Gasoline, Unleaded
Safety Data Sheet

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

Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

Manufacturer Information: Various Refineries

Distributor: Crystal Flash, Inc.
1754 Alpine Ave NW
Grand Rapids, MI 49504

Phone: (616)363-4851
Emergency # 800-535-5053 INFOTRAC
www.crystalflash.com

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Classifications:

Flammable Liquid – Category 1 or 2 depending on formulation.
Aspiration Hazard – Category 1
Carcinogenicity – Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) – Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3
Skin Irritation – Category 2
Eye Irritation – Category 2B
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity – Category 2

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS
Symbols/Pictograms:

Signal Word:

Danger

Hazard Statements:

Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways – do not siphon gasoline by mouth.
Suspected of causing blood cancer if repeated over-exposure by inhalation and/or skin contact occurs.
May cause damage to liver, kidneys and nervous system by repeated and prolonged inhalation or skin contact. Causes eye irritation. Can be absorbed through skin.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Extreme exposure such as intentional inhalation may cause unconsciousness, asphyxiation and death.
Repeated or prolonged skin contact can cause irritation and dermatitis.
Harmful to aquatic life.

Precautionary Statements:

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, welding and hot surfaces.
No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground and/or bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools (if tools are used in flammable atmosphere).
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Wear gloves, eye protection and face protection (as needed to prevent skin and eye contact with liquid).
Wash hands or liquid-contacted skin thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Do not breathe vapors.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response:
In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, water spray or fire-fighting foam to extinguish.
If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center, doctor, hospital emergency room, medical clinic or 911. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth.

If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

If in eye: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If skin or eye irritation persists, get medical attention.

If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
Get medical attention if you feel unwell.

Storage:
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed. Use only approved containers. Some containers not approved for gasoline may dissolve and release flammable gasoline liquid and vapors.

Disposal:
Dispose of contents/containers to approved disposal site in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS-No.	Weight %
Gasoline, natural; Low boiling point naphtha	8006-61-9	10 - 30%
Toluene	108-88-3	10 - 30%
Xylene	1330-20-7	10 - 30%
Ethanol; ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	0-8.2%
Trimethylbenzene	25551-13-7	1 - 5%
Isopentane; 2-methylbutane	78-78-4	1 - 5%
Naphthalene	91-20-3	1 - 5%
Benzene	71-43-2	Less than 1.3%
Pentane	109-66-0	1 - 5%
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1 - 5%
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1 - 5%
Butane	106-97-8	1 - 20%
Heptane [and isomers]	142-82-5	0.5 - 0.75%
N-hexane	110-54-3	0.5 - 0.75%

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

First Aid: Eyes

Remove contact lenses. Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist or develop.

First Aid: Skin

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Contaminated leather, particularly footwear, must be discarded. Note that contaminated clothing may be a fire hazard. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist or develop.

First Aid: Ingestion

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Obtain medical attention.

First Aid: Inhalation

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek medical attention immediately.

Notes to physician:

Symptoms: Dizziness, Discomfort, Headache, Nausea, Kidney disorders, Liver disorders. Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. Swallowing gasoline is more likely to be fatal for small children than adults, even if aspiration does not occur.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media:

SMALL FIRES: Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO2, water spray or fire-fighting foam.

LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or fire- fighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers. Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray.

Specific hazards during fire-fighting:

Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. This material is combustible/flammable and is sensitive to fire, heat, and static discharge.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:

Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA- approved pressure demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full face-piece and full protective clothing.

Further information:

Isolate area around container involved in fire. Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied fire-fighting foam. Exposure to decomposition products may be a hazard to health. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions:

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ventilate the area. Remove all sources of ignition. Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

Environmental precautions:

Discharge into the environment must be avoided. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

Methods for cleaning up:

Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local/national regulations.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling:

Keep away from fire, sparks and heated surfaces. No smoking near areas where material is stored or handled. The product should only be stored and handled in areas with intrinsically safe electrical classification. Hydrocarbon liquids including this product can act as a non-conductive flammable liquid (or static accumulators), and may form ignitable vapor-air mixtures in storage tanks or other containers. Precautions to prevent static-initated 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 liquids 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 oil or diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such gasoline or naphtha).

