

Ashland Petroleum Company  
Division of Ashland, Inc  
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This MSDS complies with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (The Hazard Communication Standard)

24-Hour Emergency Telephone: 1-800-ASHLAND or 1-800-274-4263

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Product Name: UNLEADED GASOLINE (ALL GRADES)

MSDS NO: 0027354-011.000

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRINT DATE: 02/23/98

MSDS Id: 37154

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Attention: The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable and suitable to their circumstances. The MSDS has been prepared in accordance with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. The information relates specifically to the product designated and may not be valid when the material is used in combination with other materials or products or in a particular process.

Note: N.A. indicates the information is not available.

Ashland Petroleum Company MSDS are available through CHEMTREC 1-800 424-9300

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION. HYDROCARBON MIXTURE

Material Number: 0027354-011.000  
 Date Of MSDS: 30-DEC-97  
 Manufacturer: ASHLAND PETROLEUM COMPANY  
 Address: P.O BOX 391  
 ASHLAND, KY 41114

Emergency Telephone: (800)274-5263  
 Information Telephone: (606)329-3333

Known Synonyms

Not Applicable

SECTION 2 - INGREDIENTS INFORMATION

Ingredients	C.A.S No	Concentration	Agency	Limit	Category
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NOTE:

GASOLINE IS A MIXTURE OF HYDROCARBONS BLENDED TO MEET VARIOUS SPECIFICATIONS. THE APPROPRIATE CAS NUMBER FOR REFINED GASOLINE IS 86290-81-5. THE REFINERY STREAMS USED TO BLEND GASOLINE ARE ALL ON THE TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA) INVENTORY. THE SPECIFICATIONS FOR GASOLINES VARY WITH STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS. ETHANOL AND MTBE ARE ADDED INTENTIONALLY IN CERTAIN DISTRIBUTION AREAS. ALL OTHER COMPONENTS LISTED BELOW ARE INHERENT IN THE REFINERY STREAMS

GASOLINE-INCLUDES COMPOUNDS LISTED BFLOW	86290815	100 Wt%	ACGIH	300 PPM	TLV
				8 hour	
			ACGIH	500 PPM	STEL
				15 min	
			OSHA	300 PPM	PEL-1989
	8 hour				
			OSHA	500 PPM	STEL-1969
				15 min	
METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER	1634044	0.17 Wt%	ACGIH	40 PPM	TLV
				8 hour	
			AIHA	100 PPM	WEEL
				8 hour	
ETHYL ALCOHOL (ETHANOL) (ETHANOL)	64175	0-10 Wt%	ACGIH	1000 PPM	TLV
				8 hour	
			NIOSH	1000 PPM	TWA
				10 hour	
			NIOSH	15000 PPM	IDLH-1990
			NIOSH	3700 PPM	IDLH-1994
OSHA	1000 PPM	PEL			
				8 hour (1971 & 1969)	
ISOPENTANE	78764	0-10 Wt%	N A	N.A.	N A
N-BUTANE	106978	0-11 Wt%	ACGIH	800 PPM	TLV
				8 hour	

			NIOSH 800 PPM 10 hour	TWA
			OSHA 800 PPM 8 hour	PEL-1989
TOLUENE	108883	3-10 Wt%	ACGIH 50 PPM 8 hour, skin	TLV
			NIOSH 100 PPM 10 hour	RFL
			NIOSH 150 PPM 15 min	STEL
			NIOSH 2000 PPM	IDLH-1990
			NIOSH 500 PPM	IDLH-1994
			OSHA 100 PPM 8 hour	PEL-1989
			OSHA 150 PPM 15 min	STEL-1989
			OSHA 200 PPM 8 hour	PEL-1971
			OSHA 300 PPM	CETL-1971
			OSHA 500 PPM 10 min/8 hour	PPAK-1971
XYLENE	1330207	4-10 Wt%	ACGIH 100 PPM 8 hour	TLV
			ACGIH 150 PPM	STEL
			NIOSH 100 PPM 8 hour	TWA
			NIOSH 150 PPM	STEL
			NIOSH 900 PPM	IDLH
			Revised 9-15 96	
			OSHA 100 PPM 8 hour	PEL
BENZENE	71432	0-5 Wt%	ACGIH .5 PPM 8 hr, carcinogen, skin	TLV
			ACGIH 2.5 PPM 15 min, carcinogen, skin	STEL
			ACGIH 8 MG/M3 carcinogen, skin	CETL
			NIOSH .1 PPM 10 hour	TWA
			NIOSH 1 PPM	STEL
			NIOSH 7000 PPM	IDLH-1990
			NIOSH 500 PPM	IDLH-1994
			OSHA 1 PPM 8 hour	PEL
			OSHA 5 PPM 15 min	STEL
METHYL-2-PENTANE	107835	0-5 Wt%	N.A.	N.A.
METHYL-3-PENTANE	96140	0-5 Wt%	N.A.	N.A.
NORMAL PENTANE	109660	0-5 Wt%	ACGIH 2210 MG/M3 all isomers	CETL
			ACGIH 600 PPM 8 hour, all isomers	TLV
			ACGIH 750 PPM 15 min	STEL
			NIOSH 120 PPM 10 hour	TWA

