

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision Date 01-Aug-2017

SDS Number 888100008848

Revision Number 1.02

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY

**Product Name** Gasoline, Unleaded (No Ethanol)

**Synonyms** Blend of Highly Flammable Petroleum Distillates, Regular, Mid-Grade, Premium

**Recommended Use** Fuel

**Uses advised against** All others

**Manufacturer** Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co.  
19100 Ridgewood Parkway  
San Antonio, TX 78259

**Emergency Telephone** Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300  
Tesoro Call Center: 1-877-783-7676

**E-mail address** ProductStewardship@TSOCORP.com

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids	Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category	Category 2
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 1
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity	Category 2
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1

### Label elements

#### **Danger**

Extremely flammable liquid and vapor  
Highly flammable liquid and vapor  
Causes skin irritation  
May cause genetic defects  
May cause cancer  
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness by inhalation.  
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure  
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways



**Appearance** Liquid

**Physical State @20°C** Liquid

**Odor** Characteristic Hydrocarbon like

**Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

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

**Precautionary Statements - Response**

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention  
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention  
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower  
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse  
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing  
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor  
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor  
Do NOT induce vomiting  
In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, or foam to extinguish

**Precautionary Statements - Storage**

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

**Precautionary Statements - Disposal**

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

**Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)**

Not applicable

**Other Information**

May be harmful if swallowed. May be harmful in contact with skin. Toxic to aquatic life.

**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Chemical Name	CAS-No	Percent
Gasoline	86290-81-5	10-100
Xylene	1330-20-7	10-30
Toluene	108-88-3	10-30
Butane	106-97-8	1-20
Trimethylbenzene	25551-13-7	1-5
Pentane	109-66-0	1-5

Naphthalene	91-20-3	1-5
Isopentane	78-78-4	1-5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1-5
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1-5
Benzene	71-43-2	<1.3
N-hexane	110-54-3	0.5-0.75
n-Heptane	142-82-5	0.5-0.75

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

<b>General advice</b>	Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Remove from exposure, lie down. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt, seek medical advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately and thoroughly wash material from skin. Immediate medical attention is required.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove to fresh air. Aspiration into lungs can produce severe lung damage. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. Avoid direct contact with skin. Use barrier to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing is difficult, (trained personnel should) give oxygen. Get immediate medical advice/attention. Delayed pulmonary edema may occur. Immediate medical attention is required. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists. Note: When using this product in high pressure equipment - Accidental high velocity dermal injection of this material requires immediate medical attention.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED - CAN ENTER LUNGS AND CAUSE DAMAGE. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
<b>Self-protection of the first aider</b>	Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear personal protective clothing (see section 8). Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Do not breathe vapor or mist.

### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

<b>Symptoms</b>	Difficulty in breathing. Coughing and/ or wheezing. Dizziness. Inhalation of high vapor concentrations may cause symptoms like headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.
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### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

<b>Note to physicians</b>	Because of the danger of aspiration, emesis or gastric lavage should not be employed unless the risk is justified by the presence of additional toxic substances. A patient adversely affected by exposure to this product should not be given adrenaline (epinephrine)
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or similar heart stimulant since these would increase the risk of cardiac arrhythmias.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Suitable Extinguishing Media</b>	Dry chemical. Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ). Water spray. Alcohol resistant foam.
<b>Small Fire</b>	Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO <sub>2</sub> , foam (AFFF/ATC), or water spray can be used.
<b>Large Fire</b>	Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	Risk of ignition. Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
<b>Hazardous combustion products</b>	Smoke, CO, and other products of incomplete combustion.
<b>Explosion data</b>	
<b>Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact</b>	None.
<b>Sensitivity to Static Discharge</b>	Yes.
<b>Special protective equipment for fire-fighters</b>	Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible withdraw from area and let fire burn.
<b>Further information</b>	ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Do not allow run-off from fire-fighting to enter drains or water courses.
<b>NFPA</b>	<b>Health hazards</b> 1 <b>Flammability</b> 3 <b>Stability</b> 0 <b>Physical and chemical properties</b> -

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Personal precautions</b>	Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Pay attention to flashback. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not breathe vapor or mist.
<b>Other Information</b>	Ventilate the area. Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

### Environmental precautions

<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains.
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### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Methods for containment</b>	Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Dike far ahead of spill to collect runoff water. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.
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**Methods for cleaning up**

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Dam up. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

**Prevention of secondary hazards**

Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for safe handling****Advice on safe handling**

Use personal protection equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use grounding and bonding connection when transferring this material to prevent static discharge, fire or explosion. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Use according to package label instructions. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Do not breathe vapor or mist. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Handle product only in closed system or provide appropriate exhaust ventilation.

