acute Dermal Toxicity: LD50: >3.75 g/kg (rabbit).

Acute Oral Toxicity: LD50: >5 ml/kg (rat).

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: 4 hour(s) LD50: >20000 mg/m³ (rat).

Acute Toxicity Estimate: Not Determined

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: This material may cause genetic defects. The product has not been tested. The

statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Carcinogenicity: This material may cause cancer. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components. Gasoline has been classified as a Group 1 carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans on the basis of sufficient evidence for cancer in humans and the combination of sufficient evidence for cancer in experimental animals and strong mechanistic evidence in exposed humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Whole gasoline exhaust has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains benzene, which has been classified as a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and a Group 1 carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains naphthalene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Contains ethylbenzene which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains ethanol, which has been classified as a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and a Group 1 carcinogen (carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Contains cumene, which has been classified as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity: This material is suspected of damaging the unborn child. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: This material may cause drowsiness or dizziness. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: This material causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. The product has not been tested. The statement is based on evaluation of data for similar materials or product components.

Aspiration Hazard: This material is considered an aspiration hazard based on the kinematic viscosity of the material.

ADDITIONAL TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION:

Gasolines are highly volatile and can produce significant concentrations of vapor at ambient temperatures. Gasoline vapor is heavier than air and at high concentrations may accumulate in confined spaces to present both safety and health hazards. When vapor exposures are low, or short duration and infrequent, such as during refueling and tanker loading/unloading, neither total hydrocarbon nor components such as benzene are likely to result in any adverse health effects. In situations such as accidents or spills where exposure to gasoline vapor is potentially high, attention should be paid to potential toxic effects of specific components. Information about specific components in gasoline can be found in Sections 2/3, 8 and 15 of this SDS. More detailed information on the health hazards of specific gasoline components can be obtained calling the Chevron Emergency Information Center (see Section 1 for phone numbers). Pathological misuse of solvents and gasoline, involving repeated and prolonged exposure to high concentrations of vapor is a significant exposure on which there are many reports in the medical literature. As with other solvents, persistent abuse involving repeated and prolonged exposures to high concentrations of vapor has been reported to result in central nervous system damage and eventually, death. In a study in which ten human volunteers were exposed for 30 minutes to approximately 200, 500 or 1000 ppm concentrations of gasoline vapor, irritation of the eyes was the only

significant effect observed, based on both subjective and objective assessments.

Lifetime inhalation of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline at 2056 ppm has caused increased liver tumors in female mice and kidney cancer in male rats.

MUTAGENICITY: Gasoline was not mutagenic, with or without activation, in the Ames assay (*Salmonella typhimurium*), *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, or mouse lymphoma assays. In addition, point mutations were not induced in human lymphocytes. Gasoline was not mutagenic when tested in the mouse dominant lethal assay. Administration of gasoline to rats did not cause chromosomal aberrations in their bone marrow cells.

EPIDEMIOLOGY: To explore the health effects of workers potentially exposed to gasoline vapors in the marketing and distribution sectors of the petroleum industry, the American Petroleum Institute sponsored a cohort mortality study (Publication 4555), a nested case-control study (Publication 4551), and an exposure assessment study (Publication 4552). Histories of exposure to gasoline were reconstructed for cohort of more than 18,000 employees from four companies for the time period between 1946 and 1985. The results of the cohort mortality study indicated that there was no increased mortality from either kidney cancer or leukemia among marketing and marine distribution employees who were exposed to gasoline in the petroleum industry, when compared to the general population. More importantly, based on internal comparisons, there was no association between mortality from kidney cancer or leukemia and various indices of gasoline exposure. In particular, neither duration of employment, duration of exposure, age at first exposure, year of first exposure, job category, cumulative exposure, frequency of peak exposure, nor average intensity of exposure had any effect on kidney cancer or leukemia mortality. The results of the nested case-control study confirmed the findings of the original cohort study. That is, exposure to gasoline at the levels experienced by this cohort of distribution workers is not a significant risk factor for leukemia (all cell types), acute myeloid leukemia, kidney cancer or multiple myeloma.

This product contains naphthalene.