			NIOSH	1500 PPM	IDLH-1994
			NIOSH	15000 PPM	IDLH-1990
			NIOSH	510 PPM	CEIL
				15 min	
			OSHA	1000 PPM	PEL-1971
				8 hour	
			OSHA	600 PPM	PEL-1989
				8 hour	
			OSHA	750 PPM	STEL-1989
				15 min	
1,2,4-	95636	0-4 Wt%	ACGIH	123 MGMT	TWA
				based on 8 hours	
TRIMETHYLBENZENE			NIOSH	125 MGMT	TWA
				based on 8 hours	
HEXANE	113543	0-5 Wt%	ACGIH	50 PPM	TLV
				8 hour, skin	
			NIOSH	1190 PPM	IDLH-1991
			NIOSH	50 PPM	TWA
				10 hour	
			NIOSH	5000 PPM	TLV-1990
			OSHA	50 PPM	PEL-1989
				8 hour	
			OSHA	500 PPM	PEL-1971
				8 hour	
2-METHYLHEXANE	591764	0-3 Wt%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3-METHYLHEXANE	589344	0-3 Wt%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DIMETHYL-2,3-BUTANE	79296	0-2 Wt%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ETHYLBENZENE	100414	0-3 Wt%	ACGIH	100 PPM	TLV
				8 hour	
			ACGIH	125 PPM	STEL
				15 min	
			ACGIH	543 MGMT	CEIL
			NIOSH	100 PPM	TWA
				10 hour	
			NIOSH	125 PPM	STRL
				15 min	
			NIOSH	2000 PPM	IDLH-1990
			NIOSH	800 PPM	IDLH-1994
			OSHA	100 PPM	PEL
				8 hr (1971 & 1989)	
			OSHA	125 PPM	STEL
				15 min (1971 & 1989)	
HEPTANE	142825	0-3 Wt%	ACGIH	2050 MGMT	CEIL
			ACGIH	400 PPM	TLV
				8 hour	
			ACGIH	500 PPM	STEL
				15 min	
			NIOSH	5000 PPM	IDLH-1990
			NIOSH	750 PPM	IDLH-1994
			NIOSH	85 PPM	TWA
				10 hour	
			OSHA	400 PPM	PEL-1989
				8 hour	
			OSHA	500 PPM	PEL-1971
				8 hour	
			OSHA	500 PPM	STEL-1989
				15 min	

For information regarding Carcinogenic Status please see Section 15

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. GASOLINES ACT GENERALLY AS AN ANESTHETIC AND ARE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IRRITANTS. INHALATION IS THE MOST COMMON ROUTE OF EXPOSURE. HEADACHES, BLURRED VISION, DIZZINESS, AND NAUSEA ARE THE MOST COMMON SYMPTOMS OF EXCESSIVE EXPOSURE TO VAPORS. GASOLINE IS HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED AND ALSO CAN BE AN ASPIRATION HAZARD IF SWALLOWED. LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO VAPOR HAS CAUSED CANCER IN LABORATORY ANIMALS.