Hydrocarbon liquids including this product can act as a non-conductive flammable liquid (or static accumulator), and may form ignitable vapor-air mixtures in storage tanks or other containers. Precautions to prevent static initiated fire or explosion during transfer, storage or handling, include but are not limited to these examples: (1) Ground and bond containers during product transfers. Grounding and bonding may not be adequate protection to prevent ignition or explosion of hydrocarbon liquid and vapors that are static accumulators. (2) Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel or diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as gasoline or naphtha). (3) Storage tank level floats must be effectively bonded. For more information on precautions to prevent static-initiated fire or explosion, see NFPA 77 Recommended Practice on Static Electricity and API Recommended Practice 2003 Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities****Storage Conditions**

Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and other sources of ignition (i.e., pilot lights, electric motors and static electricity). Keep in properly labeled containers. Do not store near combustible materials. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Store in accordance with local regulations. Store locked up. Keep out of the reach of children. Store away from other materials. Keep away from food, drink and animal feed. Incompatible with oxidizing agents. Incompatible with acids. Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure.

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Use approved containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty or partially full product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose containers to sources of ignition. Store in a well-ventilated area. The storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks".

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL
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Gasoline 86290-81-5	STEL: 500 ppm TWA: 300 ppm	(vacated) TWA: 300 ppm (vacated) TWA: 900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vacated) STEL: 500 ppm (vacated) STEL: 1500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Xylene 1330-20-7	STEL: 150 ppm TWA: 100 ppm	TWA: 100 ppm TWA: 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vacated) TWA: 100 ppm (vacated) TWA: 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vacated) STEL: 150 ppm (vacated) STEL: 655 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Toluene 108-88-3	TWA: 20 ppm	TWA: 200 ppm (vacated) TWA: 100 ppm (vacated) TWA: 375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vacated) STEL: 150 ppm (vacated) STEL: 560 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Ceiling: 300 ppm
Butane 106-97-8	STEL: 1000 ppm	(vacated) TWA: 800 ppm (vacated) TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Trimethylbenzene 25551-13-7	TWA: 25 ppm	(vacated) TWA: 25 ppm (vacated) TWA: 125 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Pentane 109-66-0	TWA: 1000 ppm	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 2950 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vacated) TWA: 600 ppm (vacated) TWA: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vacated) STEL: 750 ppm (vacated) STEL: 2250 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Naphthalene 91-20-3	TWA: 10 ppm S*	TWA: 10 ppm TWA: 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vacated) TWA: 10 ppm (vacated) TWA: 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vacated) STEL: 15 ppm (vacated) STEL: 75 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Isopentane 78-78-4	TWA: 1000 ppm	-
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	TWA: 20 ppm	TWA: 100 ppm TWA: 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vacated) TWA: 100 ppm (vacated) TWA: 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vacated) STEL: 125 ppm (vacated) STEL: 545 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	TWA: 100 ppm	TWA: 300 ppm TWA: 1050 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vacated) TWA: 300 ppm (vacated) TWA: 1050 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Benzene 71-43-2	STEL: 2.5 ppm TWA: 0.5 ppm S*	TWA: 10 ppm applies to industry segments exempt from the benzene standard at 29 CFR 1910.1028 TWA: 1 ppm (vacated) TWA: 10 ppm unless specified in 1910.1028 (vacated) STEL: 50 ppm 10 min unless specified in 1910.1028 (vacated) Ceiling: 25 ppm unless specified in 1910.1028 Ceiling: 25 ppm STEL: 5 ppm see 29 CFR 1910.1028
N-hexane 110-54-3	TWA: 50 ppm S*	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vacated) TWA: 50 ppm (vacated) TWA: 180 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
n-Heptane 142-82-5	STEL: 500 ppm TWA: 400 ppm	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 2000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vacated) TWA: 400 ppm

		(vacated) TWA: 1600 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vacated) STEL: 500 ppm (vacated) STEL: 2000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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S\* - Potential exposure by cutaneous route

NOTE: Limits shown for guidance only. For additional information, OSHA's 1989 air contaminants standard exposure limits provided even though the limits were vacated in 1992. State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Follow applicable regulations.

