Meets OSHA's SDS format 11/14/14-SD

VALERO

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Product and Company Identification

Material name	**UNLEADED GASOLINE**
Version #	01
Revision date	10-23-2010
MSDS Number	002
Product use	Motor fuels.
Synonym(s)	Regular/Premium/Midgrade - Unleaded Gasoline, RFG - Reformulated Unleaded Gasoline, Conventional Unleaded Gasoline, Oxygenated Unleaded Gasoline, Non-Oxygenated Unleaded Gasoline, CARB (California Air Resource Board) Unleaded Gasoline, RBOB - Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending, CBOB - Conventional Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending, Petrol, Motor Fuel. See section 16 for complete information.
Manufacturer information	Valero Marketing & Supply Company and Affiliates P.O. Box 696000 San Antonio, TX 78269-6000 General Assistance 210-345-4593 24 Hour Emergency 866-565-5220 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC USA)

2. Hazards Identification

Physical state	Liquid.
Appearance	Light straw to red clear liquid with characteristic strong odor of gasoline.
Emergency overview	DANGER! Extremely flammable liquid and vapor - vapor may cause flash fire. Will be easily ignited by heat, spark or flames. Heat may cause the containers to explode. Harmful if inhaled, absorbed through skin, or swallowed. Aspiration may cause lung damage. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. In high concentrations, vapors and spray mists are narcotic and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea. Contains benzene. Cancer hazard - can cause cancer. Mutagen. May cause heritable genetic damage. May cause adverse reproductive effects - such as birth defects, miscarriages, or infertility. Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
OSHA regulatory status	This product is considered hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication).
Potential health effects	
Routes of exposure	Inhalation. Ingestion. Skin contact. Eye contact.
Eyes	Contact may irritate or burn eyes. Eye contact may result in corneal injury.
Skin	Harmful if absorbed through skin. Irritating to skin. Frequent or prolonged contact may defat and dry the skin, leading to discomfort and dermatitis.
Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled. Irritating to respiratory system. In high concentrations, vapors and spray mists are narcotic and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea. May cause breathing disorders and lung damage. May cause cancer by inhalation. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing) of vomitus into lungs must be avoided as even small quantities may result in aspiration pneumonitis. Irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach.
Target organs	Blood. Eyes. Liver. Respiratory system. Skin. Kidneys. Central nervous system.
Chronic effects	Cancer hazard. Contains material which may have reproductive toxicity, teratogenetic or mutagenic effects. Liver injury may occur. Kidney injury may occur. May cause central nervous system disorder (e.g., narcosis involving a loss of coordination, weakness, fatigue, mental confusion and blurred vision) and/or damage. Frequent or prolonged contact may defat and dry the skin, leading to discomfort and dermatitis.
Signs and symptoms	Irritation of nose and throat. Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Skin irritation. Unconsciousness. Corneal damage. Narcosis. Cyanosis (blue tissue condition, nails, lips, and/or skin). Decrease in motor functions. Behavioral changes. Edema. Liver enlargement. Jaundice. Conjunctivitis. Proteinuria. Defatting of the skin. Rash.
Potential environmental effects	Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Components	CAS #	Percent
Gasoline	86290-81-5	0-100
Toluene	108-88-3	0-30
Hexane (Other Isomers)	96-14-0	5-25
Xylene (o, m, p isomers)	1330-20-7	0-25
Octane (All isomers)	111-65-9	0-18.5
Ethanol	64-17-5	0-10
1,2,4, Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0-6
n-Heptane	142-82-5	1-5
Pentane	109-66-0	1-5
Cumene	98-82-8	0-5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0-5
Benzene	71-43-2	0-4.9
n-Hexane	110-54-3	0-3
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0-3

4. First Aid Measures

First aid procedures

Eye contact — Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention.

Skin contact — Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash clothing separately before reuse. Destroy or thoroughly clean contaminated shoes. If high pressure injection under the skin occurs, always seek medical attention.

Inhalation — Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention.

Ingestion — Rinse mouth thoroughly. Do not induce vomiting without advice from poison control center. Do not give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content does not get into the lungs. Get medical attention immediately.