ACUTE EXPOSURE INFORMATION:

EYE CONTACT:

EXPOSURE CAUSES EYE IRRITATION. SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE STINGING, TEARING, REDNESS, AND SWELLING.

SKIN CONTACT:

EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE MILD SKIN IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY DRY THE SKIN. SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE REDNESS, BURNING, DRYING AND CRACKING, AND SKIN BURNS. TOXIC AMOUNTS MAY BE ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN IF LARGE AREAS OF SKIN ARE EXPOSED.

INHALATION:

MAY CAUSE IRRITATION OF NASAL AND RESPIRATORY PASSAGES AND/OR CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS SUCH AS DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS, WEAKNESS, FATIGUE, NAUSEA, HEADACHE, UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND DEATH.

INGESTION:

THIS MATERIAL CAN ENTER THE LUNGS DURING SWALLOWING OR VOMITING AND CAUSE LUNG INFLAMMATION AND/OR DAMAGE

IF MORE THAN A FEW MOUTHFULS ARE SWALLOWED, ABDOMINAL DISCOMFORT, NAUSEA AND DIARRHEA MAY OCCUR. IN CHILDREN ACCIDENTAL INGESTION OF AS LITTLE AS 10-15 GRAMS (0.5 OZ) HAS CAUSED DEATH. IN ADULTS, INGESTION OF 20-50 GRAMS (1 TO 2 OZ) HAS PRODUCED SYMPTOMS OF POISONING.

ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:

EYE CONTACT, INHALATION, INGESTION, SKIN ABSORPTION AND CONTACT

CHRONIC EFFECTS:

PRODUCT INFORMATION:

A CHRONIC INHALATION STUDY OF WHOLLY VAPORIZED GASOLINE FOUND A DOSE-RELATED INCIDENCE OF KIDNEY CANCER IN MALE RATS. IT HAS SINCE BEEN DETERMINED THAT MALE RATS DEVELOP THESE TUMORS IN A UNIQUE MANNER, THROUGH THE FORMATION OF ALPHA-2U GLOBULIN. HUMANS DO NOT FORM ALPHA-2U GLOBULIN AND THEREFORE TUMORS RESULTING FROM THIS MECHANISM ARE NOT RELEVANT TO HUMANS. AN INCREASE OF LIVER CANCER AT THE HIGHEST DOSE LEVEL (2056 PPM) IN FEMALE MICE WAS DEMONSTRATED. THE RELATIONSHIP AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE RESULTS TO HUMANS IS NOT KNOWN.

EPIDEMIOLOGY DATA FROM OVER 18,000 PETROLEUM MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION WORKERS SHOWED NO INCREASED RISK OF LEUKEMIA, MULTIPLE MYELOMA, OR KIDNEY CANCER FROM GASOLINE EXPOSURE.

INTENTIONAL EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF GASOLINE (AS IN CASES OF ABUSE) HAVE BEEN REPORTED TO RESULT IN IRREVERSIBLE BRAIN DAMAGE, CONVULSIONS, DELIRIUM, ASTHMA-LIKE BRONCHOSPASMS AND/OR SUDDEN DEATH DUE TO CARDIAC SENSITIZATION. THESE EFFECTS ARE NOT EXPECTED TO OCCUR AT EXPOSURE LEVELS

ENCOUNTERED IN THE NORMAL USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF GASOLINE AS A MOTOR FUEL.

IARC HAS IDENTIFIED GASOLINE AND GASOLINE EXHAUST AS A POSSIBLE HUMAN CARCINOGEN (GROUP 2B).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON COMPONENTS IS PRESENTED IN SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED:

PREEXISTING EYE, SKIN, RESPIRATORY, LIVER, AND/OR KIDNEY DISORDERS MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE TO GASOLINE. INDIVIDUALS WITH PREEXISTING HEART DISORDERS MAY BE MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO ARRHYTHMIAS (IRREGULAR HEARTBEATS) IF EXPOSED TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF GASOLINE.

#### SECTION 4 - FIRST AID INFORMATION

##### EYE.

FLUSH WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER, LIFTING UPPER AND LOWER LIDS OCCASIONALLY. REMOVE CONTACT LENSES IF WORN. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION CONTINUES.