(3) Storage tank level floats must be effectively bonded.

For more information on precautions to prevent static-initated fire or explosion, see NFPA 77, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity (2007), and API Recommended Practice 2003, Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents (2008).

Conditions for safe storage, including incompatibilities:

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".

Reports suggest that government-mandated ethanol, if present, may not be compatible with fiberglass gasoline tanks. Ethanol may dissolve fiberglass resin, causing engine damage and possibly allow leakage of explosive gasoline.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feed. Incompatible with oxidizing agents. Incompatible with acids.

No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure. Store only in containers approved and labeled for gasoline.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Guidelines

List	Components	CAS-No.	Type:	Value
OSHA	Benzene	71-43-2	TWA	1 ppm
		71-43-2	STEL	5 ppm
		71-43-2	OSHA_ACT	0.5 ppm
OSHA Z1	Xylene	1330-20-7	PEL	100 ppm 435 mg/m3
	Ethanol; Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	PEL	1,000 ppm 1,900 mg/m3
	Naphthalene	91-20-3	PEL	10 ppm 50 mg/m3
	Cyclohexane	110-82-7	PEL	300 ppm 1,050 mg/m3
	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	PEL	100 ppm 435 mg/m3
	Heptane [and isomers]	142-82-5	PEL	500 ppm 2,000 mg/m3
	N-hexane	110-54-3	PEL	500 ppm 1,800 mg/m3
ACGIH	Toluene	108-88-3	TWA	50 ppm
	Xylene	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm
		1330-20-7	STEL	150 ppm
	Ethanol; Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	TWA	1,000 ppm
	Trimethylbenzene	25551-13-7	TWA	25 ppm
	Isopentane; 2-Methylbutane	78-78-4	TWA	600 ppm
	Naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA	10 ppm
		91-20-3	STEL	15 ppm
	Benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.5 ppm
		71-43-2	STEL	2.5 ppm
	Pentane	109-66-0	TWA	600 ppm
	Cyclohexane	110-82-7	TWA	100 ppm
	Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	100 ppm
		100-41-4	STEL	125 ppm
	Heptane [and isomers]	142-82-5	TWA	400 ppm
		142-82-5	STEL	500 ppm
	N-hexane	110-54-3	TWA	50 ppm

Engineering measures:

Use adequate ventilation to keep gas and vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces. Use only intrinsically safe electrical equipment approved for use in classified areas.

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

A NIOSH/ MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2-1992, NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic, and the manufacturer for additional

guidance on respiratory protection selection. Use a NIOSH/ MSHA-approved positive-pressure supplied-air respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, in oxygen deficient atmospheres, or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

Personal Protective Equipment: Hands

Gloves constructed of nitrile or neoprene are recommended. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.

Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes

Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin and Body

If needed to prevent skin contact, chemical protective clothing such as of DuPont TyChem®, Saranex or equivalent recommended based on degree of exposure. Flame resistant clothing such as Nomex ® is recommended in areas where material is stored or handled.

Work / Hygiene Practices:

Emergency eye wash capability should be available in the near proximity to operations presenting a potential splash exposure. Use good personal hygiene practices. Avoid repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use as a cleaning solvent on the skin. Do not use solvents or harsh abrasive skin cleaners for washing this product from exposed skin areas. Waterless hand cleaners are effective.

Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Use care when laundering to prevent the formation of flammable vapors which could ignite via washer or dryer. Consider the need to discard contaminated leather shoes and gloves.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Clear to straw colored liquid	**Odor:**	Characteristic hydrocarbon-like
Odor Threshold:	0.5 - 1.1 ppm	**pH:**	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure:	345 - 1,034 kPa at 37.8 °C (100.0 °F)	**Vapor Density (air=1):**	Approximately 3 to 4
Initial boiling point & range:	Boiling point varies: 30 – 200°C (85 – 392°F)	**Melting/freezing Point:**	About -101°C (-150°F)
Evaporation Rate:	Higher initially and declining as lighter components evaporate	**Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):**	2 – 7 as log Pow
Relative density (water = 1):	0.8 g/mL	**Flash Point:**	< -21°C (-5.8°F)
Lower Explosive Limit:	1.3 %(V)	**Upper Explosive Limit:**	7.6 %(V)
Solubility (in water):	Negligible		

Auto Ignition Temperature:	Approximately 250°C (480°F)	**Flammability (solid, gas):**	Flammable vapor released by liquid

Decomposition temperature:

Will evaporate or boil and possibly ignite before decomposition occurs.

Kinematic viscosity:

0.64 to 0.88 mm^2/s range reported for gasoline

Conductivity (conductivity can be reduced by environmental factors such as a decrease in temperature) :

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.

Section 10 – Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information

Chemical Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

Reactivity:

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Possibility of Hazardous

Can react with strong oxidizing agents, peroxides, alkaline products and strong acids.

Reactions:

Contact with nitric and sulfuric acids will form nitrocresols that can decompose violently.

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources. Avoid static charge accumulation and discharge (see Section 7).

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Ignition and burning can release carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and noncombusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Skin Contact:

Irritating to skin. Can be partially absorbed through skin.

Eye Contact:

Irritating to eyes.

Ingestion:

Aspiration hazard if liquid is inhaled into lungs, particularly from vomiting after ingestion. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia, severe lung damage, respiratory failure

and even death. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances, including irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, and central nervous (brain) effects similar to alcohol intoxication. In severe cases, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest and death may occur.

Inhalation and Further Information

Acute toxicity of benzene results primarily from depression of the central nervous system (CNS). Inhalation of concentrations over 50 ppm can produce headache, lassitude, weariness, dizziness, drowsiness, over excitation. Exposure to very high levels can result in unconsciousness and death.

Repeated over-exposure may cause liver and kidney injuries.
Components of the product may affect the nervous system.

IARC has determined that gasoline and gasoline exhaust are possibly carcinogenic in humans. Inhalation exposure to completely vaporized unleaded gasoline caused kidney cancers in male rats and liver tumors in female mice. The U.S. EPA has determined that the male kidney tumors are species-specific and are irrelevant for human health risk assessment. The significance of the tumors seen in female mice is not known. Exposure to light hydrocarbons in the same boiling range as this product has been associated in animal studies with effects to the central and peripheral nervous systems, liver, and kidneys. The significance of these animal models to predict similar human response to gasoline is uncertain. This product contains benzene. Human health studies indicate that prolonged and/or repeated overexposure to benzene may cause damage to the blood-forming system (particularly bone marrow), and serious blood disorders such as aplastic anemia and leukemia. Benzene is listed as a human carcinogen by the NTP, IARC, OSHA and ACGIH.

Component:

Gasoline, natural; Low boiling point naphtha 8006-61-9

Acute oral toxicity:	LD50 rat	Dose: 18.8 mg/kg	
Acute inhalation toxicity:	LC50 rat	Dose: 20.7 mg/l	Exposure time: 4 h
Skin irritation:	Classification: Irritating to skin. Result: Mild skin irritation		
Eye irritation:	Classification: Irritating to eyes. Result: Moderate eye irritation		

Toluene 108-88-3

Acute oral toxicity:	LD50 rat	Dose: 636 mg/kg	
Acute dermal toxicity:	LD50 rabbit	Dose: 12,124 mg/kg	
Acute inhalation toxicity:	LC50 rat	Dose: 49 mg/l	Exposure time: 4 h
Skin irritation:	Classification: Irritating to skin. Result: Mild skin irritation Prolonged skin contact may defat the skin and produce dermatitis.		
Eye irritation:	Classification: Irritating to eyes. Result: Mild eye irritation		

Xylene 1330-20-7

Acute oral toxicity:	LD50 rat	Dose: 2,840 mg/kg	
Acute dermal toxicity:	LD50 rabbit	Dose: ca. 4,500 mg/kg	
Acute inhalation toxicity:	LC50 rat	Dose: 6,350 mg/l	Exposure time: 4 h
Skin irritation:	Classification: Irritating to skin. Result: Mild skin irritation Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation and dermatitis, due to degreasing properties of the product.		