GENERAL TOXICITY: Exposure to naphthalene has been reported to cause methemoglobinemia and/or hemolytic anemia, especially in humans deficient in the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. Laboratory animals given repeated oral doses of naphthalene have developed cataracts.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY AND BIRTH DEFECTS: Naphthalene did not cause birth defects when administered orally to rabbits, rats, and mice during pregnancy, but slightly reduced litter size in mice at dose levels that were lethal to the pregnant females. Naphthalene has been reported to cross the human placenta.

GENETIC TOXICITY: Naphthalene caused chromosome aberrations and sister chromatid exchanges in Chinese hamster ovary cells, but was not a mutagen in several other in-vitro tests.

CARCINOGENICITY: In a study conducted by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), mice exposed to 10 or 30 ppm of naphthalene by inhalation daily for two years had chronic inflammation of the nose and lungs and increased incidences of metaplasia in those tissues. The incidence of benign lung tumors (alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas) was significantly increased in the high-dose female group but not in the male groups. In another two-year inhalation study conducted by NTP, exposure of rats to 10, 30, and 60 ppm naphthalene caused increases in the incidences of a variety of nonneoplastic lesions in the nose. Increases in nasal tumors were seen in both sexes, including olfactory neuroblastomas in females at 60 ppm and adenomas of the respiratory epithelium in males at all exposure levels. The relevance of these effects to humans has not been established. No carcinogenic effect was reported in a 2-year feeding study in rats receiving naphthalene at 41 mg/kg/day.

This product contains cyclohexane.

Cyclohexane primarily affects the central nervous systems of laboratory animals and humans. Acute or prolonged inhalation of cyclohexane at levels below the recommended exposure limits does not result in

toxic effects while acute exposures to levels above these recommended limits can cause reversible central nervous system depression. Prolonged exposures of laboratory animals to high levels (up to low thousands of parts per million) have also caused reversible effects which included hyperactivity, diminished response to stimuli, and adaptive liver changes while very high levels (high thousands of parts per million) were fatal. No developmental effects were seen in rats or rabbits following exposures of up to 7000 ppm cyclohexane. No reproductive effects occurred in rats, although postnatal pup growth was reduced at 7000 ppm in a similar manner as observed in the parental animals. Cyclohexane has not been shown to be mutagenic in several in vitro and in vivo assays and has not produced tumors in several dermal application long-term bioassays. Based on these results and the lack of any mutagenic or genotoxic metabolites, cyclohexane is not expected to be mutagenic or genotoxic. Following dermal exposure, cyclohexane is rapidly absorbed, metabolized, and excreted.

This product contains ethanol (ethyl alcohol). Chronic ingestion of ethanol can damage the liver, nervous system and heart. Chronic heavy consumption of alcoholic beverages has been associated with an increased risk of cancer. Ingestion of ethanol during pregnancy can cause human birth defects such as fetal alcohol syndrome.

This product contains butane. An atmospheric concentration of 100,000 ppm (10%) butane is not noticeably irritating to the eyes, nose or respiratory tract, but will produce slight dizziness in a few minutes of exposure. No chronic systemic effect has been reported from occupational exposure.

This product contains benzene.
GENETIC TOXICITY/CANCER: Repeated or prolonged breathing of benzene vapor has been associated with the development of chromosomal damage in experimental animals and various blood diseases in humans ranging from aplastic anemia to leukemia (a form of cancer). All of these diseases can be fatal. In some individuals, benzene exposure can sensitize cardiac tissue to epinephrine which may precipitate fatal ventricular fibrillation.

REPRODUCTIVE/DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: No birth defects have been shown to occur in pregnant laboratory animals exposed to doses not toxic to the mother. However, some evidence of fetal toxicity such as delayed physical development has been seen at such levels. The available information on the effects of benzene on human pregnancies is inadequate but it has been established that benzene can cross the human placenta.

OCCUPATIONAL: The OSHA Benzene Standard (29 CFR 1910.1028) contains detailed requirements for training, exposure monitoring, respiratory protection and medical surveillance triggered by the exposure level. Refer to the OSHA Standard before using this product.