**Appropriate engineering controls**

**Engineering controls**                      Showers  
   Eyewash stations  
   Ventilation systems.

**Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**

**Eye/face protection**                      Tight sealing safety goggles.

**Hand Protection**                              Wear suitable gloves. Impervious gloves.

**Skin and body protection**                      Wear suitable protective clothing. Long sleeved clothing. Chemical resistant apron.  
   Antistatic boots.

**Respiratory protection**                      When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators. Use a NIOSH approved respirator when there is a potential for airborne concentrations to exceed occupational exposure limits. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2, NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic, and the respirator manufacturer for additional guidance on respiratory protection selection. A Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) should be used for fire fighting. Use a NIOSH approved positive-pressure supplied air respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5% oxygen), or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

**General hygiene considerations**                      Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

**Physical State @20°C**                      Liquid  
**Appearance**                                      Liquid  
**Odor**    Characteristic Hydrocarbon like  
**Color**    Clear to straw  
**Odor threshold**                                      0.5 - 1.1

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable	
<b>Melting point / freezing point</b>	-101 °C / -150 °F	
<b>Boiling range</b>	30 - 30 to 200 °C	
<b>Flash point</b>	< -21 °C / -6 °F	
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	No data available	
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Flammable vapor released by liquid	
<b>Flammability Limit in Air %</b>		
<b>Upper flammability limit:</b>	7.6	
<b>Lower flammability limit:</b>	1.3	
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	345 - 1,034	
<b>Vapor density</b>	3 to 4	
<b>Relative density</b>	0.8	

<b>Water solubility</b>	Negligible
<b>Solubility in other solvents</b>	No data available
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	2 to 7
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	250 °C / 482 °F
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	0.64 to 0.88 mm <sup>2</sup> /s
<b>Dynamic viscosity</b>	No data available
<b>Explosive properties</b>	No data available
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	No data available
<b>Minimum Ignition Energy (mJ)</b>	No data available
<b>K<sub>st</sub> (bar.m/s)</b>	No data available
<b>Softening point</b>	No data available
<b>VOC Content (%)</b>	No data available
<b>Density</b>	No data available
<b>Bulk density</b>	Not applicable
<b>Conductivity</b>	Hydrocarbon liquids without static dissipater additive may have conductivity below 1 picoSiemens per meter (pS/m). The highest electro-static ignition risks are associated with "ultra-low conductivities" below 5 pS/m. See Section 7 for sources of information on defining safe loading and handling procedures for low conductivity products. Note that conductivity can be reduced by environmental factors such as a decrease in temperature

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	This product is non-reactive under normal conditions.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	None under normal processing.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Heat, flames and sparks. Excessive heat.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizing agents.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	None under normal use conditions.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on likely routes of exposure

<b>Inhalation</b>	Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. Aspiration into lungs can produce severe lung damage. May cause pulmonary edema. Pulmonary edema can be fatal. May cause irritation of respiratory tract. May cause drowsiness or dizziness by inhalation.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. Irritating to eyes. (based on components).
<b>Skin contact</b>	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. Causes skin irritation. (based on components).
<b>Ingestion</b>	Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available. Potential for aspiration if swallowed. May cause lung damage if swallowed. Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Symptoms</b>	Difficulty in breathing. Coughing and/ or wheezing. Dizziness. Redness. May cause redness and tearing of the eyes. Inhalation of high vapor concentrations may cause symptoms like headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.
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### Numerical measures of toxicity



## Acute toxicity

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document .

ATEmix (oral)	2,733.00 mg/kg
ATEmix (dermal)	2,905.00 mg/kg
ATEmix (inhalation-gas)	1,384,041.64 mg/l
ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist)	1.00 mg/l