Notes to physician — In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. Keep victim warm. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.

General advice — If exposed or concerned: get medical attention/advice. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammable properties — Flammable by OSHA criteria. Containers may explode when heated.

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media — Water spray. Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO2).

Unsuitable extinguishing media — Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Protection of firefighters

Specific hazards arising from the chemical — Vapor may cause flash fire. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back. Sensitive to static discharge.

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters — Wear full protective clothing, including helmet, self-contained positive pressure or pressure demand breathing apparatus, protective clothing and face mask.

Fire fighting equipment/instructions	Wear full protective clothing, including helmet, self-contained positive pressure or pressure demand breathing apparatus, protective clothing and face mask. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or any discoloration of tanks due to fire. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Vapors may form explosive air mixtures even at room temperature. Prevent buildup of vapors or gases to explosive concentrations. Some of these materials, if spilled, may evaporate leaving a flammable residue. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Use compatible foam to minimize vapor generation as needed.
Specific methods	In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Hazardous combustion products	Carbon monoxide. Carbon Dioxide. Sulfur oxides. Nitrogen oxides (NOx). Hydrocarbons.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Local authorities should be advised if significant spills cannot be contained. Keep upwind. Keep out of low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. See Section 8 of the MSDS for Personal Protective Equipment.
Environmental precautions	Gasoline may contain oxygenated blend products (Ethanol, etc.) that are soluble in water and therefore precautions should be taken to protect surface and groundwater sources from contamination. If facility or operation has an "oil or hazardous substance contingency plan", activate its procedures. Stay upwind and away from spill. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant. Do not enter or stay in area unless monitoring indicates that it is safe to do so. Isolate hazard area and restrict entry to emergency crew. Extremely flammable. Review Fire Fighting Measures, Section 5, before proceeding with clean up. Keep all sources of ignition (flames, smoking, flares, etc.) and hot surfaces away from release. Contain spill in smallest possible area. Recover as much product as possible (e.g. by vacuuming). Stop leak if it can be done without risk. Use water spray to disperse vapors. Use compatible foam to minimize vapor generation as needed. Spilled material may be absorbed by an appropriate absorbent, and then handled in accordance with environmental regulations. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized treatment or drainage systems and natural waterways. Contact fire authorities and appropriate federal, state and local agencies. If spill of any amount is made into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines, contact the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802. For highway or railways spills, contact Chemtrec at 1-800-424-9300.
Methods for containment	Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk. This material is a water pollutant and should be prevented from contaminating soil or from entering sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
Methods for cleaning up	Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Small Spills: Absorb spill with vermiculite or other inert material, then place in a container for chemical waste. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Large Spills: Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal. Prevent product from entering drains. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system. Should not be released into the environment.
Other information	Clean up in accordance with all applicable regulations.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling	Wear personal protective equipment. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Avoid prolonged exposure. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. The product is extremely flammable, and explosive vapor/air mixtures may be formed even at normal room temperatures. DO NOT handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Avoid release to the environment.

Storage

Flammable liquid storage. Do not handle or store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition. This material can accumulate static charge which may cause spark and become an ignition source. The pressure in sealed containers can increase under the influence of heat. Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. Keep out of the reach of children.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value
1,2,4, Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	TWA	25 ppm
Benzene (71-43-2)	STEL	2.5 ppm
	TWA	0.5 ppm
Cumene (98-82-8)	TWA	50 ppm
Cyclohexane (110-82-7)	TWA	100 ppm
Ethanol (64-17-5)	STEL	1000 ppm
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	STEL	125 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm
Gasoline (86290-81-5)	STEL	500 ppm
	TWA	300 ppm
Hexane (Other Isomers) (96-14-0)	STEL	1000 ppm
	TWA	500 ppm
n-Heptane (142-82-5)	STEL	500 ppm
	TWA	400 ppm
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	TWA	50 ppm
Octane (All isomers) (111-65-9)	TWA	300 ppm
Pentane (109-66-0)	TWA	600 ppm
Toluene (108-88-3)	TWA	20 ppm
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (1330-20-7)	STEL	150 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm

US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (71-43-2)	Ceiling	25 ppm
	STEL	5 ppm
	TWA	1 ppm
Cumene (98-82-8)	PEL	50 ppm 245 mg/m3
Cyclohexane (110-82-7)	PEL	300 ppm 1050 mg/m3
Ethanol (64-17-5)	PEL	1900 mg/m3 1000 ppm
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	PEL	435 mg/m3 100 ppm
n-Heptane (142-82-5)	PEL	500 ppm 2000 mg/m3
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	PEL	500 ppm 1800 mg/m3
Octane (All isomers) (111-65-9)	PEL	500 ppm 2350 mg/m3
Pentane (109-66-0)	PEL	1000 ppm 2950 mg/m3
Toluene (108-88-3)	Ceiling	300 ppm
	TWA	200 ppm
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (1330-20-7)	PEL	435 mg/m3 100 ppm

Canada. Alberta OELs (Occupational Health & Safety Code, Schedule 1, Table 2)

Components	Type	Value
1,2,4, Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	TWA	25 ppm 123 mg/m3
Benzene (71-43-2)	STEL	2.5 ppm 8 mg/m3
	TWA	1.6 mg/m3 0.5 ppm
Cumene (98-82-8)	TWA	50 ppm 246 mg/m3
Cyclohexane (110-82-7)	TWA	344 mg/m3 100 ppm
Ethanol (64-17-5)	TWA	1880 mg/m3 1000 ppm
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	STEL	125 ppm 543 mg/m3
	TWA	100 ppm 434 mg/m3
Gasoline (86290-81-5)	STEL TWA	500 ppm 300 ppm
Hexane (Other Isomers) (96-14-0)	STEL	1000 ppm 3500 mg/m3
	TWA	1760 mg/m3 500 ppm
n-Heptane (142-82-5)	STEL	2050 mg/m3 500 ppm
	TWA	400 ppm 1640 mg/m3
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	TWA	176 mg/m3 50 ppm
Octane (All isomers) (111-65-9)	TWA	300 ppm 1400 mg/m3
Pentane (109-66-0)	TWA	600 ppm 1770 mg/m3
Toluene (108-88-3)	TWA	188 mg/m3 50 ppm

Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended)

Components	Type	Value
1,2,4, Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	TWA	25 ppm
Benzene (71-43-2)	STEL	2.5 ppm
	TWA	0.5 ppm
Cumene (98-82-8)	STEL	75 ppm
	TWA	25 ppm
Cyclohexane (110-82-7)	TWA	100 ppm
Ethanol (64-17-5)	STEL	1000 ppm
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	STEL	125 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm
Gasoline (86290-81-5)	STEL	500 ppm
	TWA	300 ppm
Hexane (Other Isomers) (96-14-0)	TWA	200 ppm
n-Heptane (142-82-5)	STEL	500 ppm
	TWA	400 ppm
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	TWA	20 ppm
Octane (All isomers) (111-65-9)	TWA	300 ppm
Pentane (109-66-0)	TWA	600 ppm
Toluene (108-88-3)	TWA	20 ppm

Canada. British Columbia OELs. (Occupational Exposure Limits for Chemical Substances, Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 296/97, as amended)

Components	Type	Value
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (1330-20-7)	STEL	150 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm

Canada. Ontario OELs. (Ministry of Labor - Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents)