This product contains n-hexane.
TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY: Prolonged or repeated ingestion, skin contact or breathing of vapors of n-hexane has been shown to cause peripheral neuropathy. Recovery ranges from no recovery to complete recovery depending upon the severity of the nerve damage. Exposure to 1000 ppm n-hexane for 18 hr/day for 61 days has been shown to cause testicular damage in rats. However, when rats were exposed to higher concentrations for shorter daily periods (10,000 ppm for 6 h/day, 5 days/wk for 13 weeks), no testicular lesions were seen.

CARCINOGENICITY: Chronic exposure to commercial hexane (52% n-hexane) at a concentration of 9000ppm was not carcinogenic to rats or to male mice, but did result in an increased incidence of liver tumors in female mice. No carcinogenic effects were observed in female mice exposed to 900 or 3000 ppm hexane or in male mice. The relevance for humans of these hexane-induced mouse liver tumors is questionable.

GENETIC TOXICITY: n-Hexane caused chromosome aberrations in bone marrow of rats, but was negative in the Ames and mouse lymphoma tests.

This product contains ethylbenzene.

BIRTH DEFECTS AND REPRODUCTION: Ethylbenzene is not expected to cause birth defects or other developmental effects based on well-conducted studies in rabbits and rats sponsored by NIOSH. Other studies in rats and mice which reported urinary tract malformations have many deficiencies and have limited usefulness in evaluating human risk. Reproductive effects are not expected based on a NIOSH study of fertility, and lack of effects observed for sperm counts and motility, estrous cycle and pathology of reproductive organs following repeated exposures.

HEARING: Statistically significant losses in outer hair cells (OHCs) were observed in rats exposed to ≥ 200 ppm ethylbenzene, 6 hours/day, 6 days/week for 13 weeks, after an 8-week recovery period. Following longer exposure, inner hair cells losses were also observed in rats exposed to ≥ 600 ppm ethylbenzene, but only occasionally in rats exposed to 400 ppm. The Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level in rats (LOAEL) was 200 ppm for losses of OHCs. Guinea pigs exposed to ethylbenzene at 2,500 ppm, 6 hours/day for 5 days did not show auditory deficits or losses in OHCs. The concentration of ethylbenzene used in the JP-8 study was approximately 10 ppm.

GENETIC TOXICITY: Ethylbenzene tested negative in the bacterial mutation test, Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell in vitro assay, sister chromatid exchange assay and an unscheduled DNA synthesis assay. Conflicting results have been reported for the mouse lymphoma cell assay. Increased micronuclei were reported in an in vitro Syrian hamster embryo cell assay; however, two in vivo micronuclei studies in mice were negative. In Syrian hamster embryo cells in vitro, cell transformation was observed at 7 days of incubation but not at 24 hours. Based on these results, ethylbenzene is not expected to be mutagenic or clastogenic.

CARCINOGENICITY: In studies conducted by the National Toxicology Program, rats and mice were exposed to ethylbenzene at 25, 250 and 750 ppm for six hours per day, five days per week for 103 weeks. In rats exposed to 750 ppm, the incidence of kidney tubule hyperplasia and tumors was increased. Testicular tumors develop spontaneously in nearly all rats if allowed to complete their natural life span; in this study, the development of these tumors appeared to be enhanced in male rats exposed to 750 ppm. In mice, the incidences of lung tumors in males and liver tumors in females exposed to 750 ppm were increased as compared to control mice but were within the range of incidences observed historically in control mice. Other liver effects were observed in male mice exposed to 250 and 750 ppm. The incidences of hyperplasia were increased in the pituitary gland in female mice at 250 and 750 ppm and in the thyroid in male and female mice at 750 ppm.

This product contains cumene.

SUBCHRONIC TOXICITY: Two subchronic inhalation studies, in which rats of each sex were exposed for six hours/day, five days/week for thirteen weeks to 0, 50, 100, 500 or 1200 ppm cumene vapor, found that rats exposed to 500 and 1200 ppm had increases in weights of liver, kidneys and adrenals, and microscopic changes in the kidneys. Decreased motor activity in male rats exposed to 500 and 1200 ppm was observed in the first study, but was not duplicated in the second study. Cataracts in the lenses of the eyes, which occurred in both treated and untreated rats in the first study, were not statistically higher in treated animals in the second study, indicating that cumene did not cause cataracts. There were no exposure-related changes in hearing (auditory brainstem response), spermatogenesis or responses in the functional observation battery.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: In inhalation developmental toxicity studies, there was no evidence of developmental effects either in rabbits exposed to levels up to 2300 ppm on days 6-8 of gestation or in rats exposed to levels up to 1200 ppm on days 6-15 of gestation.