Eye irritation:	Classification: Irritating to eyes. Result: Mild eye irritation		

Ethanol; Ethyl alcohol 64-17-5

Acute oral toxicity:	LD50 rat	Dose: 6,200 mg/kg	
Acute dermal toxicity:	LD50 rabbit	Dose: 19,999 mg/kg	
Acute inhalation toxicity:	LC50 rat	Dose: 8,001 mg/l	Exposure time: 4 h
Skin irritation:	Classification: Irritating to skin. Result: Mild skin irritation Prolonged skin contact may cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis.		
Eye irritation:	Classification: Irritating to eyes. Result: Mild eye irritation		

Naphthalene 91-20-3

Acute oral toxicity:	LD50 rat	Dose: 2,001 mg/kg	
Acute dermal toxicity:	LD50 rat	Dose: 2,501 mg/kg	
Acute inhalation toxicity:	LC50 rat	Dose: 101 mg/l	Exposure time: 4 h
Skin irritation:	Classification: Irritating to skin. Result: Mild skin irritation		
Eye irritation:	Classification: Irritating to eyes. Result: Mild eye irritation		
Carcinogenicity:	N11.00422130		

Benzene 71-43-2

Acute oral toxicity:	LD50 rat	Dose: 930 mg/kg	
Acute inhalation toxicity:	LC50 rat	Dose: 44 mg/l	Exposure time: 4 h
Skin irritation:	Classification: Irritating to skin. Result: Mild skin irritation Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation and dermatitis, due to degreasing properties of the product.		
Eye irritation:	Classification: Irritating to eyes. Result: Risk of serious damage to eyes.		

Pentane 109-66-0

Acute oral toxicity:	LD50 rat	Dose: 2,001 mg/kg	
Acute inhalation toxicity:	LC50 rat	Dose: 364 mg/l	Exposure time: 4 h
Skin irritation:	Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation and dermatitis, due to degreasing properties of the product.		
Eye irritation:	Classification: Irritating to eyes. Result: Mild eye irritation		

Cyclohexane 110-82-7

Acute dermal toxicity:	LD50 rabbit	Dose: 2,001 mg/kg	
Acute inhalation toxicity:	LC50 rat	Dose: 14 mg/l	Exposure time: 4 h
Skin irritation:	Classification: Irritating to skin. Result: Skin irritation		
Eye irritation:	Classification: Irritating to eyes. Result: Mild eye irritation		

Ethylbenzene 100-41-4

Acute oral toxicity:	LD50 rat	Dose: 3,500 mg/kg	
Acute dermal toxicity:	LD50 rabbit	Dose: 15,500 mg/kg	
Acute inhalation toxicity:	LC50 rat	Dose: 18 mg/l	Exposure time: 4 h
Skin irritation:	Classification: Irritating to skin. Result: Mild skin irritation		
Eye irritation:	Classification: Irritating to eyes. Result: Risk of serious damage to eyes.		

Heptane [and isomers] 142-82-5

Acute oral toxicity:	LD50 rat	Dose: 15,001 mg/kg	
Acute inhalation toxicity:	LC50 rat	Dose: 103 g/m3	Exposure time: 4 h
Skin irritation:	Classification: Irritating to skin. Result: Skin irritation Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation and dermatitis, due to degreasing properties of the product.		
Eye irritation:	Classification: Irritating to eyes. Result: Mild eye irritation		

N-hexane 110-54-3

Acute oral toxicity:	LD50 rat	Dose: 25,000 mg/kg	
Acute dermal toxicity:	LD50 rabbit	Dose: 2,001 mg/kg	

Acute inhalation toxicity:	LC50 rat	Dose: 171.6 mg/l	Exposure time: 4 h
Skin irritation:	Classification: Irritating to skin.	Result: Skin irritation	
Eye irritation:	Classification: Irritating to eyes.	Result: Mild eye irritation	
Teratogenicity:	N11.00418960		