Components	Type	Value
1,2,4, Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	TWA	123 mg/m3
		25 ppm
Benzene (71-43-2)	STEL	2.5 ppm
	TWA	0.5 ppm
Cumene (98-82-8)	TWA	245 mg/m3
		50 ppm
Cyclohexane (110-82-7)	TWA	100 ppm
Ethanol (64-17-5)	TWA	1900 mg/m3
		1000 ppm
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	STEL	540 mg/m3
		125 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm
		435 mg/m3
Gasoline (86290-81-5)	STEL	500 ppm
	TWA	300 ppm
Hexane (Other Isomers) (96-14-0)	STEL	1000 ppm
		3520 mg/m3
	TWA	500 ppm
		1760 mg/m3
n-Heptane (142-82-5)	STEL	500 ppm
		2045 mg/m3
	TWA	400 ppm
		1635 mg/m3
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	TWA	50 ppm
		176 mg/m3
Octane (All isomers) (111-65-9)	STEL	375 ppm
		1750 mg/m3
	TWA	300 ppm
		1400 mg/m3
Pentane (109-66-0)	STEL	750 ppm
		2210 mg/m3
	TWA	600 ppm
		1770 mg/m3
Toluene (108-88-3)	TWA	20 ppm
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (1330-20-7)	STEL	150 ppm
		650 mg/m3
	TWA	100 ppm
		435 mg/m3

Canada. Quebec OELS. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment)

Components	Type	Value
1,2,4, Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	TWA	25 ppm
		123 mg/m3
Benzene (71-43-2)	STEL	15.5 mg/m3
		5 ppm
	TWA	3 mg/m3
		1 ppm
Cumene (98-82-8)	TWA	246 mg/m3
		50 ppm
Cyclohexane (110-82-7)	TWA	300 ppm
		1030 mg/m3

Canada. Quebec OELS. (Ministry of Labor - Regulation Respecting the Quality of the Work Environment)

Components	Type	Value
Ethanol (64-17-5)	TWA	1880 mg/m3 1000 ppm
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	STEL	543 mg/m3 125 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm 434 mg/m3
Hexane (Other Isomers) (96-14-0)	STEL	3500 mg/m3 1000 ppm
	TWA	500 ppm 1760 mg/m3
n-Heptane (142-82-5)	STEL	500 ppm 2050 mg/m3
	TWA	400 ppm 1640 mg/m3
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	TWA	50 ppm 176 mg/m3
Octane (All isomers) (111-65-9)	STEL	375 ppm 1750 mg/m3
	TWA	300 ppm 1400 mg/m3
Pentane (109-66-0)	TWA	120 ppm 350 mg/m3
Toluene (108-88-3)	TWA	188 mg/m3 50 ppm
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (1330-20-7)	STEL	651 mg/m3 150 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm 434 mg/m3

Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values

Components	Type	Value
1,2,4, Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	STEL	35 ppm 170 mg/m3
	TWA	25 ppm 125 mg/m3
Benzene (71-43-2)	STEL	5 ppm 16 mg/m3
	TWA	3.2 mg/m3 1 ppm
Cumene (98-82-8)	STEL	365 mg/m3 75 ppm
	TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m3
Cyclohexane (110-82-7)	STEL	375 ppm 1300 mg/m3
	TWA	300 ppm 1050 mg/m3
Ethanol (64-17-5)	TWA	1900 mg/m3 1000 ppm
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	STEL	125 ppm 545 mg/m3
	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3
Hexane (Other Isomers) (96-14-0)	STEL	3500 mg/m3 1000 ppm
	TWA	500 ppm 1760 mg/m3
n-Heptane (142-82-5)	STEL	500 ppm

Mexico. Occupational Exposure Limit Values

Components	Type	Value
		2000 mg/m3
	TWA	400 ppm
		1600 mg/m3
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	TWA	50 ppm
		176 mg/m3
Octane (All isomers) (111-65-9)	STEL	375 ppm
		1800 mg/m3
	TWA	300 ppm
		1450 mg/m3
Pentane (109-66-0)	STEL	760 ppm
		2250 mg/m3
	TWA	600 ppm
		1800 mg/m3
Toluene (108-88-3)	TWA	188 mg/m3
		50 ppm
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (1330-20-7)	STEL	655 mg/m3
		150 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm
		435 mg/m3

Engineering controls Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion-proof equipment.

Personal protective equipment

Eye / face protection Wear safety glasses. If splash potential exists, wear full face shield or chemical goggles.

Skin protection Wear chemical-resistant, impervious gloves. Full body suit and boots are recommended when handling large volumes or in emergency situations. Flame retardant protective clothing is recommended.