GENETICTOXICITY: Cumene was not genotoxic in several in vitro assays including the Ames test, and unscheduled DNA synthesis assay and the Chinese hamster ovary cell chromosome aberration assay.

CARCINOGENICITY: IARC has classified cumene as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B). Key findings from lifetime inhalation studies in laboratory rodents were as follows: An increased incidence of kidney tumors was observed in male rats only. These tumors are consistent with alpha-2u-globulin-mediated nephropathy, an effect specific to male rats and is considered irrelevant to humans. An increased incidence of liver tumors was observed in female mice only, and an increased incidence of lung tumors was observed in both male and female mice. The relevance of these cumene-induced liver and lung tumors to humans has not been established.

This product contains toluene.

GENERAL TOXICITY: The primary effects of exposure to toluene in animals and humans are on the central nervous system. Solvent abusers, who typically inhale high concentrations (thousands of ppm) for brief periods of time, in addition to experiencing respiratory tract irritation, often suffer permanent central nervous system effects that include tremors, staggered gait, impaired speech, hearing and vision loss, and changes in brain tissue. Death in some solvent abusers has been attributed to cardiac arrhythmias, which appear to be have been triggered by epinephrine acting on solvent sensitized cardiac tissue. Although liver and kidney effects have been seen in some solvent abusers, results of animal testing with toluene do not support these as primary target organs.

HEARING: Humans who were occupationally exposed to concentrations of toluene as low as 100 ppm for long periods of time have experienced hearing deficits. Hearing loss, as demonstrated using behavioral and electrophysiological testing as well as by observation of structural damage to cochlear hair cells, occurred in experimental animals exposed to toluene at high concentrations. It also appears that toluene exposure and noise may interact to produce hearing deficits.

COLOR VISION: In a single study of workers exposed to toluene at levels under 50 ppm, small decreases in the ability to discriminate colors in the blue-yellow range have been reported for female workers. This effect, which should be investigated further, is very subtle and would not likely have been noticed by the people tested.

REPRODUCTIVE/DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Toluene may also cause mental and/or growth retardation in the children of female solvent abusers who directly inhale toluene (usually at thousands of ppm) when they are pregnant. Toluene caused growth retardation in rats and rabbits when administered at doses that were toxic to the mothers. In rats, concentrations of up to 5000 ppm did not cause birth defects. No effects were observed in the offspring at doses that did not intoxicate the pregnant animals. The exposure level at which no effects were seen (No Observed Effect Level, NOEL) is 750 ppm in the rat and 500 ppm in the rabbit.

This product contains xylene.

ACUTE TOXICITY: The primary effects of exposure to xylene in animals and humans are on the central nervous system. In addition, in some individuals, xylene exposure can sensitize cardiac tissue to epinephrine which may precipitate fatal ventricular fibrillation.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Xylene has been reported to cause developmental toxicity in rats and mice exposed by inhalation during pregnancy. The effects noted consisted of delayed development and minor skeletal variations. In addition, when pregnant mice were exposed by ingestion to a level that killed nearly one-third of the test group, lethality (resorptions) and malformations (primarily cleft palate) occurred. Since xylene can cross the placenta, it may be appropriate to prevent exposure during pregnancy.

GENETIC TOXICITY/CARCINOGENICITY: Xylene was not genotoxic in several mutagenicity testing

assays including the Ames test. In a cancer study sponsored by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), technical grade xylene gave no evidence of carcinogenicity in rats or mice dosed daily for two years.