Component Information

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	LD50/dermal/rat - NO UNITS (Wizards mg/kg)	Inhalation LC50
Gasoline 86290-81-5	= 92 g/kg ( Rat )	> 2000 mg/kg ( Rabbit )	> 5.2 mg/L ( Rat ) 4 h
Xylene 1330-20-7	= 3500 mg/kg ( Rat )	> 1700 mg/kg ( Rabbit ) > 4350 mg/kg ( Rabbit )	= 29.08 mg/L ( Rat ) 4 h = 5000 ppm ( Rat ) 4 h
Toluene 108-88-3	= 2600 mg/kg ( Rat )	= 12000 mg/kg ( Rabbit )	= 12.5 mg/L ( Rat ) 4 h
Butane 106-97-8	-	-	= 658 g/m <sup>3</sup> ( Rat ) 4 h
Trimethylbenzene 25551-13-7	= 8970 mg/kg ( Rat )	-	-
Pentane 109-66-0	> 2000 mg/kg ( Rat )	= 3000 mg/kg ( Rabbit )	= 364 g/m <sup>3</sup> ( Rat ) 4 h
Naphthalene 91-20-3	= 1110 mg/kg ( Rat ) = 490 mg/kg ( Rat )	= 1120 mg/kg ( Rabbit ) > 20 g/kg ( Rabbit )	> 340 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( Rat ) 1 h
Isopentane 78-78-4	-	-	= 280000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( Rat ) 4 h
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	= 3500 mg/kg ( Rat )	= 15400 mg/kg ( Rabbit )	= 17.4 mg/L ( Rat ) 4 h
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	= 12705 mg/kg ( Rat )	> 2000 mg/kg ( Rabbit )	= 13.9 mg/L ( Rat ) 4 h
Benzene 71-43-2	= 1800 mg/kg ( Rat ) = 810 mg/kg ( Rat )	> 8200 mg/kg ( Rabbit )	= 44.66 mg/L ( Rat ) 4 h
N-hexane 110-54-3	= 25 g/kg ( Rat )	= 3000 mg/kg ( Rabbit )	= 48000 ppm ( Rat ) 4 h
n-Heptane 142-82-5	-	= 3000 mg/kg ( Rabbit )	= 103 g/m <sup>3</sup> ( Rat ) 4 h

## Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

### Chemical Name Xylene

Mixed xylenes can cause skin, eye, and respiratory irritation. Both short- and long-term repeated exposures to high enough levels in humans have resulted in a variety of adverse nervous system effects that include headache, mental confusion, narcosis, equilibrium, impaired short-term memory, dizziness and tremors. Studies in laboratory animals indicate that xylene can cause changes in the liver and harmful effects on the kidneys, lungs, heart, and nervous system as well as hearing loss. The relevance of these observations to humans is not clear at this time. In general, developmental studies in animals reported adverse fetal effects only at concentrations that caused maternal toxicity. The relevance of these observations to humans is unclear at this time. The available data from in vitro and in vivo studies suggest that xylenes are not mutagenic and do not produce chromosomal abnormalities. Furthermore, rats exposed up to 500 mg/kg bw and mice exposed up to 1000 mg/kg bw mixed xylenes for 103 weeks showed no treatment-related increases in any tumor type. IARC has determined that the carcinogenicity of xylenes is not classifiable (Group 3).

### Butane

If inhaled, short-term overexposure to hydrocarbon gases may cause rapid suffocation. Inhalation of butane at very high concentrations can cause drowsiness, narcosis, asphyxia, and cardiac arrhythmia; butane affects the central nervous system (CNS). As gases, the primary route of exposure is inhalation; compressed gases may exhibit additional hazards. In animal studies, 2-Butene was the most toxic of the C1-4 hydrocarbon gas (C1-4 HCs)

evaluated for its short term (acute) toxicity when inhaled for four hours at 10,000 ppm (23.1 g/m<sup>3</sup>); no fatalities were observed, and no LC50 value was established. Repeated dose toxicity has been observed in combination with testing for reproductive and developmental toxicity; the lowest doses at which adverse effects were observed (LOAEL) following repeated dose reported to be 5,000 ppm. Adverse effects included lowered body weight, though some changes in blood chemistry were also reported. C1-4 HCs were not mutagenic in several test systems using bacteria or mammalian cells, nor were they mutagenic in animal studies. No adverse developmental effects were reported for the highest dose tested (NOAEL ≥ 5,000 ppm). Reproductive toxicity was reported for isobutene (LOAEL = 9,000 ppm) as reduced fertility in females and pregnancy loss; caution should be used in interpreting the results of this study due to the small number of animals tested. The carcinogenicity of individual petroleum streams varies due to factors such as source and processing; IARC and ECHA C&L Inventory reports individually on the carcinogenicity of these substances.

### **Trimethylbenzene**

Trimethylbenzenes are a commercially available mixture of three separate isomers: 1,2,3-, 1,2,4-, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene. Overexposure to trimethylbenzenes is known to result in irritation of the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract in humans and animals. Acute (short-term) and chronic (long-term) inhalation exposure to high enough levels of trimethylbenzenes has been shown to result in neurological effects in humans and animals. There is limited evidence that overexposure by inhalation of trimethylbenzenes can result in hematological effects such as alterations in blood clotting and anemia in humans. Animal studies have also found evidence that inhalation exposure to trimethylbenzenes can result in hematological effects. No human studies have investigated the reproductive or developmental effects of trimethylbenzenes. Reproductive and developmental effects in animals exposed to trimethylbenzene has been reported.