Respiratory protection Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If workplace exposure limits for product or components are exceeded, NIOSH approved equipment should be worn. Proper respirator selection should be determined by adequately trained personnel, based on the contaminants, the degree of potential exposure and published respiratory protection factors. This equipment should be available for nonroutine and emergency use.

General hygiene considerations Consult supervisor for special handling instructions. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid contact with skin. Keep away from food and drink. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

Appearance Light straw to red clear liquid with characteristic strong odor of gasoline.

Color Light straw to red clear.

Odor Characteristic Gasoline Odor (Strong).

Odor threshold Not available.

Physical state Liquid.

Form Liquid.

pH Not available.

Melting point Not available.

Freezing point 44 °F (6.67 °C) May start to solidify at this temperature. This is based on data for the following ingredient: Cyclohexane. Weighted average: -91.9 deg C (-133.4 deg F)

Boiling point 80.1 - 440.1 °F (26.7 - 226.7 °C)

Flash point -40 °F (-40 °C) (closed cup)

Evaporation rate 10 - 11 BuAc

Flammability limits in air, upper, % by volume 7.1 %

Flammability limits in air, lower, % by volume	1.3 %
Vapor pressure	60.8 - 101.3 kPa (20°C)
Vapor density	3 - 4 (Air=1)
Specific gravity	0.66 - 0.75 (Water=1) (60°F)
Solubility (water)	Very slightly soluble.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	> 500 °F (> 260 °C)
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
VOC	100 %

10. Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information

Chemical stability	Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.
Conditions to avoid	Heat, flames and sparks. Ignition sources. Contact with incompatible materials. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	Carbon oxides. Sulfur oxides. Nitrogen oxides (NOx). Hydrocarbons.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicological data

Components	Test Results
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	Acute Dermal LD50 Rabbit: > 5000 mg/kg Acute Oral LD50 Rat: 3500 mg/kg Acute Oral LD50 Rat: 5.46 g/kg
Toluene (108-88-3)	Acute Dermal LD50 Rabbit: 14.1 ml/kg Acute Inhalation LC50 Rat: 8000 mg/l 4 Hours Acute Oral LD50 Rat: 2.6 g/kg
Pentane (109-66-0)	Acute Inhalation LC50 Rat: 364 mg/l 4 Hours
Cyclohexane (110-82-7)	Acute Oral LD50 Rat: 12705 mg/kg
Octane (All isomers) (111-65-9)	Acute Inhalation LC50 Rat: 118 mg/l 4 Hours
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (1330-20-7)	Acute Oral LD50 Mouse: 1590 mg/kg Acute Oral LD50 Rat: 6670 mg/kg
n-Heptane (142-82-5)	Acute Inhalation LC50 Rat: 103 mg/l 4 Hours
Ethanol (64-17-5)	Acute Inhalation LC50 Rat: 20000 ppm 10 hr Acute Oral LD50 Rat: 6.2 g/kg
Benzene (71-43-2)	Acute Oral LD50 Rat: 3306 mg/kg
1,2,4, Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	Acute Dermal LD50 Rabbit: > 3160 mg/kg Acute Inhalation LC50 Rat: > 2000 mg/l 48 Hours Acute Oral LD50 Rat: 6 g/kg
Cumene (98-82-8)	Acute Inhalation LC50 Mouse: 2000 mg/l 7 Hours Acute Inhalation LC50 Rat: 8000 mg/l 4 Hours Acute Oral LD50 Rat: 1400 mg/kg Acute Oral LD50 Rat: 2.91 g/kg

Acute effects Harmful if inhaled, absorbed through skin, or swallowed. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. In high concentrations, vapors and spray mists are narcotic and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea.

Local effects

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values: Skin designation

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Can be absorbed through the skin.
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)	Can be absorbed through the skin.

Sensitization

This substance may have a potential for sensitization which may provoke an allergic reaction among sensitive individuals.