HEARING: Mixed xylenes have been shown to cause measurable hearing loss in rats exposed to 800 ppm in the air for 14 hours per day for six weeks. Exposure to 1450 ppm xylene for 8 hours caused hearing loss while exposure to 1700 ppm for 4 hours did not. Although no information is available for lower concentrations, other chemicals that cause hearing loss in rats at relatively high concentrations do not cause hearing loss in rats at low concentrations. Worker exposure to xylenes at the permissible exposure limit (100 ppm, time-weighted average) is not expected to cause hearing loss.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY

Gasoline studies have been conducted in the laboratory under a variety of test conditions with a range of fish and invertebrate species. An even more extensive database is available on the aquatic toxicity of individual aromatic constituents. The majority of published studies do not identify the type of gasoline evaluated, or even provide distinguishing characteristics such as aromatic content or presence of lead alkyls. As a result, comparison of results among studies using open and closed vessels, different ages and species of test animals and different gasoline types, is difficult.

The bulk of the available literature on gasoline relates to the environmental impact of monoaromatic (BTEX) and diaromatic (naphthalene, methylnaphthalenes) constituents. In general, non-oxygenated gasoline exhibits some short-term toxicity to freshwater and marine organisms, especially under closed vessel or flow-through exposure conditions in the laboratory. The components which are the most prominent in the water soluble fraction and cause aquatic toxicity, are also highly volatile and can be readily biodegraded by microorganisms.

This material is expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

96 hour(s) LC50: 8.3 mg/l (Cyprinodon variegatus)
 96 hour(s) LC50: 1.8 mg/l (Mysidopsis bahia)
 96 hour(s) LC50: 2.7 mg/l (Oncorhynchus mykiss)
 48 hour(s) LC50: 3.0 mg/l (Daphnia magna)

MOBILITY

No data available.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY

This material is expected to be readily biodegradable. Following spillage, the more volatile components of gasoline will be rapidly lost, with concurrent dissolution of these and other constituents into the water. Factors such as local environmental conditions (temperature, wind, mixing or wave action, soil type, etc), photo-oxidation, biodegradation and adsorption onto suspended sediments, can contribute to the weathering of spilled gasoline.

The aqueous solubility of non-oxygenated unleaded gasoline, based on analysis of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene+xylenes and naphthalene, is reported to be 112 mg/l. Solubility data on individual gasoline constituents also available.

The product has not been tested. The statement has been derived from the properties of the individual components.

POTENTIAL TO BIOACCUMULATE

Bioconcentration Factor: No data available.

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (logarithmic value): 2 - 7

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use material for its intended purpose or recycle if possible. This material, if it must be discarded, may meet the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined by international, country, or local laws and regulations.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

DOT Shipping Description: UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II; OPTIONAL DISCLOSURE: UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II, MARINE POLLUTANT (GASOLINE)

IMO/IMDG Shipping Description: UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II, FLASH POINT SEE SECTION 9, MARINE POLLUTANT (GASOLINE)

ICAO/IATA Shipping Description: UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC code:
Not applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**EPCRA 311/312 CATEGORIES:**

Aspiration Hazard

Carcinogenicity

Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Germ cell mutagenicity

Reproductive toxicity

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Skin Corrosion or Irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

REGULATORY LISTS SEARCHED:

01-1=IARC Group 1	05=MA RTK
01-2A=IARC Group 2A	06=NJ RTK
01-2B=IARC Group 2B	07=PA RTK
02=NTP Carcinogen	08-1=TSCA 5(e)
03=EPCRA 313	08-2=TSCA 12(b)
04=CA Proposition 65	

The following components of this material are found on the regulatory lists indicated.

Gasoline	01-1, 07
Toluene	03, 04, 05, 06, 07
Pentane, 2,2,4-trimethyl-	05, 06, 07
Xylene	03, 05, 06, 07

Trimethylbenzene (3 isomers: 05, 06, 07 1,2,3-; 1,2,4-; 1,3,5- isomer)	
Butane	05, 06, 07
Ethanol	01-1, 02, 04, 05, 06, 07
Hexane	03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08-2
Benzene	01-1, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07
Heptane	05, 06, 07, 08-2
Cyclohexane	03, 05, 06, 07, 08-2
Ethylbenzene	01-2B, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07
Methylcyclohexane	05, 06, 07
Naphthalene	01-2B, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07
Cumene	01-2B, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07

CHEMICAL INVENTORIES:

All components comply with the following chemical inventory requirements: AICC (Australia), DSL (Canada), EINECS (European Union), KECl (Korea), NZIoC (New Zealand), PICCS (Philippines), TCSI (Taiwan), TSCA (United States).