### **Pentane**

Pentane may be fatal if it is swallowed and enters the airway. If inhaled, short-term (acute) overexposure can cause drowsiness, disorientation, other narcotic effects, and possibly death. Acute exposure to n-pentane by inhalation and ingestion results in low toxicity in animal studies. Exposure can cause irritation to eyes, skin (including dermatitis), and nose. Sensitization has not been reported. Exposure to high enough levels may also affect the central nervous system (CNS).

### **Naphthalene**

Acute (short term) exposure to large amounts of naphthalene may damage or destroy red blood cells, a condition termed hemolytic anemia. Symptoms of hemolytic anemia include fatigue, lack of appetite, restlessness, and pale skin. Acute inhalation or oral exposure to large amounts of naphthalene may also cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, blood in the urine, and a yellow color to the skin. Ingestion may result in death. Chronic (long term) exposure in rats and mice can lead to irritation and inflammation of their nose and lungs; nasal hyperplasia and metaplasia in respiratory and olfactory epithelium has been reported in studies in mice. Exposure to high enough levels may have effects on the blood, resulting in chronic hemolytic anemia, and effects on the eyes, resulting in the development of cataracts. Cancer from naphthalene exposure has been observed in animals, but not humans. IARC has classified naphthalene as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B), and the ECHA C&L Inventory reports that naphthalene is suspected of causing cancer (Carc. 2).

### **Ethylbenzene**

Ethylbenzene may be fatal if it is swallowed and enters the airways. Short term (acute) exposure to ethylbenzene can cause eye, skin, and throat irritation. It may have effects on the central nervous system including dizziness, and at very high exposure, lowering on consciousness. Long-term exposures orally and by inhalation have been shown to cause damage to the inner ear and hearing in animals. Long term or repeated exposure to high enough levels of ethylbenzene may have effects on the kidneys and liver, resulting in impaired functions, and repeated contact with skin may cause dryness and cracking. Animal studies indicate some evidence of adverse effects on the liver, kidney, thyroid, and pituitary gland. In a 2-year inhalation study in mice and rats, the animals were exposed to 0, 75, 250, and 750 ppm ethylbenzene 6 hours/day, 5 days/week. Renal effects were observed in male rats (renal tubule hyperplasia) and female rats (renal tubule adenoma and adenoma or carcinoma) exposed to 750 ppm. The incidence of adenoma in the testes of males was significantly greater than in the control group and exceeded the historical control range for inhalation studies. The incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma was increased in males and the incidence of hepatocellular adenoma was increased in females. IARC has classified ethylbenzene as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). Studies do not

provide conclusive evidence of reproductive effects. In one study, developmental effects were reported in animals but only at very high doses ( $\geq 1000$  ppm) that are likely to be toxic to the mother. The relevance of these findings to humans is not clear at this time.

#### **Cyclohexane**

Cyclohexane may be fatal if it is swallowed and enters the airways. Cyclohexane has low acute oral, dermal, and inhalation toxicity. Acute (short-term) overexposure can irritate and burn the eyes, irritate the nose and throat, and cause coughing, wheezing, headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, lightheadedness, drowsiness, and unconciousness at high concentrations. Chronic inhalation exposure caused maternal toxicity and developmental effects in rats. At high enough levels, repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis.

#### **Benzene**

Benzene exposure may occur through inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption or eye contact. Benzene exposure can cause skin, eye and respiratory irritation. The most characteristic systemic effect resulting from high enough intermediate and chronic benzene exposure is arrested development of blood cells. Studies have linked overexposure to benzene to many hematological effects including aplastic anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, and myelodysplastic syndrome. In vivo and in vitro data from both humans and animals show that benzene and/or its metabolites are genotoxic. Studies in animals provide supporting evidence for the carcinogenicity of inhaled benzene. Epidemiological studies have reported a causal relationship between occupational benzene exposures and acute myelogenous leukemia. Some studies suggest associations between benzene exposure and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, multiple myeloma, and other cancers. Benzene has been classified as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1) by IARC, and the ECHA C&L Inventory states it may cause cancer (Carc. 1B). IARC concluded that benzene causes acute myeloid leukemia and a positive association has been observed for acute lymphatic leukemia, chronic lymphatic leukemia, non-hodgkin lymphoma, and multiple myeloma. Human studies suggest that female fertility and menstrual cycles were effected by benzene exposure; however, due to uncertainties in exposure and limited data the studies were considered inconclusive. Developmental effects have been observed in animals including persistent hematopoietic anomalies. It has been suggested that the reported benzene fetotoxicity of decreased weight and skeletal variants is a function of maternal toxicity.

