



UNLEADED GASOLINE (ALL GRADES) MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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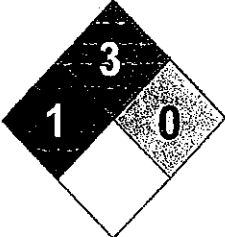
Section 1: Product Identification

Name: Unleaded Gasoline
Synonyms: Regular/Midgrade/Premium Gasoline, Motor Fuel, Reformulated Gasoline, RFG, Conventional Gasoline.
CAS No.: 86290-81-5
MSDS No.: PEG-UNL
Use: Motor fuel

Section 2: Product Composition

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Amount (%)</u>
Gasoline	86290-81-5	0 - 100
Benzene	71-43-2	0 - 5
Toluene	108-88-3	0 - 30
Xylene (all isomers)	1330-20-7	0 - 25
Hexane (other isomers)	Mixture	5 - 25
n-Hexane	110-54-3	0 - 3
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0 - 3
Octanes (all isomers)	Mixture	0 - 20
Heptane (all isomers)	142-82-5	0 - 15
Ethanol	64-17-5	0 - 10
Pentanes (all isomers)	Mixture	0 - 20
Trimethylbenzenes (all isomers)	95-63-6	0 - 5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0 - 5
Cumene	98-82-8	0 - 5
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	1634-04-4	0 - 16
Tertiary Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME)	994-05-8	0 - 6

Section 3: Hazards Identification

<p align="center"><u>Emergency Overview</u></p> <p align="center">DANGER! Extremely Flammable liquid and vapor Harmful if swallowed Skin Irritant May cause eye and respiratory irritation Cancer Hazard – Contains material which can cause cancer</p>	<p align="center"><u>Hazard Rankings</u></p> <p align="center">NFPA</p> 
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Physical form: Liquid
Appearance: Clear to amber
Odor: Strong, Gasoline

Potential Health Effects

Eyes: Contact with eyes may cause irritation, redness, tearing, stinging, watering and blurred vision.

Skin: Contact with skin may cause irritation, itching, redness and skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause drying and cracking of the skin, and may also cause dermatitis and inflammation. (See also section 11).

Inhalation: Breathing high concentration can be harmful. Throat and lung irritation may occur. Central nervous system effects including nausea, euphoria, dizziness, headache, fatigue, drowsiness or unconsciousness may occur due to long term or high concentration exposure to vapors.

Ingestion: Toxic if swallowed. This product may cause nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness, diarrhea if swallowed. Central nervous system effects may be caused. Swallowing this product can result in severe lung damage and/or death.

Signs / Symptoms: When overexposed to this product effects such as nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, respiratory failure, central nervous system depression, unconsciousness, tremor, death may occur.

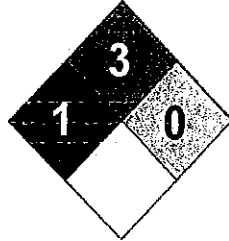
See toxicological Information (section 11)

Section 4: First Aid Measures

- Eye contact:** Flush eyes immediately with fresh, cool water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation or redness or any symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
- Skin contact:** Remove contaminated clothes and shoes. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention.
- Inhalation (Breathing):** If inhaled, immediately move person to fresh air. If there is difficulty breathing, give oxygen. If not breathing, immediately give artificial respiration. Seek medical attention.
- Ingestion (Swallowing):** This product may be harmful or fatal if swallowed. This product may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and restlessness. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is unconscious or drowsy, place on the left side with the head down. Seek immediate medical attention.
- Notes to Physician:** This material sensitizes the heart to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor respiratory distress. If difficulty in breathing evaluate upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis and pneumonitis. Administer supplemental oxygen as required. If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. 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 5: Fire Fighting Measures

NFPA Hazard Class: Health = 1 ; Flammability = 3 ; Instability = 0
(0 – Minimal ; 1 – Slight ; 2 – Moderate ; 3 – Serious ; 4 – Severe)



- Auto – ignition temperature :** >260 °C (500 °F)
- Flash point :** Closed cup: -43 °C (-45 °F)
- Flammable limits :** Lower: approximately 1.4%
Upper: approximately 7.6%
- Products of combustion :** Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and sulfur oxides, smoke, fumes, unburned hydrocarbons and other products of incomplete combustion.
- Special properties :** Flammable liquid! This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition. Vapors may travel long distances to a source where they can ignite and flash back, or explode. A mixture of vapor and air can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.
- Extinguishing media :** Use of dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended to extinguish fire. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Water may not extinguish the fire, unless it is used by experienced fire fighters and under favorable conditions.
- 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:** This material is extremely flammable. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep all hot metal surfaces away from spill/release. All equipment used when handling this material must be grounded.
- Spill precautions:** Stay upwind and away from spill. Notify persons down wind of the spill, isolate spill area and keep unauthorized personnel out. If it can be done with minimal risk, try to stop spill. Always wear protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Contact emergency personnel.
- Environmental precautions:** Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, drains, soil, and natural waterways. Use foam or spills to minimize vapors (section 5). Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material.
- Methods for cleaning up:** Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. Immediate cleanup is recommended.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

- Handling:** Flammable liquid and vapor. To be used only as a motor fuel. Avoid inhalation of vapors and contact with skin. Wash hands thoroughly after handling this material. Use in a well ventilated area away from all ignition sources. Use product with caution around heat, sparks, static electricity and open flames. Static electricity may ignite vapors and cause fire.
- Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other ignition sources. They may explode and cause injury and/or death. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and returned promptly to a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.
- Storage:** Store in approved containers only. Keep in tightly closed containers in cool, dry, well ventilated areas. Keep isolated away from heat, sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces.

Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering controls: Provide ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or mists below their occupational exposure limits. Eyewash stations and safety showers should be located near the work-station.

Personal Protection

Eye Protection: Keep away from eyes. Safety glasses complying with approved standards should be worn. Chemical type goggles should be worn.

Skin Protection: Keep away from skin. Skin protection should be worn. Chemical resistant, impervious gloves should be worn. Always follow good personal hygiene practices after handling the material.

Respiratory Protection: Approved respiratory equipment must be used if a risk assessment indicates it is necessary. If workplace exposure limits for product or components are exceeded, NIOSH approved equipment should be worn.

General Protection: Use this material in well ventilated areas. Ventilation equipment should be explosion proof also.

Component	Applicable Workplace Exposure Limits
Gasoline	ACGIH – TWA: 300 ppm (8 hours) STEL: 500 ppm (15 minutes)
Benzene	ACGIH – TWA: 0.5 ppm (8 hours) STEL: 2.5 ppm (15 minutes) OSHA – TWA: 1 ppm (8 hours) STEL: 5 ppm (15 minutes)
Toluene	ACGIH – TWA: 20 ppm (8 hours) OSHA – TWA: 200 ppm (8 hours) CEIL: 300 ppm PEAK: 500 ppm (10 minutes)
Xylene (all isomers)	ACGIH – TWA: 100 ppm (8 hours) STEL: 150 ppm (15 minutes) OSHA – TWA: 100 ppm (8 hours)
Hexane (other isomers)	ACGIH – TWA: 500 ppm (8 hours) STEL: 1000 ppm (15 minutes)
n-Hexane	ACGIH – TWA: 50 ppm (8 hours) OSHA – TWA: 500 ppm (8 hours)
Cyclohexane	ACGIH – TWA: 100 ppm (8 hours) OSHA – TWA: 300 ppm (8 hours)
Octanes (all isomers)	ACGIH – TWA: 300 ppm (8 hours) OSHA – TWA: 500 ppm (8 hours)
Heptane (all isomers)	ACGIH – TWA: 400 ppm (8 hours) STEL: 5000 ppm (15 minutes) OSHA – TWA: 500 ppm (8 hours)
Ethanol	ACGIH – TWA: 1000 ppm (8 hours) OSHA – TWA: 1000 ppm (8 hours)
Pentanes (all isomers)	ACGIH – TWA: 600 ppm (8 hours) OSHA – TWA: 1000 ppm (8 hours)
Trimethylbenzenes (all isomers)	ACGIH – TWA: 25 ppm (8 hours)
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH – TWA: 100 ppm (8 hours) STEL: 125 ppm (15 minutes) OSHA – TWA: 100 ppm (8 hours)
Cumene	ACGIH – TWA: 50 ppm (8 hours) OSHA – TWA: 50 ppm (8 hours)
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	ACGIH – TWA: 50 ppm (8 hours)
Tertiary Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME)	ACGIH – TWA: 20 ppm (8 hours)

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State:	Liquid.
Color:	Transparent, clear to amber liquid.
Odor:	Strong. Characteristic gasoline odor.
pH:	Not applicable
Boiling Point:	>26 °C (>78 °F)
Melting Point:	Not applicable.
Specific gravity:	0.66 to 0.75 (Water = 1)
Vapor density:	3 to 4 (Air = 1)
Vapor pressure:	220-450 mm Hg at 20°C (68°F) / 6-15 Reid-psi at 37.8°C (100°F)
Volatility:	720 – 770 g/l VOC (w/v)
Viscosity (at 40 °C):	< 1
Flash Point:	< -45 °F / < 43°C
Bulk Density:	6.0 – 6.4 lbs/gal
Solubility in water:	Negligible

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability:	Stable. Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor can cause fire.
Conditions to avoid:	Keep away from heat, flame and all other possible sources of ignition.
Materials to avoid:	Keep away from strong oxidizing agents such as acids, chlorine, hydrogen peroxide and oxygen.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Please refer to the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this MSDS.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Not expected to occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information**Toxicology Information**