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATINGS: Health: 1 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0

HMIS RATINGS: Health: 2* Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0
(0-Least, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-High, 4-Extreme, PPE:- Personal Protection Equipment Index recommendation, *- Chronic Effect Indicator). These values are obtained using the guidelines or published evaluations prepared by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or the American Coatings Association (ACA) (for HMIS ratings).

REVISION STATEMENT:

SECTION 01 - Company SDS Address information was modified.
SECTION 01 - Health Emergency information was modified.
SECTION 01 - Product Information information was modified.
SECTION 01 - Product Synonym information was added.
SECTION 02 - Precautionary Statements information was modified.
SECTION 03 - Composition information was modified.
SECTION 04 - Delayed Health Effects - Carcinogenicity information was modified.
SECTION 05 - Extinguishing Media information was modified.
SECTION 06 - Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures information was modified.
SECTION 08 - Occupational Exposure Limit Table information was modified.
SECTION 08 - Personal Protective Equipment List information was deleted.
SECTION 08 - Respiratory Protection information was added.
SECTION 08 - Respiratory Protection information was modified.
SECTION 08 - Skin Protection information was modified.
SECTION 09 - Physical/Chemical Properties information was modified.
SECTION 11 - Additional Toxicology Information information was modified.
SECTION 11 - Toxicological Information information was modified.
SECTION 12 - Ecological Information information was modified.
SECTION 15 - Chemical Inventories information was modified.
SECTION 15 - Regulatory Information information was modified.

Revision Date: August 26, 2025

ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:

TLV - Threshold Limit Value	TWA - Time Weighted Average
STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit	PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
GHS - Globally Harmonized System	CAS - Chemical Abstract Service Number
ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
API - American Petroleum Institute	SDS - Safety Data Sheet
HMS - Hazardous Materials Information System	NFPA - National Fire Protection Association (USA)
DOT - Department of Transportation (USA)	NTP - National Toxicology Program (USA)
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer	OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NCEL - New Chemical Exposure Limit	EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
SCBA - Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus	PNOS - Particles Not Otherwise Specified

Prepared according to the 29 CFR 1910.1200 (2024) by Chevron.

The information in this SDS is based on the knowledge, information, and belief of Chevron and its affiliates as of the publication date. It is not a quality specification, and no warranty, express or implied, is given. We assume no responsibility or liability for the results of using this material. The information presented here pertains only to the listed product. Since conditions of use are beyond our control, it is the user's responsibility to determine the conditions for safe use of this product and assess its suitability for their application. Users should seek additional guidance if necessary.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

TruFuel 50:1 Mix

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : TruFuel 50:1 Mix
Product code : 0125600
Other means of identification : Not available.
Product type : Liquid.

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses	
Consumer products: Fuel. Industrial applications: Fuel.	
Uses advised against	Reason
Not available.	

Supplier's details : Calumet Packaging
10411 Highway 1
Shreveport, LA 71115 USA
318-795-3800

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : 24 hr. CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 / International 1-703-527-3887

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 1
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
AQUATIC HAZARD (ACUTE) - Category 3
AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 11.8%

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Section 2. Hazards identification

- Hazard statements**
- : Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.
 - Causes serious eye irritation.
 - Causes skin irritation.
 - May cause cancer.
 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 - May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

- General**
- : Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

- Prevention**
- : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. 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. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

- Response**
- : Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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. 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**
- : Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

- Hazards not otherwise classified**
- : Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Other means of identification : Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : Not applicable.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate, butane-contg. pentane	≥50 - <75	68527-27-5
toluene	≥10 - <25	109-66-0
xylene	≥6 - <10	108-88-3
styrene	≥5 - <9.8	1330-20-7
ethylbenzene	≥1 - <1.8	100-41-4
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	≥0.3 - <1	64742-49-0
Distillates (petroleum), sweetened middle	≥0.1 - <0.3	64741-86-2
n-hexane	≥0.1 - <0.3	110-54-3

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

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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.
- 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. 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. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. 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 serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- 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.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Section 4. First aid measures

- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 irritation
 redness
 dryness
 cracking
 reduced fetal weight
 increase in fetal deaths
 skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 nausea or vomiting
 reduced fetal weight
 increase in fetal deaths
 skeletal malformations

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

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are 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 dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This material is harmful 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

Section 6. Accidental release measures

For emergency responders : If specialised 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.