##### SKIN.

THOROUGHLY WASH EXPOSED AREA WITH SOAP AND WATER. REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND SHOES. LAUNDER CONTAMINATED CLOTHING BEFORE RE USE DISCARD SHOES IF THEY CANNOT BE CLEANED SUFFICIENTLY.

##### INHALATION:

IF AFFECTED, MOVE INDIVIDUAL TO FRESH AIR. IF BREATHING IS DIFFICULT, ADMINISTER OXYGEN. IF BREATHING HAS STOPPED, GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. KEEP PERSON WARM AND QUIET. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.

##### INGESTION:

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, KEEP PERSON WARM, QUIET, AND GET MEDICAL ATTENTION. ASPIRATION OF MATERIAL INTO THE LUNGS DUE TO VOMITING CAN CAUSE CHEMICAL PNEUMONIA WHICH CAN BE FATAL. IF VOMITING OCCURS SPONTANEOUSLY, KEEP HEAD BELOW HIPS TO PREVENT ASPIRATION INTO LUNGS AND GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION

#### SECTION 5 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

##### NFPA CODES

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

##### FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

UEL= 1.3-1.5 UEL= 7.1-7.6

NEVER USE WELDING OR CUTTING TORCH ON OR NEAR DRUM (EVEN EMPTY) BECAUSE PRODUCT (EVEN JUST RESIDUE) CAN IGNITE EXPLOSIVELY.

MATERIAL IS HIGHLY VOLATILE AND READILY GIVES OFF VAPORS WHICH MAY TRAVEL ALONG THE GROUND OR BE MOVED BY VENTILATION AND IGNITED BY PILOT LIGHTS, OTHER FLAMES, SPARKS, HEATERS, SMOKING, ELECTRIC MOTORS, STATIC DISCHARGE, OR OTHER IGNITION SOURCES AT LOCATIONS DISTANT FROM MATERIAL HANDLING. FLASHBACK MAY OCCUR ALONG VAPOR TRAIL.

CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN HEAT OF FIRE. COOL FIRE EXPOSED CONTAINERS WITH WATER SPRAY.

VAPOR EXPLOSION HAZARD INDOORS, OUTDOORS AND/OR IN SEWERS RUNOFF TO SEWER MAY CREATE FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD.

ALL FIVE GALLON PAILS AND LARGER METAL CONTAINERS INCLUDING TANK CARS AND TANK TRUCKS SHOULD BE GROUNDED AND/OR BONDED WHEN MATERIAL IS TRANSFERRED

SEE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN SECTION 7.

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:**

REGULAR FOAM, WATER FOG, DRY CHEMICAL, CARBON DIOXIDE

DO NOT SPRAY WATER DIRECTLY ON FIRE. PRODUCT WILL FLOAT ON SURFACE OF WATER AND CAN BE REIGNITED.

**FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES:**

CLEAR AREA OF UNPROTECTED PERSONNEL. WEAR SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS WITH A FULL FACEPIECE OPERATED IN THE POSITIVE PRESSURE DEMAND MODE WHEN FIGHTING FIRES ISOLATE FOR 1/2 MILE IN ALL DIRECTIONS IF TANK, RAIL CAR, OR TANK TRUCK IS INVOLVED IN FIRE.

**DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:**

UPON COMBUSTION, CARBON MONOXIDE, CARBON DIOXIDE, VARIOUS HYDROCARBONS, SMALL AMOUNTS OF SULFUR AND NITROGEN COULD BE FORMED.

**SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**SMALL SPILL & LEAK PROTECTION:**

ELIMINATE ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION SUCH AS FLARES, FLAMES (INCLUDING PILOT LIGHTS), AND ELECTRICAL SPARKS  
ABSORB LIQUID ON VERMICULITE, FLOOR ABSORBENT OR OTHER ABSORBENT MATERIAL

**LARGE SPILL & LEAK PROTECTION:**

U.S. REGULATIONS REQUIRE REPORTING SPILLS OF THIS MATERIAL WHICH ENTER INTO OR LEAD TO SURFACE WATERS CAUSING A SHEEN. THESE SPILLS MUST BE REPORTED TO THE U.S. COAST GUARD NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER AT (800) 424-8802