#### **N-hexane**

N-Hexane may be fatal if it is swallowed and enters the airways. Acute (short-term) dermal overexposure can cause skin and eye irritation in humans. Acute inhalation and oral exposures have caused systemic effects such as decreased body weight and respiratory effects, as well as reproductive and developmental effects in animals. Respiratory effects may include nose, throat, and lung irritation, coughing, wheezing, and shortness of breath. Acute overexposures may also cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, lightheadedness, loss of consciousness, coma, and death in human. Intermediate duration inhalation and oral exposures to relatively high concentrations (400-3,000 ppm) of n-hexane have led to nerve damage, paralysis, and/or deaths in rats. N-hexane may damage male reproductive glands. Intermediate-duration inhalation and oral exposure to high levels (1,000-10,000 ppm; 4,000 mg/kg/day) of n-hexane damages sperm-forming cells and testicles in rats. Chronic (long-term) inhalation of large amounts of n-hexane causes nerve damage and paralysis of the arms and legs in humans. Dermal effects, such as a skin rash, dryness, or redness can also occur following chronic overexposure. Chronic duration inhalation exposures in animals are not available.

#### **Health hazard and classification information**

<b>Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category</b>	Classification based on data available for ingredients. Irritating to skin.
<b>Serious eye damage/eye irritation</b>	No information available. No information available.
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	No information available.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Classification based on data available for ingredients. Contains a known or suspected carcinogen.

The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Chemical Name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Gasoline 86290-81-5	A3	Group 2B	-	X
Xylene 1330-20-7	-	Group 3	-	-
Toluene 108-88-3	-	Group 3	-	-
Naphthalene 91-20-3	A3	Group 2B	Reasonably Anticipated	X
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	A3	Group 2B	-	X
Benzene 71-43-2	A1	Group 1	Known	X

**Reproductive toxicity**

Classification based on data available for ingredients. Contains a known or suspected reproductive toxin. The table below indicates ingredients above the cut-off threshold considered as relevant which are listed as reproductive toxins.

**Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Single Exposure**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness by inhalation.

**Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Repeated Exposure**

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Target organ effects**

liver, kidney, Respiratory system, Eyes, Skin, Central nervous system, blood, bone marrow.

**Aspiration hazard**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Additional Ecological Information**

Release of this product should be prevented from contaminating soil and water and from entering drainage and sewer systems. U.S.A. regulations require reporting spills of this material that could reach any surface waters. The toll free number to the U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802

**Ecotoxicity**

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Chemical Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Gasoline 86290-81-5	56: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50	82: 96 h Cyprinodon variegatus mg/L LC50 static 119: 96 h Alburnus alburnus mg/L LC50 static	-	170: 24 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50
Xylene 1330-20-7	-	13.4: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 780: 96 h Cyprinus carpio mg/L LC50 semi-static 780: 96 h Cyprinus carpio mg/L LC50 13.5 - 17.3: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 19: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 13.1 - 16.5: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 flow-through 23.53 - 29.97: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static 30.26 - 40.75: 96 h Poecilia reticulata mg/L LC50 static 2.661 -	-	0.6: 48 h Gammarus lacustris mg/L LC50 3.82: 48 h water flea mg/L EC50

