# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1 – PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name:</th>
<th>Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms:</td>
<td>BOB, All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CBGBOB, All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CBOB, All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RBOB, All</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Intended Use:** Fuel

**Supplier:** Gulf Oil Limited Partnership  
80 William Street, Suite 400  
Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts 02481-3705

**Emergency (Chemtrec)** 1-800-424-9300

http://www.gulfoil.com/ProductsServices.aspx

## SECTION 2 – HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Emergency Overview</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DANGEROUS!</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extremely Flammable Liquid and Vapor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Irritant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspiration Hazard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible Cancer Hazard (Component)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appearance:** Clear to amber  
**Physical Form:** liquid

**Potential Health Effects**  
**Eye:** Contact may cause mild eye irritation including stinging, watering, and redness.
**Skin:** Skin irritant. Contact may cause redness, itching, a burning sensation, and skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin, causing drying and cracking of the skin, and possibly dermatitis (inflammation). Not acutely toxic by skin absorption. but prolonged or repeated skin contact may be harmful (see Section 11).

**Inhalation (Breathing):** Low to moderate degree of toxicity by inhalation.

**Ingestion (Swallowing):** Low degree of toxicity by ingestion. ASPIRATION HAZARD -This material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.

**Signs and Symptoms:** Effects of overexposure may include nausea, vomiting, flushing, blurred vision, tremors, signs of nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue), unconsciousness, convulsions and death.

**Pre-Existing Medical Conditions:** Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin disorders and respiratory (asthma-like) disorders. Exposure to high concentrations of this material may increase the sensitivity of the heart to certain drugs. Persons with pre-existing heart disorders may be more susceptible to this effect (see Section 4 -Note to Physicians).

See Section 11 for additional Toxicity Information.

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### SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Concentration*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>71-43-2</td>
<td>&lt;1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*AI concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume

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### SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

**Eye Contact:** If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention.

**Inhalation (Breathing):** If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms of exposure develops, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified
Personnel Seek immediate medical attention.

**Ingestion (Swallowing):** Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

**Notes to Physician:** Federal regulations (29 CFR 1910.1028) specify medical surveillance programs for certain exposures to benzene above the action level or PEL (specified in Section (i)(1)(i) of the Standard). In addition, employees exposed in an emergency situation shall as described in Section (i)(4Hi), provide a urine sample at the end of the shift for measurement of urine phenol.

Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents (e.g., in enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse). The use of other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.

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**SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

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**NFPA 704 Hazard Class**

**Health:** 1  **Flammability:** 3  **Instability:** 0  (0-Minimal, 1-Slight, 2-Moderate, 3-Serious, 4-Severe)

**Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:** Extremely flammable. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

**Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. 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 be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

**Fire Fighting Instructions:** For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel.
Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Rash Point and Flammable (Explosive) limits

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: Extremely flammable. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Notify persons downwind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

Environmental Precautions: Stop spill/release if it can be done with safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors (see Section 5). Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

Methods for Containment and Clean-Up: Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Wear protective gloves. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Bond and ground all equipment when transferring from one vessel to another. Can accumulate static charge by flow or agitation. Can be ignited by static discharge. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and maybe required (see appropriate fire codes). Refer to NFPA-704 and/or API RP 2003 for specific bonding/grounding requirements. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM 0-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames.
"Empty" containers retain residue and maybe dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA regulations, ANSI Z49.1, and other references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Portable Containers: Static electricity may ignite gasoline vapors when filling portable containers. To avoid static buildup do not use a nozzle lock open device. Use only approved containers for the storage of gasoline. Place the container on the ground before filling. Keep the nozzle in contact with the container during filling. Do not fill any portable container in or on a vehicle or marine craft. Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

**SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>TWA: 300 ppm</td>
<td>TWA: 890 mg/m$^3$</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 500 ppm</td>
<td>STEL: 1480 mg/m$^3$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylenes</td>
<td>TWA: 100 ppm</td>
<td>TWA: 150 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>TWA: 20 ppm</td>
<td>Ceiling: 300 ppm TWA: 200 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>TWA: 0.5 ppm</td>
<td>Ceiling: 25 ppm TWA: 1 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 2.5 ppm</td>
<td>STEL: 5 ppm TWA: 10 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or your local agencies, for further information.

**Engineering controls:** If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.
**Eye/Face Protection:** The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

**Skin/Hand Protection:** The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Suggested protective materials: Nitrile

**Respiratory Protection:** Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit a NIOSH certified air purifying respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges/canisters may be used.

A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (MUC) as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions, in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or other conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

If benzene concentrations equal or exceed applicable exposure limits, OSHA requirements for personal protective equipment, exposure monitoring, and training may apply (29CFR1910.1028 - Benzene).