ELIMINATE ALL IGNITION SOURCES (FLARES, FLAMES, PILOT LIGHTS, ELECTRICAL SPARKS, SMOKING, STATIC DISCHARGE ETC.) PERSONS NOT WEARING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM AREA OF SPILL UNTIL CLEAN-UP HAS BEEN COMPLETED. STOP SPILL AT SOURCE ONLY IF SAFE TO DO SO. PREVENT FROM ENTERING DRAINS, SEWERS, STREAMS OR OTHER BODIES OF WATER. USE WATER FOG TO SUPPRESS VAPOR CLOUD. DIKE AND CONTAIN IF POSSIBLE. REPORT ALL SPILLS IN ACCORDANCE WITH FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS. USE EQUIPMENT SUITABLE FOR FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPORS, PUMP OR VACUUM TRANSFER SPILLED PRODUCT TO CLEAN CONTAINERS FOR RECOVERY. ABSORB UNRECOVERABLE PRODUCT. TRANSFER CONTAMINATED ABSORBENT, SOIL AND OTHER MATERIALS, TO CONTAINERS FOR DISPOSAL.

**SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**STORAGE CONDITIONS.**

KEEP AWAY FROM ALL IGNITION SOURCES SUCH AS HEAT, SPARKS, OPEN FLAME, SMOKING AND STATIC DISCHARGE. KEEP CONTAINERS CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE. PROVIDE ADEQUATE VENTILATION TO PREVENT EXCEEDING RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LIMITS OR BUILDUP OF EXPLOSIVE VAPORS.

CONTAINERS OF THIS MATERIAL MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTIED. SINCE EMPTIED CONTAINERS RETAIN PRODUCT RESIDUES (VAPOR, LIQUID, AND/OR SOLID), ALL HAZARD PRECAUTIONS GIVEN IN THIS DATASHEET MUST BE OBSERVED.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.**

NEVER SIPHON OR PIPET GASOLINE BY MOUTH. GASOLINE SHOULD NOT BE USED AS A SOLVENT OR AS A CLEANING AGENT, ONLY AS A MOTOR FUEL. DO NOT TRANSFER LIQUID TO AN UNLABELED CONTAINER. KEEP CONTAINER CLOSED. USE NON-SPARKING TOOLS AND EXPLOSION-PROOF EQUIPMENT USE IN WELL VENTILATED AREA AWAY FROM ALL IGNITION SOURCES. ALL 5 GAL PAILS AND LARGE METAL CONTAINERS SHOULD BE GROUNDED AND / OR BONDED WHEN MATERIAL IS TRANSFERRED.

PORTABLE CONTAINERS OF 12 GALLONS (45 LITERS) OR LESS SHOULD NEVER BE FILLED WITH GASOLINE WHILE THEY ARE IN OR ON A MOTOR VEHICLE OR MARINE CRAFT. CONTAINERS SHOULD BE PLACED ON THE GROUND. THE NOZZLE SPOUT MUST BE KEPT IN

CONTACT WITH THE CONTAINER BEFORE AND DURING THE ENTIRE FILLING OPERATION.  
STATIC ELECTRIC DISCHARGE CAN IGNITE FUEL VAPORS WHEN FILLING NON-GROUNDED  
CONTAINERS OR VEHICLES ON TRAILERS

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SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

IF WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMIT(S) OF PRODUCT OR ANY COMPONENT IS EXCEEDED (SPF  
SECTION II), A NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED AIR SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR IS ADVISED IN  
ABSENCE OF PROPER ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL. OSHA REGULATIONS ALSO PERMIT OTHER  
NIOSH/MSHA RESPIRATORS (NEGATIVE PRESSURE TYPE) UNDER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS  
(SEE YOUR INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST). ENGINEERING OR ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS  
SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED TO REDUCE EXPOSURE.

VENTILATION:

PROVIDE SUFFICIENT MECHANICAL (GENERAL AND/OR LOCAL EXHAUST) VENTILATION TO  
MAINTAIN EXPOSURE BELOW TLV(S).

GLOVES:

WEAR RESISTANT GLOVES SUCH AS NEOPRENE, VITON, NITRILE RUBBER, POLYVINYL ALCOHOL (PVA).