Chronic effects

Repeated exposure of laboratory animals to high concentrations of gasoline vapors has caused kidney damage and cancer in rats and cancer in mice. Gasoline was evaluated for genetic activity in assays using microbial cells, cultured mammalian cells and rat bone marrow cells. The results were all negative so gasoline was considered nonmutagenic under these conditions. Overexposure to this product or its components has been suggested as a cause of liver abnormalities in laboratory animals and humans. Lifetime studies by the American Petroleum Institute have shown that kidney damage and kidney cancer can occur in male rats after prolonged inhalation exposures at elevated concentrations of total gasoline. Kidneys of mice and female rats were unaffected. The U.S. EPA Risk Assessment Forum has concluded that the male rat kidney tumor results are not relevant for humans. Total gasoline exposure also produced liver tumors in female mice only. The implication of these data for humans has not been determined.

Subchronic effects

Subchronic inhalation of benzene by rats produced decreased white blood cell counts, decreased bone marrow cell activity, increased red blood cell activity and cataracts. Blood disorders may occur after prolonged inhalation, prolonged skin contact and/or ingestion. Liver and kidney damage may occur after prolonged and repeated exposure.

Carcinogenicity

ACGIH Carcinogens

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	A1 Confirmed human carcinogen.
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	A3 Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	A3 Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	A3 Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)	A4 Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)	3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

US NTP Report on Carcinogens: Known carcinogen

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Known carcinogen.

US OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances: Cancer hazard

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Cancer hazard.

Epidemiology

Contains benzene. Human epidemiology studies indicate that prolonged and/or repeated overexposure to benzene may cause damage to the blood-producing system and serious blood disorders, including leukemia. Animal tests suggest that prolonged and/or repeated overexposure to benzene may damage the embryo/fetus. The relevance of these animal studies to humans has not been fully established. Studies have shown a risk of spontaneous abortions in women exposed to high concentrations of organic solvents during pregnancy.

Mutagenicity

In in-vitro experiments, neither benzene, toluene nor xylene changed the number of sister-chromatid exchanges (SCEs) or the number of chromosomal aberrations in human lymphocytes. However, toluene and xylene caused a significant cell growth inhibition which was not observed with benzene in the same concentrations. In in-vivo experiments, toluene changed the number of sister-chromatid exchanges (SCEs) in human lymphocytes. Toluene may cause heritable genetic damage.

Neurological effects

Chronic exposure to high concentrations of various hydrocarbon blends may lead to polyneuropathy (peripheral nerve damage), characterized by progressive weakness and numbness in the extremities, loss of deep tendon reflexes and reduction of motor nerve conduction velocity. Numerous cases of polyneuritis have been reported following prolonged exposures to a petroleum fraction containing various isomers of heptane as major ingredients. May cause central nervous system disorder (e.g., narcosis involving a loss of coordination, weakness, fatigue) and/or damage.

Reproductive effects	Benzene, xylene and toluene have demonstrated animal effects of reproductive toxicity. Animal studies of benzene have shown testicular effects, alterations in reproductive cycles, chromosomal aberrations and embryo/fetotoxicity. Ethanol has demonstrated human effects of reproductive toxicity. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Can cause adverse reproductive effects - such as birth defects, miscarriages, or infertility. Avoid exposure to women during early pregnancy. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.
Teratogenicity	Abusive inhalation of toluene ("glue sniffing") has been reported to be associated with birth defects in the offspring of abusers. Rats exposed to benzene and xylene vapor during pregnancy showed embryo/fetotoxic effects. Ethanol has demonstrated human effects of teratogenicity.
Further information	Symptoms may be delayed.

12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicological data

Components	Test Results
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	LC50 Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 4.2 mg/l 96 hours
Toluene (108-88-3)	LC50 Coho salmon,silver salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch): 5.5 mg/l 96 hours
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	LC50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 2.101 - 2.981 mg/l 96 hours
Cyclohexane (110-82-7)	LC50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 3.961 - 5.181 mg/l 96 hours
n-Heptane (142-82-5)	LC50 Mozambique tilapia (Tilapia mossambica): 375 mg/l 96 hours
Ethanol (64-17-5)	EC50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 7.7 - 11.2 mg/l 48 hours LC50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): > 100 mg/l 96 hours
Benzene (71-43-2)	LC50 Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 5.3 mg/l 96 hours
1,2,4, Trimethylbenzene (95-63-6)	LC50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 7.19 - 8.28 mg/l 96 hours
Cumene (98-82-8)	LC50 Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 2.7 mg/l 96 hours