Carcinogenicity

NTP: Naphthalene (CAS-No.: 91-20-3)
Benzene (CAS-No.: 71-43-2)

IARC: Gasoline, natural; Low boiling point naphtha (CAS-No.: 8006-61-9)
Naphthalene (CAS-No.: 91-20-3)
Benzene (CAS-No.: 71-43-2)
Ethylbenzene (CAS-No.: 100-41-4)

OSHA: Benzene (CAS-No.: 71-43-2)

CA Prop 65: WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
Toluene (CAS-No.: 108-88-3)
Benzene (CAS-No.: 71-43-2)

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Additional Ecological Information:

Keep out of sewers, drainage areas, and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under Federal and State regulations.

Component:

Toluene 108-88-3
Toxicity to fish:

LC50	Species: Carassius auratus (goldfish)	Dose: 13 mg/l	Exposure time: 96 h

Acute and prolonged toxicity for aquatic invertebrates:

EC50	Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)	Dose: 11.5 mg/l	Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae:

IC50	Species: Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)	Dose: 12 mg/l	Exposure time: 72 h

Ethanol; Ethyl alcohol 64-17-5
Toxicity to fish:

LC50	Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)	Dose: 8,140 mg/l	Exposure time: 48 h

Acute and prolonged toxicity for aquatic invertebrates:

EC50	Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)	Dose: 9268 - 14221mg/l	Exposure time: 48 h

Isopentane; 2-Methylbutane 78-78-4
Toxicity to fish:

LC50	Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)	Dose: 3.1 mg/l	Exposure time: 96 h

Acute and prolonged toxicity for aquatic invertebrates:

EC50	Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)	Dose: 2.3 mg/l	Exposure time: 96 h

Naphthalene 91-20-3
Toxicity to algae:

EC50	Species:	Dose: 33 mg/l	Exposure time: 24 h

Pentane 109-66-0
Acute and prolonged toxicity for aquatic invertebrates:

EC50	Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)	Dose: 9.74 mg/l	Exposure time: 48 h

Cyclohexane 110-82-7

Acute and prolonged toxicity for aquatic invertebrates:

EC50	Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)	Dose: 3.78 mg/l	Exposure time: 48 h

Heptane [and isomers] 142-82-5

Toxicity to fish:

LC50	Species: Carassius auratus (goldfish)	Dose: 4 mg/l	Exposure time: 24 h

Acute and prolonged toxicity for aquatic invertebrates:

EC50	Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)	Dose: 1.5 mg/l	Exposure time: 48 h

N-hexane 110-54-3

Toxicity to fish:

LC50	Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)	Dose: 2.5 mg/l	Exposure time: 96 h

Acute and prolonged toxicity for aquatic invertebrates:

EC50	Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)	Dose: 2.1 mg/l	Exposure time: 48 h

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Disposal:

Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

Section 14 – Transportation Information

CFR

Proper Shipping Name: Petrol
UN-No.: 1203
Class: 3
Packing Group: II

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

OSHA Hazards:

Flammable liquid
Highly toxic by ingestion
Moderate skin irritant
Severe eye irritant
Carcinogen

TSCA Status:

On TSCA Inventory

SARA 311/312 Hazards:

Fire Hazard
Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

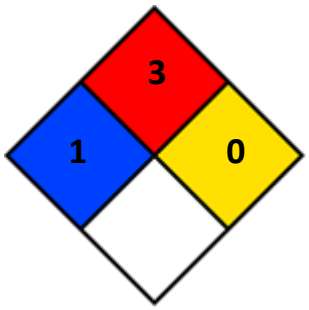
CERCLA SECTION 103 and SARA SECTION 304 (RELEASE TO THE ENVIROMENT)

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**.**

Section 16 – Other Information

NFPA® Hazard Rating

Health	1
Fire	3
Reactivity	0



HMIS® Hazard Rating

Health	1 *Slight
Fire	3 Serious
Reactivity	0 Minimal
	*Chronic

Further Information:

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.