		4.093: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 static 7.711 - 9.591: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static		
Toluene 108-88-3	12.5: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50 static 433: 96 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50	12.6: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static 5.89 - 7.81: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 flow-through 15.22 - 19.05: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 5.8: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 semi-static 11.0 - 15.0: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static 50.87 - 70.34: 96 h Poecilia reticulata mg/L LC50 static 14.1 - 17.16: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 static 28.2: 96 h Poecilia reticulata mg/L LC50 semi-static 54: 96 h Oryzias latipes mg/L LC50 static	-	11.5: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 5.46 - 9.83: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 Static
Trimethylbenzene 25551-13-7	-	7.72: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through	-	-
Pentane 109-66-0	-	9.99: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 9.87: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 11.59: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50	-	9.74: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50
Naphthalene 91-20-3	0.4: 72 h Skeletonema costatum mg/L EC50	5.74 - 6.44: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 31.0265: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static 0.91 - 2.82: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 static 1.6: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 flow-through 1.99: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static	-	1.96: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 Flow through 1.09 - 3.4: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 Static 2.16: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L LC50
Isopentane 78-78-4	-	-	-	2.3: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	438: 96 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50 4.6: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50 1.7 - 7.6: 96 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50 static 2.6 - 11.3: 72 h	4.2: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 semi-static 7.55 - 11: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 9.6: 96 h Poecilia reticulata mg/L LC50 static 9.1 - 15.6: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static 11.0 -	-	1.8 - 2.4: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50

	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50 static	18.0: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 static 32: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static		
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	500: 72 h Desmodemus subspicatus mg/L EC50	3.96 - 5.18: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 23.03 - 42.07: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static 24.99 - 44.69: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static 48.87 - 68.76: 96 h Poecilia reticulata mg/L LC50 static	-	400: 24 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50
Benzene 71-43-2	29: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50	10.7 - 14.7: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 5.3: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 flow-through 22.49: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static 28.6: 96 h Poecilia reticulata mg/L LC50 static 22330 - 41160: 96 h Pimephales promelas µg/L LC50 static 70000 - 142000: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus µg/L LC50 static	-	10: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 8.76 - 15.6: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 Static
N-hexane 110-54-3	-	2.1 - 2.98: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through	-	1000: 24 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50
n-Heptane 142-82-5	-	375.0: 96 h Cichlid fish mg/L LC50	-	10: 24 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50

**Persistence and degradability** No information available.

**Bioaccumulation** There is no data for this product.

**Component Information**

Chemical Name	Partition coefficient
Xylene 1330-20-7	2.77 - 3.15
Toluene 108-88-3	2.7
Butane 106-97-8	2.89
Pentane 109-66-0	3.39
Naphthalene 91-20-3	3.6
Isopentane 78-78-4	3.2 - 3.3
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	3.2
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	3.44
Benzene 71-43-2	2.1
n-Heptane	4.66

**Other adverse effects** No information available.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste treatment methods**

**Waste from residues/unused products** Should not be released into the environment. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

**Contaminated packaging** Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld containers.

**US EPA Waste Number** U019 U056 U165 U220 U239

Chemical Name	RCRA	RCRA - Basis for Listing	RCRA - D Series Wastes	RCRA - U Series Wastes
Xylene 1330-20-7	-	Included in waste stream: F039	-	U239
Toluene 108-88-3	U220	Included in waste streams: F005, F024, F025, F039, K015, K036, K037, K149, K151	-	U220
Naphthalene 91-20-3	U165	Included in waste streams: F024, F025, F034, F039, K001, K035, K060, K087, K145	-	U165
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	-	Included in waste stream: F039	-	-
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	-	-	-	U056
Benzene 71-43-2	U019	Included in waste streams: F005, F024, F025, F037, F038, F039, K085, K104, K105, K141, K142, K143, K144, K145, K147, K151, K159, K169, K171, K172	0.5 mg/L regulatory level	U019

Chemical Name	RCRA - Halogenated Organic Compounds	RCRA - P Series Wastes	RCRA - F Series Wastes	RCRA - K Series Wastes
Toluene 108-88-3	-	-	Toxic waste waste number F025 Waste description: Condensed light ends, spent filters and filter aids, and spent desiccant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution.	-

Naphthalene 91-20-3	-	-	Toxic waste waste number F025 Waste description: Condensed light ends, spent filters and filter aids, and spent desiccant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution.	-
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**California Hazardous Waste Status** This product contains one or more substances that are listed with the State of California as a hazardous waste.