Ecotoxicity	Contains a substance which causes risk of hazardous effects to the environment.
Environmental effects	The product contains a substance which is toxic to aquatic organisms and which may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Aquatic toxicity	Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Persistence and degradability	Not available.
Bioaccumulation / Accumulation	No data available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Mobility in environmental media	No data available.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste codes	D001: Waste Flammable material with a flash point <140 °F D018: Waste Benzene
Disposal instructions	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Dispose of this material and its container to hazardous or special waste collection point. Incinerate the material under controlled conditions in an approved incinerator. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container.

14. Transport Information

DOT

Basic shipping requirements:

UN number	UN1203
Proper shipping name	Gasoline

Hazard class	3
Packing group	II
Labels required	3
Additional information:	
Special provisions	139, B33, B101, T8
Packaging exceptions	150
Packaging non bulk	202
Packaging bulk	242
ERG number	128

IATA

Basic shipping requirements:	
UN number	1203
Proper shipping name	Gasoline
Hazard class	3
Packing group	II
Additional information:	
ERG code	3H

IMDG

Basic shipping requirements:	
UN number	1203
Proper shipping name	Gasoline
Hazard class	3
Packing group	II
EmS No.	F-E, S-E

TDG

Basic shipping requirements:	
Proper shipping name	GASOLINE; MOTOR SPIRIT; or PETROL
Hazard class	3
UN number	UN1203
Packing group	II
Marine pollutant	Yes
Additional information:	
Special provisions	17

DOT

IATA

IMDG

TDG

15. Regulatory Information

US federal regulations

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

US TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification: Export Notification requirement/De minimis concentration

n-Heptane (CAS 142-82-5)	1.0 % One-Time Export Notification only.
Pentane (CAS 109-66-0)	1.0 % One-Time Export Notification only.

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: De minimis concentration

1,2,4, Trimethylbenzene (CAS 95-63-6)	1.0 %
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	0.1 %
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	1.0 %
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)	1.0 %
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	0.1 %
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)	1.0 %
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	1.0 %
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)	1.0 %

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: Listed substance

1,2,4, Trimethylbenzene (CAS 95-63-6)	Listed.
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Listed.
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	Listed.
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)	Listed.
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	Listed.
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)	Listed.
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	Listed.
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)	Listed.

CERCLA (Superfund) reportable quantity (lbs)

Gasoline 100
Toluene 100
Hexane (Other Isomers) 100
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) 1000
Octane (All isomers) 100
n-Heptane 100
Pentane 100
Cumene 5000
Ethylbenzene 1000
Benzene 10
n-Hexane 5000
Cyclohexane 1000

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories	Immediate Hazard - Yes Delayed Hazard - Yes Fire Hazard - Yes Pressure Hazard - No Reactivity Hazard - No
Section 302 extremely hazardous substance	No
Section 311 hazardous chemical	No
Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)	Not controlled
Canadian regulations	This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.
WHMIS status	Controlled
WHMIS classification	B2 - Flammable/Combustible D1A - Immediate/Serious-VERY TOXIC D2A - Other Toxic Effects-VERY TOXIC D2B - Other Toxic Effects-TOXIC

WHMIS labeling

Inventory status

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	No
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	No

*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

State regulations

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

US - California Hazardous Substances (Director's): Listed substance

1,2,4, Trimethylbenzene (CAS 95-63-6)	Listed.
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Listed.
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	Listed.
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)	Listed.
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	Listed.
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	Listed.
Hexane (Other Isomers) (CAS 96-14-0)	Listed.
n-Heptane (CAS 142-82-5)	Listed.
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)	Listed.
Octane (All isomers) (CAS 111-65-9)	Listed.
Pentane (CAS 109-66-0)	Listed.
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	Listed.
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)	Listed.