EYES:

CHEMICAL SPLASH GOGGLES IN COMPLIANCE WITH OSHA REGULATIONS ARE ADVISED;  
HOWEVER, OSHA REGULATIONS ALSO PERMIT OTHER TYPE SAFETY GLASSES. CONSULT YOUR  
SAFETY REPRESENTATIVE.

OTHER:

AVOID ALL SKIN CONTACT. TO PREVENT REPEATED OR PROLONGED SKIN CONTACT, WEAR  
IMPERVIOUS CLOTHING AND BOOTS.  
USE EXPLOSION PROOF EQUIPMENT ONLY.

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SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: LIQUID  
Physical Appearance: CLEAR  
Odor: HYDROCARBON ODOR  
Boiling Point: 74-460 DEG F @750.00 MMHG  
Melting Point: N.A.  
Freezing Point: N.A.  
Vapor Pressure: >259 00 MMHG @68 00 DEG F  
Vapor Density: 3.00  
Water Solubility: N.A.  
Molecular Weight: N.A.  
Specific Gravity: 0.7000-0.7700 @ 68.00 F  
Viscosity: N.A.  
Volatile Organic Compound: N.A.  
% Volatile: 100  
Solvent: N.A.  
Solids: N.A.  
Ash: N.A.  
Evaporation Rate: N.A.  
pH: N.A.  
Corrosion Rate: N.A.

ADDITIONAL PHYSICAL PROPERTY INFORMATION  
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Property: DENSITY  
Amount: > 8.830 @68.00 DEG F  
Units Of Measure: POUNDS/GALLON

Property: FLASH POINT  
Amount: -40 F  
Units Of Measure: DEGREES FARENHEIT

Property. ODOR THRESHOLD  
Amount: 0.25 PPM  
Units Of Measure: PARTS/MILLION

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY:  
STABLE

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:  
CANNOT OCCUR

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION AND CONTACT WITH STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS SUCH AS PEROXIDES, NITRIC ACID, PERCHLORATES, AND CHLORINE.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ORAL LD50:

IN CHILDREN, DEATH FROM ACCIDENTAL INGESTION OF AS LITTLE AS 10 TO 15 GRAMS (0.5 OZ) OF GASOLINE HAS BEEN OBSERVED. IN ADULTS, INGESTION OF 20 TO 50 (1 TO 2 OZ) GRAMS OF GASOLINE MAY PRODUCE SEVERE SYMPTOMS OF POISONING.

DERMAL LD50:

NO VALUES AVAILABLE. REPEATED OR CHRONIC DERMAL CONTACT MAY RESULT IN DRYING OF THE SKIN, LESIONS, AND OTHER DERMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

INHALATION LC50:

HUMAN INHALATION (ACUTE) 2000 PPM (APPROXIMATELY 7.6 MG/L)/1 HOUR EFFECTS: DIZZINESS, MUCOUS MEMBRANE IRRITATION, AND ANESTHESIA. HUMAN INHALATION (CHRONIC) >500 PPM (APPROXIMATELY 1.8 MG/L)/DAY EFFECTS: MAY CAUSE VOMITING, DIARRHEA, INSOMNIA, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, ANEMIA, MUSCLE AND NEUROLOGICAL SYMPTOMS.

PUBLISHED VALUES - LC50 RAT: 300 G/M(3)/5 MIN  
LC50 MOUSE: 300 G/M(3)/5 MIN  
LC50 GUINEA PIG: 300 G/M(3)/5 MIN.

EYE IRRITATION:

HUMAN	DOSE=140 PPM/8 HR	REACTION= MILD
	DOSE=500 PPM/1 HR	REACTION= MODERATE

THE FOLLOWING POINTS REPRESENT DATA UNIQUE TO COMPONENTS WHICH ARE NOT PRESENTED IN THE ACUTE AND CHRONIC EFFECTS DATA FOR THE OVERALL PRODUCT INFORMATION IN SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION.