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 : 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.

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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate, butane-contg. pentane	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 2950 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 600 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 2250 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <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>
toluene	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. CEIL: 300 ppm AMP: 500 ppm 10 minutes.</p> <p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 375 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 560 mg/m³ 15 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>
xylene	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). 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, 2/2013). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 655 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p>
ethylbenzene	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 545 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p>

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Distillates (petroleum), sweetened middle

n-hexane

TWA: 435 mg/m³ 10 hours.
 STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes.
 STEL: 545 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
OSHA PEL (United States).
 TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.
 TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hours.
ACGIH TLV (United States).
 TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
ACGIH TLV (United States).
 TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.
ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).
Absorbed through skin.
 TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).
 TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.
 TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hours.
OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).
 TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
 TWA: 180 mg/m³ 8 hours.
NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).
 TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours.
 TWA: 180 mg/m³ 10 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, fume scrubbers, 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 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 contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection

- : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. 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. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection

- : 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. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other skin protection

- : 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

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Respiratory protection** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed 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.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Mobile liquid.]
- Color** : Red.
- Odor** : Characteristic. Hydrocarbon.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : 34.444 to 190.56°C (94 to 375°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -40°C (-40°F) [Tagliabue.]
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** : Not available.
- Vapor density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : 0.72
- Solubility** : Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <0.01 cm²/s (<1 cSt)

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- 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.
- 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
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate, butane-contg. pentane toluene	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	364 g/m ³	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	49 g/m ³	4 hours
xylene	LD50 Oral	Rat	636 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
ethylbenzene	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	4000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>5.2 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>2000 mg/kg	-
Distillates (petroleum), sweetened middle	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Dusts and mists	Rat	4.6 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2000 mg/kg	-
n-hexane	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	48000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	15840 mg/kg	-

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	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Pig	-	24 hours 250 microliters	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	435 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
xylene	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 microliters	-
ethylbenzene	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 Percent 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 milligrams	-
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	10 milligrams	-
	n-hexane	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	10 milligrams

Sensitization

Not available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : Animal tumorigen. May cause tumors.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
toluene	-	3	-
xylene	-	3	-
ethylbenzene	-	2B	-

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : Reproductive toxicant - female Suspected of damaging the unborn child if inhaled.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate, butane-contg.	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
pentane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
toluene	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
xylene	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
ethylbenzene	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
n-hexane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
toluene	Category 2	Not determined	kidneys and liver
ethylbenzene	Category 2	Not determined	ears
Distillates (petroleum), sweetened middle	Category 2	Not determined	blood system, liver and thymus
n-hexane	Category 2	Not determined	peripheral nervous system

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate, butane-contg.	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
pentane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
toluene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
xylene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Distillates (petroleum), sweetened middle	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
n-hexane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Section 11. Toxicological information

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
- 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** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
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
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

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** : May cause 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** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity** : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : Suspected of damaging fertility.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	5728.6 mg/kg
Dermal	11934.8 mg/kg
Inhalation (gases)	44920.8 ppm

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 LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Palaemonetes pugio	48 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute EC50 4600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 3600 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	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 Acute EC50 1 to 10 mg/l	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss Algae	96 hours 72 hours
Distillates (petroleum), sweetened middle	Acute EC50 1 to 10 mg/l	Daphnia	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1 to 10 mg/l Chronic EC50 2 to 100 mg/l	Fish Algae	96 hours 72 hours
n-hexane	Chronic EC50 2 to 100 mg/l	Crustaceans	48 hours
	Acute LC50 2500 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
ethylbenzene	301B Ready Biodegradability - CO ₂ Evolution Test	70 to 80 % - 28 days	-	-

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
toluene	-	-	Readily
xylene	-	-	Readily
ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	-	-	Inherent