Oral toxicity:	Almost non-toxic. LD 50: > 2000 mg/kg (species: rats)
Dermal toxicity:	Almost non-toxic. LD 50: > 2000 mg/kg (species: rabbits)
Inhalation toxicity:	Almost non-toxic. LD 50: > 5 mg/l (species: rats)
Eye irritation:	Almost non-irritating. Draize score: > 6 and < 15 (species: rabbits)
Skin irritation:	Irritant. Primary irritation index: > 3 and < 5 (species: rabbits)
Other data:	Inhalation of high concentrations of vapors or mists may cause respiratory system irritation and damage. It may also result in the damage and depression of the central nervous system and may cause death. Prolonged contact with the material may cause severe skin irritation.
Subchronic toxicity:	Dermal studies resulted in significant irritation but not systematic toxicity (species: rabbits). Inhalation exposures (90 day, approximately 1500 ppm vapor) produced light hydrocarbon nephropathy but no significant systemic toxicity (species: rats).
Neurotoxicity:	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. However, no persistent neurotoxic effects were observed in subchronic inhalation studies of gasoline.
Reproductive toxicity:	An inhalation study with rats exposed to 0, 400 and 1600 ppm of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline, 6 hours per day on day 6 through 16 of gestation, showed no teratogenic effects nor indication of toxicity to either the mother or the fetus. Another inhalation study in rats exposed to 3000, 6000, or 9000 ppm of gasoline vapor, 6 hours per day on day 6 through 20 of gestation, also showed no teratogenic effects nor indications of toxicity to either the mother or the fetus.
Chronic toxicity:	A lifetime mouse skin painting study of unleaded gasoline applied at 50 microliters, three time weekly, resulted in some severe skin irritation and changes, but no statistically significant increase in skin cancer or cancer to any other organ. Lifetime inhalation of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline over 2000 ppm has caused increased liver tumors in female mice and increased kidney tumors in male rats. The EPA has concluded that mechanism by which wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline causes kidney damage is unique to the male rat. The effects in that species (kidney damage and cancer) should not be used in human risk assessment.

Other toxic effects on humans	Extremely hazardous in case of ingestion. Very hazardous in case of eye contact. Hazardous in case of skin contact. Slightly hazardous in case of inhalation.
Carcinogenic effects:	Contains material that may cause cancer depending on the level and duration of exposure.
Target organs:	Contains material that may cause damage to humans organs such as (but not limited to) blood, kidneys, lungs, liver, eye, skin, nervous system and upper respiratory tract.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:	This material may be toxic to aquatic organisms such as algae and daphnia. It has also shown to be toxic to fish.
Environmental fate:	The material is expected to be readily biodegradable. When released into the environment, some of the constituents of gasoline will volatilize and be photo degraded in the atmosphere. 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, photo-oxidation, biodegradation and adsorption onto suspended sediments, can contribute to the weathering of spilled gasoline.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste disposal:	Avoid disposal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Disposal of this product and any of its by products should always comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. This material would likely be identified as a federally regulated RCRA hazardous waste. See sections 7 and 8 for further information on handling, storage and personal protection. See section 9 for the material's physical and chemical properties.
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Section 14: Transportation Information

This material is U.S Department of Transportation (DOT) regulated material.

Shipping name: Gasoline, 3, UN 1203, PG II
Gasohol, 3, NA 1203, PG II (for gasoline blended with less than 20% ethanol).

Hazard class: 3 DOT Class: Flammable liquid

Packing Group: II

UN / NA Number: UN1203 / NA1203

Emergency Response Code: 128

Label:

**Section 15: Regulatory Information**

TSCA Inventory: This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

**SARA 302 / 304:
Emergency planning and notification** The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to Subparts 302 and 304 to submit emergency planning and notification information based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and Reportable Quantities (RQs) for "Extremely Hazardous Substances" listed in 40 CFR 302.4 and CFR 355. No components were identified.

**SARA 311 / 312:
Hazard identification** SARA Title III requires facilities subject to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals by "Hazard Category" as defined in 40 CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under: Fire, Acute (immediate) Health Hazard, Chronic (Delayed) Health Hazard.

**CERCLA / SARA 313:
Toxic and chemical
notification and release
reporting**

This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR 372

Component	CAS Number	Amount (%)
Benzene	71-43-2	0 – 5
Toluene	108-88-3	0 – 30
Xylene (o, m, p isomers)	1330-20-7	0 – 25
n-Hexane	110-54-3	0 – 3
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0 – 3
1, 2, 4 Trimethylbenzenes	95-63-6	0 – 5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0 – 5
Cumene	98-82-8	0 – 5
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	1634-04-4	0 – 16

California Proposition 65: This material may contain detectable quantities of the following chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and which may be subject to the requirements of California Proposition 65 (CA Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5):

Benzene (CAS NO. 71-43-3)

Toluene (CAS No. 108-88-3)

Ethylbenzene (CAS No. 100-41-4)

Naphthalene (CAS No. 91-20-3)

Canadian Regulations:

WHMIS Hazard Class: B2 – Flammable Liquids
D2A – Very Toxic Material

Section 16: Other Information

Issue date: March 5, 2008
Previous issue date: No previous date
Version: 1
MSDS Code: PEG-UNL

Legend:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry
CEIL = Ceiling Limit
CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
EPA = Environmental Protection Agency
NFPA = National Fire Protection Association
OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration
SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes)
TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours)
WHMIS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

Disclaimer:

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