Chemical Name	California Hazardous Waste Status
Gasoline 86290-81-5	Ignitable
Xylene 1330-20-7	Toxic Ignitable
Toluene 108-88-3	Toxic Ignitable
Pentane 109-66-0	Toxic Ignitable
Naphthalene 91-20-3	Toxic
Isopentane 78-78-4	Ignitable Toxic
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	Toxic Ignitable
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	Toxic Ignitable
Benzene 71-43-2	Toxic Ignitable
N-hexane 110-54-3	Toxic Ignitable
n-Heptane 142-82-5	Toxic Ignitable

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**DOT**

<b>UN/ID no</b>	UN1203
<b>Proper Shipping Name</b>	gasoline
<b>Hazard Class</b>	3
<b>Packing group</b>	II
<b>Reportable Quantity (RQ)</b>	(Toluene: RQ (kg)= 454.00, Xylenes (mixed isomers): RQ (kg)= 45.40, Naphthalene: RQ (kg)= 45.40, Benzene: RQ (kg)= 4.54, Cyclohexane: RQ (kg)= 454.00, Ethylbenzene: RQ (kg)= 454.00)
<b>Special Provisions Description</b>	144, 177, B1, B33, IB2, T8, T4 UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II



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**TDG**

UN/ID no UN1203  
Proper Shipping Name gasoline  
Hazard Class 3  
Packing group II  
Description UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II

**MEX**

UN/ID no UN1203  
Proper Shipping Name MOTOR SPIRIT  
Hazard Class 3  
Special Provisions 243  
Packing group II  
Description UN1203, MOTOR SPIRIT, 3, II

**IATA**

UN/ID no UN1203  
Proper Shipping Name gasoline  
Hazard Class 3  
Packing group II  
ERG Code 3H  
Description UN1203, GASOLINE, 3, II

**IMDG**

UN/ID no UN1203  
Proper Shipping Name MOTOR SPIRIT  
Hazard Class 3  
Packing group II  
EmS No. F-E, S-E  
Special Provisions 243, 363  
Description UN1203, MOTOR SPIRIT, 3, II, (-21°C C.C.), Marine pollutant

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**International Inventories**

TSCA Not Listed  
DSL/NDSL Listed  
ENCS Not Listed  
IECSC Not Listed  
KECL Listed  
PICCS Listed  
AICS Listed

**Legend:**

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory  
DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List  
ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances  
IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances  
KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances  
PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

**US 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 Hazard Categories**

<b>Acute health hazard</b>	Yes
<b>Chronic Health Hazard</b>	Yes
<b>Fire hazard</b>	Yes
<b>Sudden release of pressure hazard</b>	No
<b>Reactive Hazard</b>	No

**CWA (Clean Water Act)**

This product contains the following substances which are regulated pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42).

Chemical Name	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants	CWA - Hazardous Substances
Xylene 1330-20-7	100 lb	-	-	X
Toluene 108-88-3	1000 lb	X	X	X
Naphthalene 91-20-3	100 lb	X	X	X
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	1000 lb	X	X	X
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	1000 lb	-	-	X
Benzene 71-43-2	10 lb	X	X	X

**CERCLA**

The CERCLA definition of hazardous substances contains a “petroleum exclusion” clause which exempts crude oil, fractions of crude oil, and products (both finished and intermediate) from the crude oil refining process and any indigenous components of such from the CERCLA Section 103 reporting requirements. However, other federal reporting requirements, including SARA Section 304, as well as the Clean Water Act may still apply.

**US State Regulations**

**California Proposition 65**

This product contains the following Proposition 65 chemicals.

Chemical Name	California Proposition 65
Toluene - 108-88-3	Developmental
Ethylbenzene - 100-41-4	Carcinogen
Naphthalene - 91-20-3	Carcinogen
Benzene - 71-43-2	Carcinogen Developmental Male Reproductive

**U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations**

**US State Regulations**

Chemical Name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Toluene 108-88-3	X	X	X
Xylene 1330-20-7	-	-	X
Gasoline, natural; Low boiling point naphtha 8006-61-9	-	X	-
Butane 106-97-8	X	X	X
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	X	X	X
Pentane 109-66-0	X	X	X

Trimethylbenzene 25551-13-7	X	X	X
Naphthalene 91-20-3	X	X	X
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	X	X	X
Isopentane 78-78-4	X	X	X
Benzene 71-43-2	X	X	X
n-Heptane 142-82-5	X	X	X
N-hexane 110-54-3	X	X	X

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION

Revision Date 01-Aug-2017

Revision Note No information available.

### Disclaimer

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6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 64, 68, 112, 306, 326, 328, 1092, 1106, 1171, 1172, 1254, 1255, 1317, 1347, 1348, 1393, 1487, 1488, 1570, 1571, 1651, 1652, 1654, 1700, 1702, 1710, 1711, 1714, 1727, 1730, 1732, 1733, 1770, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1789, 1800, 1880, 1950

**End of Safety Data Sheet**