**Other Protective Equipment:** Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

### SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Note:** Unless otherwise stated, values are determined at 20°C (68°F) and 760 mm Hg (1 atm). Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Clear to amber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Form</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Gasoline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor Threshold</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pH: Not applicable  
Vapor Pressure: 250-760mm Hg  
Vapor Density (air=1): >1  
Boiling Point/Range: 80-437°F / 27-225°C  
Melting/Freezing Point: No data  
Solubility in Water: Negligible  
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow): No data  
Specific Gravity: 0.72-0.75 @60°F(15.6°C)  
Bulk Density: 6.17lbs/gal  

Percent Volatile: 100%  
Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1) >1  
Flash Point: <-49°F/<45°C  
Test Method: (estimate)  
LEL (vol % in air): 1.4  
UEL (vol % in air): 7.6  
Autoignition Temperature: 833°F/445°C  

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of storage and handling. Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor can cause flash fire.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid high temperatures and all sources of ignition. Prevent vapor accumulation.

Materials to Avoid (Incompatible Materials): strong oxidizing agents such as acids, chlorine, dichromates, or permanganates can cause fire or explosion.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: The use of hydrocarbon fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products (e.g., oxides of carbon, sulfur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels.

Hazardous Polymerization: Not known to occur.
Chronic Data:

Gasoline

**Carcinogenicity:** Two year inhalation studies of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline produced increased incidences of kidney tumors in male rats and liver tumors in female mice. Follow-up studies suggest that occurrence of the kidney tumors may be linked to alpha-2-u-globulin nephropathy, and most likely unique to the male rat. Epidemiology data collected from a study of more than 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers showed no increased risk of leukemia, multiple myeloma, or kidney cancer from gasoline exposure. Unleaded gasoline has been identified as a possible carcinogen by IARC. Because solvent extracts of gasoline exhaust particulates caused skin cancer in laboratory animals, IARC has categorized gasoline engine exhaust as a possible human cancer hazard.

Gasoline

**Target Organs:** A two year inhalation study of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline produced nephropathy in male rats, characterized by the accumulation of alpha-2-u-globulin in epithelial cells of the proximal tubules, and necrosis and hyperplasia of surrounding cells. Follow-up studies suggest that these changes are unique to the male rat. Reproductive: No evidence of developmental toxicity was found in pregnant laboratory animals (rats and mice) exposed to up to 9,000 ppm vapor of unleaded gasoline via inhalation.

Xylenes

**Target Organs:** Rats exposed to 800, 1000 or 1200 ppm 14 hours daily for 6 weeks demonstrated high frequency hearing loss. Another study in rats exposed to 1800 ppm 8 hours daily for 5 days demonstrated middle frequency hearing loss

**Reproductive:** Both mixed xylenes and the individual isomers produced limited evidence of developmental toxicity in laboratory animals. Inhalation and oral administration of xylene resulted in decreased fetal weight, increased incidences of delayed ossification, skeletal variations and resorptions.

Toluene

**Target Organs:** Epidemiology studies suggest that chronic occupational overexposure to toluene may damage color vision. Subchronic and chronic inhalation studies with toluene produced kidney and liver damage, hearing loss and central nervous system (brain) damage in laboratory animals. Intentional misuse by deliberate inhalation of high concentrations of toluene has been shown to cause liver, kidney, and central nervous system damage, including hearing loss and visual disturbances.
**Reproductive:** Exposure to toluene during pregnancy has demonstrated limited evidence of developmental toxicity in laboratory animals. The effects seen include decreased fetal body weight and increased skeletal variations in both inhalation and oral studies.

**Ethyl Benzene**

*Carcinogenicity:* Rats and mice exposed to 0, 75, 250, or 750 ppm ethyl benzene in a two year inhalation study demonstrated limited evidence of kidney, liver, and lung cancer. Ethyl benzene has been listed as a possible human carcinogen by IARC. Ethyl benzene has not been listed as a carcinogen by NTP, or OSHA.

**n-Hexane**

*Target Organs:* Excessive exposure to n-hexane can result in peripheral neuropathies. The initial symptoms are symmetrical sensory numbness and paresthesias of distal portions of the extremities. Motor weakness is typically observed in muscles of the toes and fingers but may also involve muscles of the arms, thighs and forearms. The onset of these symptoms may be delayed for several months to a year after the beginning of exposure. The neurotoxic properties of n-hexane are potentiated by exposure to methyl ethyl ketone and methyl isobutyl ketone.

*Reproductive:* Prolonged exposure to high concentrations of n-hexane (>1,000 ppm) has resulted in decreased sperm count and degenerative changes in the testes of rats but not those of mice.

**Benzene**

*Carcinogenicity:* Benzene is known to cause cancer of the blood-forming organs in humans, including acute myelogenous leukemia. It has been identified as a human carcinogen by NTP, IARC and OSHA.

*Target Organs:* Prolonged or repeated exposure to benzene vapors can cause damage to the blood and blood forming organs, including disorders like leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, and aplastic anemia.

*Reproductive:* Exposure to benzene during pregnancy demonstrated limited evidence of developmental toxicity in laboratory animals. The effects seen include decreased body weight and increased skeletal variations in rodents. Alterations in hematopoiesis have been observed in the fetuses and offspring of pregnant mice.