Section 12. Ecological information

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate, butane-contg.	-	10 to 2500	high
pentane	3.45	171	low
toluene	2.73	90	low
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	low
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	low
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	2.2 to 5.2	10 to 2500	high
Distillates (petroleum), sweetened middle	≥4	-	high
n-hexane	4	501.187	high

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 [Flammable]

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

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1203	UN1203	UN1203	UN1203
UN proper shipping name	Gasoline	Gasoline	GASOLINE	Gasoline
Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3 	3 	3 

Section 14. Transport information

Packing group	II	I	II	II
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	<p>Limited quantity Yes.</p> <p>Packaging instruction Passenger aircraft Quantity limitation: 5 L</p> <p>Cargo aircraft Quantity limitation: 60 L</p> <p>Special provisions 144, 177, B1, B33, IB2, T8</p> <p>Remarks May be classed as a Consumer Commodity, ORM-D for Small Packages, see 49CFR 173.150</p>	-	<p>Emergency schedules (EmS) F-E, S-E</p> <p>Special provisions 243</p>	<p>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft Quantity limitation: 5 L Packaging instructions: 353</p> <p>Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity limitation: 60 L Packaging instructions: 364</p> <p>Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft Quantity limitation: 1 L Packaging instructions: Y341</p> <p>Special provisions A100</p>

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 73/78 and the IBC Code : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

- U.S. Federal regulations** : TSCA 8(a) PAIR: pentane
TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined
All components are listed or exempted.
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: ethylbenzene; toluene
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: xylene; ethylbenzene; toluene
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: isopentane; pentane
- Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)** : Listed
- Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances** : Not listed
- Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances** : Not listed
- DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals)** : Not listed
- DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)** : Listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

Section 15. Regulatory information

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : Fire hazard
 Immediate (acute) health hazard
 Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range alkylate, butane-contg.	≥50 - <75	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
pentane	≥10 - <25	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
toluene	≥6 - <10	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
xylene	≥5 - <9.8	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
ethylbenzene	≥1 - <1.8	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	≥0.3 - <1	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Distillates (petroleum), sweetened middle	≥0.1 - <0.3	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
n-hexane	≥0.1 - <0.3	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	toluene	108-88-3	≥6 - <10
	xylene	1330-20-7	≥5 - <9.8
	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	≥1 - <1.8
Supplier notification	toluene	108-88-3	≥6 - <10
	xylene	1330-20-7	≥5 - <9.8
	ethylbenzene	100-41-4	≥1 - <1.8

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: XYLENE; ETHYL BENZENE; TOLUENE; ISOPENTANE; PENTANE

New York

: The following components are listed: Xylene (mixed); Ethylbenzene; Toluene

New Jersey

: The following components are listed: XYLENES; BENZENE, DIMETHYL-; ETHYL BENZENE; BENZENE, ETHYL-; TOLUENE; BENZENE, METHYL-; ISOPENTANE; BUTANE, 2-METHYL-; PENTANE

Pennsylvania

: The following components are listed: BENZENE, DIMETHYL-; BENZENE, ETHYL-; BENZENE, METHYL-; BUTANE, 2-METHYL-; PENTANE

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
toluene	No.	Yes.	No.	7000 µg/day (ingestion)
ethylbenzene	Yes.	No.	41 µg/day (ingestion) 54 µg/day (inhalation)	No.

International lists

National inventory

Section 15. Regulatory information

Canada	: All components are listed or exempted.
China	: Not determined.
Europe	: All components are listed or exempted.
Japan	: Not determined.
Malaysia	: Not determined.
New Zealand	: Not determined.
Philippines	: Not determined.
Republic of Korea	: All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan	: All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
Flam. Liq. 1, H224	On basis of test data
Skin Irrit. 2, H315	Calculation method
Eye Irrit. 2A, H319	Calculation method
Carc. 1B, H350	Calculation method
Repr. 2, H361 (Fertility)	Calculation method
Repr. 2, H361 (Unborn child)	Calculation method
STOT SE 3, H336	Calculation method
STOT RE 2, H373	Calculation method
Asp. Tox. 1, H304	Calculation method
Aquatic Acute 3, H402	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	Calculation method

History

Date of issue/Date of revision : 04/02/2015

Version : 0.02

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 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
 UN = United Nations

▣ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.