1. ETHANOL- ETHANOL IS CLASSIFIED AS A CARCINOGEN BY IARC WHEN CONSUMED AS AN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE. OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURES OTHER THAN INGESTION, HAVE NOT BEEN SHOWN TO CAUSE CANCER IN HUMANS.
2. N-BUTANE- NORMAL BUTANE HAS A NARCOTIC EFFECT AT HIGH CONCENTRATIONS.
3. TOLUENE- INHALATION AT HIGH LEVELS CAN PRODUCE CARDIAC SENSITIZATION AND HEARING LOSS. THE EFFECTS OF SOLVENTS ON HEARING LOSS ARE UNCERTAIN. TOLUENE IS A KNOWN HUMAN REPRODUCTIVE HAZARD.
4. XYLENE- HIGH EXPOSURES TO XYLENE MAY CAUSE HEARING LOSS, HEART STRESS, ANEMIA, RESPIRATORY DISTRESS, AND BLEEDING FROM MUCOSAL SURFACES.
5. BENZENE- STUDIES HAVE DEMONSTRATED IMMUNOTOXICITY, REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY, EMBRYO/FETOTOXICITY AND EVIDENCE OF CHROMOSOMAL DAMAGE/CHANGES. OVEREXPOSURE TO BENZENE MAY PRODUCE VARIOUS BLOOD DISORDERS INCLUDING ANEMIA AND LEUKEMIA.
6. 1,2,4 TRIMETHYLBENZENE- OVEREXPOSURE MAY PROVOKE ASTHMATIC BRONCHITIS AND MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE BLOOD.
7. COMBUSTION PRODUCTS- OVEREXPOSURE TO CARBON MONOXIDE CAN CAUSE HEADACHE, NAUSEA, NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION, COMA, HEART AND BRAIN DAMAGE AND DEATH. OVEREXPOSURE TO CARBON DIOXIDE CAN CAUSE SIMPLE ASPHYXIATION.

SECTION 13 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOX SUMMARY:

FRESHWATER TOXICITY: BLUEGILL - LC50 8 PPM/96 HOUR; JUVENILE AMERICAN SHAD - TLM 90 PPM/24 HOUR. SALTWATER TOXICITY: JUVENILE AMERICAN SHAD - TLM 91/24 HOUR; TOTAL KILL: GREATER THAN 114 PPM/24 HOUR GRASS SHRIMP - LC50 1.5 PPM/96 HOUR. MULLET - LC50 4 PPM/96 HOUR

ACCUMULATION:

NO POTENTIAL FOR ACCUMULATION OR CONCENTRATION IN THE FOOD CHAIN.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSE OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

THIS MATERIAL SHOULD BE KEPT OUT OF WATER SOURCES AND SEWERS. IF DISCARDED, THIS MATERIAL MAY MEET THE CRITERIA OF A HAZARDOUS WASTE AS DEFINED BY USEPA UNDER RCRA (40 CFR 261) OR OTHER STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS TO MAKE A CORRECT DETERMINATION, MEASUREMENT OF CERTAIN PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND ANALYSIS FOR REGULATED COMPONENTS MAY BE NECESSARY.

NOTE! STATE AND LOCAL DISPOSAL REGULATIONS MAY BE MORE STRINGENT THAN FEDERAL.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Proper Shipping Name: Gasoline

Symbols: N.A.

UN/NA Number: UN1203

Hazard Class: 3

Not Otherwise Specified: N.A.

Exemption Number: N.A.

Limited Quantity: N

Reportable Quantity: N.A.

Ammo Compatible Group: N.A.

Coast Guard Ammo Group: N A

Packing Group: 11

Exceptions: 150

Special Label: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

Special Shipping Provisions: B33, B101, T8

Non Bulk 202

Bulk: 242

Air Rail Max: 5L

Air Cargo Max: 60L

Other Stowage: N.A

Vessel Stowage E

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT INFORMATION

IMO: N.A.

ICAO: N.A.

IATA: N.A.

Transport Canada: N.A.

ADR: N.A.