*Mutagenic Effects:* Benzene exposure has resulted in chromosomal aberrations in human lymphocytes and animal bone marrow cells, and DNA damage in mammalian cells in vitro.

**Acute Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Oral LD50</th>
<th>Dermal LD50</th>
<th>Inhalation LC50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>18.75 ml/kg (Rat)</td>
<td>&gt;5 ml/kg (Rabbit)</td>
<td>300g/m³/5M (rat, mouse, g.pig)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The individual hydrocarbon components of this material are differentially soluble in water with aromatic hydrocarbons tending to be more water soluble than aliphatic hydrocarbons. If spilled, the more volatile components will evaporate rapidly. Factors such as local environmental conditions (temperature, wind, soil type, mixing or wave action in water, etc), photo-oxidation biodegradation and adsorption onto suspended sediments, contribute to the weathering of spilled material. Because of their differential solubility, the occurrence of hydrocarbons in groundwater will be at different proportions than the parent material.

The potential for bioaccumulation and/or long term persistence of these materials in the environment is low to non-existent. In laboratory soil column experiments, the half-time of unleaded gasoline was reported as 1.2 to 2.7 days in sand, loam or clay soils. Microorganisms present in sediments and in the water are capable of degrading gasoline and naphtha containing hydrocarbons. Simpler hydrocarbons are more readily degraded than complex molecules. Adaptation of bacteria in gasoline-contaminated groundwater to the soluble constituents has been reported.

In general, naphtha streams exhibit some short-term toxicity to freshwater and marine organisms, especially under closed vessel or flow-through exposure conditions in the laboratory. The components most likely causing toxicity are also highly volatile and can be readily biodegraded by microorganisms.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations.

This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA "listed" hazardous waste. However, it would likely be identified as a federally regulated RCRA hazardous waste for the following characteristic(s) shown below. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the MSDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste. Container contents should be completely used and containers should be emptied prior to discard. Container residues and rinseates could be considered to be hazardous wastes.
EPA Waste Number(s)
- 0001 – Ignitability characteristic
- D018 – Toxicity characteristic (Benzene)

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)
Shipping Description: Gasoline, 3, UN1203, II
Non-Bulk Package Marking: Gasoline, UN1203
Non-Bulk Package Labeling: Flammable Liquid
Bulk Package/Placard Marking: Flammable / 1203
Hazardous Substance: See Section 15 for RQ’s
Emergency Response Guide: 128
Note: Shipping description may be modified by placing the UN or NA number as the first element. This order becomes mandatory on January 1, 2013

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG)
Shipping Description: UN1203, Gasoline, 3, II, (FP°C cc), [where FP is the material’s flash point in degrees Celsius closed cup]
Non-Bulk Package Marking: Gasoline, UN1203
Labels: Flammable Liquid
Placards/Marking (Bulk): Flammable / 1203
Packaging – Non Bulk: P001
EMS: F-E, S-E

International Civil Aviation Org./International Air Transport Assoc. (ICAO/IATA)
UN/ID#: UN1203
Proper Shipping Name: Gasoline
Hazard Class/Division: 3
Packing Group: II
Non-Bulk Package Marking: Gasoline, UN1203
Labels: Flammable Liquid
ERG Code: 3H

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LTD. QTY</th>
<th>Passenger Aircraft</th>
<th>Cargo Aircraft Only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Packaging Instruction #</td>
<td>Y305</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. Net Qty. Per Package:</td>
<td>1 L</td>
<td>5 L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA/SARA• Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs (in pounds):
This material does not contain any chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 372.

CERCLA/SARA -Section 311/312 (Title III Hazard categories)
Acute Health: Yes
Chronic Health: Yes
Fire Hazard: Yes
Pressure Hazard: No
Reactive Hazard: No

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Concentration*</th>
<th>De minimis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xylenes</td>
<td>1-14</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>1-9</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl Benzene</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2,4-Trimeth Benzene</td>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Hexane</td>
<td>&lt;4</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexane</td>
<td>&lt;2</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>&lt;1.3</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):
EPA’s Petroleum Exclusion applies to this material-(CERCLA 101 (14))

California Proposition 65:
Warning: 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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Type of Toxicity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unleaded Gasoline (Wholly Vaporized)</td>
<td>Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl Benzene</td>
<td>Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>Developmental Toxicant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Developmental Toxicant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male Reproductive Toxicant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Canadian Regulations:
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Regulations.

WHMIS Hazard Class
B2 – Flammable Liquid
D2A
D2B

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Issue Date: September 23, 2010
Revised Date: March 16, 2016

MSDS Legend:
ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CAS = Chemical Abstracts service Registry; CEILING = ceiling Limit (15 minutes); CERCLA = The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NE = Not Established; NFPA = ~National Fire Protection Association; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA); SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL = Short Term Exposure (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; WHMS = Worker Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada).

Disclaimer of Expressed and implied Warranties:
The information presented in this Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a license.