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens & Reproductive Toxicity (CRT): Listed substance

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Listed.
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	Listed.
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	Listed.

US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Listed: February 27, 1987 Carcinogenic.
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	Listed: June 11, 2004 Carcinogenic.

US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Developmental toxin

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Listed: December 26, 1997 Developmental toxin.
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	Listed: January 1, 1991 Developmental toxin.

US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Female reproductive toxin

Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	Listed: August 7, 2009 Female reproductive toxin.

US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Male reproductive toxin

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Listed: December 26, 1997 Male reproductive toxin.

US - Massachusetts RTK - Substance: Listed substance

1,2,4, Trimethylbenzene (CAS 95-63-6)	Listed.
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Listed.
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	Listed.
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)	Listed.
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	Listed.
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	Listed.
Hexane (Other Isomers) (CAS 96-14-0)	Listed.

n-Heptane (CAS 142-82-5)	Listed.
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)	Listed.
Octane (All isomers) (CAS 111-65-9)	Listed.
Pentane (CAS 109-66-0)	Listed.
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	Listed.

US - New Jersey Community RTK (EHS Survey): Reportable threshold

1,2,4, Trimethylbenzene (CAS 95-63-6)	500 LBS
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	500 LBS
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	500 LBS
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)	500 LBS
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	500 LBS
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)	500 LBS
Pentane (CAS 109-66-0)	500 LBS
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	500 LBS
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)	500 LBS

US - New Jersey RTK - Substances: Listed substance

1,2,4, Trimethylbenzene (CAS 95-63-6)	Listed.
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Listed.
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	Listed.
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)	Listed.
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	Listed.
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	Listed.
n-Heptane (CAS 142-82-5)	Listed.
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)	Listed.
Octane (All isomers) (CAS 111-65-9)	Listed.
Pentane (CAS 109-66-0)	Listed.
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)	Listed.

US - Pennsylvania RTK - Hazardous Substances: Listed substance

1,2,4, Trimethylbenzene (CAS 95-63-6)	Listed.
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Listed.
Cumene (CAS 98-82-8)	Listed.
Cyclohexane (CAS 110-82-7)	Listed.
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	Listed.
Ethylbenzene (CAS 100-41-4)	Listed.
Gasoline (CAS 86290-81-5)	Listed.
Hexane (Other Isomers) (CAS 96-14-0)	Listed.
n-Heptane (CAS 142-82-5)	Listed.
n-Hexane (CAS 110-54-3)	Listed.
Octane (All isomers) (CAS 111-65-9)	Listed.
Pentane (CAS 109-66-0)	Listed.
Toluene (CAS 108-88-3)	Listed.
Xylene (o, m, p isomers) (CAS 1330-20-7)	Listed.

US - Pennsylvania RTK - Hazardous Substances: Special hazard

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Special hazard.

16. Other Information

Further information

HMIS® is a registered trade and service mark of the NPCA.

Other information

Note: This Material Safety Data Sheet applies to the listed products and synonym descriptions for Hazard Communication purposes only. Technical Specifications vary greatly depending on the products and are not reflected in this document. Consult specification sheets for technical information.

HMIS® ratings

Health: 2*
Flammability: 3
Physical hazard: 0

NFPA ratings

Health: 1
Flammability: 3
Instability: 0

Disclaimer

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) was prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200 by Valero Marketing & Supply Co., ("VALERO"). VALERO does not assume any liability arising out of product use by others. The information, recommendations, and suggestions presented in this MSDS are based upon test results and data believed to be reliable. The end user of the product has the responsibility for evaluating the adequacy of the data under the conditions of use, determining the safety, toxicity and suitability of the product under these conditions, and obtaining additional or clarifying information where uncertainty exists. No guarantee expressed or implied is made as to the effects of such use , the results to be obtained, or the safety and toxicity of the product in any specific application. Furthermore, the information herein is not represented as absolutely complete, since it is not practicable to provide all the scientific and study information in the format of this document, plus additional information may be necessary under exceptional conditions of use, or because of applicable laws or government regulations.

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