RID: N.A.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA CODES

Fire: YES      Pressure: YES      Reactive: NO      Acute: YES      Chronic: YES

REGULATORY LISTED COMPONENTS

Ingredient	Carcinogen	Regulatory List Information
GASOLINE INCLUDES COMPOUNDS LISTED BELOW	NTP NO IARC YES OSHA NO	NO REGULATORY LIST INFORMATION AVAILABLE
METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER	NTP NO IARC NO OSHA NO	CLEAN AIR ACT HAP CLEAN AIR ACT ORGANIC HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT CLEAN AIR ACT SOCM1 LIST CLEAN AIR ACT VOLATILE HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT MA RTK SUBSTANCE LIST SARA SECTION 313 CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY 1000 LB
ETHYL ALCOHOL (ETHANOL)	NTP NO IARC NO OSHA NO	CA PROP 65 MA RTK SUBSTANCE LIST
ISOPENTANE	NTP NO IARC NO OSHA NO	CLEAN AIR ACT 112(R) LIST MA RTK SUBSTANCE LIST
N-BUTANE	NTP NO IARC NO OSHA NO	CLEAN AIR ACT 112(R) LIST MA RTK SUBSTANCE LIST
TOLUENE	NTP NO IARC NO OSHA NO	CA PROP 65 CLEAN AIR ACT HAP CLEAN AIR ACT ORGANIC HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT CLEAN AIR ACT SOCM1 LIST CLEAN AIR ACT VOLATILE HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT MA RTK SUBSTANCE LIST OPA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE 40 CFR 116.4 SARA SECTION 313 CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY 1000 LB WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT SECTION 307
XYLENE	NTP NO IARC NO OSHA NO	CLEAN AIR ACT CLASS 1 GROUP 3 CLEAN AIR ACT HAP CLEAN AIR ACT ORGANIC HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT CLEAN AIR ACT SOCM1 LIST CLEAN AIR ACT VOLATILE HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT MA RTK SUBSTANCE LIST OPA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE 40 CFR 116.4 SARA SECTION 313 CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY 100 LB
BENZENE	NTP YES IARC YES OSHA YES	CA PROP 65 CLEAN AIR ACT HAP CLEAN AIR ACT ORGANIC HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT CLEAN AIR ACT SOCM1 LIST CLEAN AIR ACT VOLATILE HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT MA RTK SUBSTANCE LIST OPA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE 40 CFR 116.4 SARA SECTION 313 CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY 10 LB WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT SECTION 307

METHYL-2-PENTANE	NTP NO IARC NO OSHA NO	NO REGULATORY LIST INFORMATION AVAILABLE
METHYL-3-PENTANE	NTP NO IARC NO OSHA NO	MA RTK SUBSTANCE LIST
NORMAL PENTANE	NTP NO IARC NO OSHA NO	CLEAN AIR ACT 112(R) LIST MA RTK SUBSTANCE LIST
1,2,4- TRIMETHYLBENZENE	NTP NO IARC NO OSHA NO	MA RTK SUBSTANCE LIST PA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIST SARA SECTION 313
HEXANE	NTP NO IARC NO OSHA NO	CLEAN AIR ACT HAP CLEAN AIR ACT ORGANIC HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT CLEAN AIR ACT SOCM1 LIST CLEAN AIR ACT VOLATILE HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT MA RTK SUBSTANCE LIST SARA SECTION 313 CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY 5000 LB
2-METHYLHEXANE	NTP NO IARC NO OSHA NO	MA RTK SUBSTANCE LIST
3-METHYLHEXANE	NTP NO IARC NO OSHA NO	MA RTK SUBSTANCE LIST
DIMETHYL-2,3-BUTANE	NTP NO IARC NO OSHA NO	MA RTK SUBSTANCE LIST
ETHYLBENZENE	NTP NO IARC NO OSHA NO	CLEAN AIR ACT HAP CLEAN AIR ACT ORGANIC HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT CLEAN AIR ACT SOCM1 LIST CLEAN AIR ACT VOLATILE HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT MA RTK SUBSTANCE LIST OPA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE 40 CFR 116.4 SARA SECTION 313 CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY 1000 LB WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT SECTION 307
HEPTANE	NTP NO IARC NO OSHA NO	MA RTK SUBSTANCE LIST

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SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable and suitable to their circumstances. The MSDS has been prepared in accordance with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. The information relates specifically to the product designated and may not be valid when the material is used in combination with other materials or products or in a particular process.

\*\*\* END OF MSDS \*\*\*