



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issuing Date No data available

Revision Date 19-Oct-2016

Revision Number 1

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product identifier

Product Name SUNOCO STANDARD

Other means of identification

Product Code(s) 009800

UN/ID no. 1203

Synonyms Leaded racing gasoline; Sunoco Standard Purple

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended Use Liquid: automotive refuelling
California Air Resources Board (CARB): This product cannot be sold, offered for sale, supplied or offered for supply for motor vehicles in California except in competition racing vehicles. Not Legal For Use in Any Other Motor Vehicle.

Uses advised against No information available

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Address

Sunoco LP
3801 West Chester Pike
Newtown Square Pennsylvania 19073
Sunoco Race Fuels email: performanceproducts@sunoco.com
<http://www.Sunocoracefuels.com>

Emergency telephone number

Company Phone Number Product Safety Information 1-888-567-3066
Email sunocomsds@sunoco.com

24 Hour Emergency Phone Number Sunoco LP: (800) 964-8861

Emergency Telephone Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300 24 Hour Emergency Phone Number

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Reproductive toxicity	Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1
Flammable liquids	Category 2

Label elements

Danger**Hazard statements**

Causes skin irritation

May damage fertility or the unborn child

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (central nervous system, liver, kidney, respiratory system and cardiovascular system)

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Highly flammable liquid and vapor



Appearance purple

Physical state liquid

Odor Gasoline

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood

Use personal protective equipment as required

Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking

Keep container tightly closed

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment

Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment

Take precautionary measures against static discharge

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention

IF skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

Do NOT induce vomiting

In case of fire: Use CO₂, dry chemical, or foam for extinction

Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store locked up

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

static accumulator

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air

Other Information

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE

Specific hazards arising from the chemical	No information available.
Explosion data	
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	None.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge	EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. Vapors can travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. static accumulator. Vapors can form explosive mixtures with air. May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flames.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.
For emergency responders	Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.
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Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
Methods for cleaning up	Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.
Prevention of secondary hazards	Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not siphon by mouth. Static charges can accumulate during shipping, unloading, pouring or conveying. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. Bonding and grounding alone may be inadequate to eliminate fire and explosion hazards associated with electrostatic charges. In addition to bonding and grounding, efforts to mitigate the hazards of an electrostatic discharge may include, but are not limited to, ventilation, inerting and/or reduction of transfer velocities. Always keep the nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process. Do not fill any portable containers in or on a vehicle. Special precautions, such as reduced loading rates and increased monitoring, must be observed during "switch loading" operations (i.e. loading this material in tanks or shipping compartments that previously contained middle distillates or similar products). Non-equilibrium conditions may increase the risks associated with static electricity such as
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tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, etc. Dissipation of electrostatic charges may be improved with the use of conductivity additives when used with other mitigating efforts, including bonding and grounding. Empty containers may contain product residue. Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture of weld containers. Dispose of empty containers and wastes safely.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions

Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and other sources of ignition (i.e., pilot lights, electric motors and static electricity). Dispose of empty containers and wastes safely. NFPA Class 1B Storage.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Limits

Chemical name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate 64741-66-8	-	-	-
Toluene 108-88-3	TWA: 20 ppm	TWA: 200 ppm Ceiling: 300 ppm	IDLH: 500 ppm TWA: 100 ppm TWA: 375 mg/m ³ STEL: 150 ppm STEL: 560 mg/m ³
Tetraethyl Lead 78-00-2	8-hr TWA: 0.1 mg/m ³	8-hr TWA: 0.075 mg/m ³	IDLH: 40 mg/m ³ Pb IDLH: 100 mg/m ³ Pb TWA: 0.075 mg/m ³ Pb TWA: 0.050 mg/m ³ Pb
Benzene 71-43-2	STEL: 2.5 ppm TWA: 0.5 ppm	TWA: 10 ppm applies to industry segments exempt from the benzene standard at 29 CFR 1910.1028 TWA: 1 ppm Ceiling: 25 ppm STEL: 5 ppm see 29 CFR 1910.1028	IDLH: 500 ppm TWA: 0.1 ppm STEL: 1 ppm

Other Information

Sunoco derived Time Weighted Average (TWA) for Alkylate: 100 ppm.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Handle product only in closed system or provide appropriate exhaust ventilation. Use with local exhaust ventilation. Use explosion-proof ventilating equipment.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles). Face protection shield.

Hand Protection

Wear suitable gloves. Break though time: >8 hours. Nitrile rubber. Viton™. Teflon.

Skin and body protection

If there is a risk of contact: Impervious clothing. Protective shoes or boots. Nitrile rubber. Viton™. Teflon.

Respiratory protection

If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH/MSHA approved

respiratory protection should be worn. Positive-pressure supplied air respirators may be required for high airborne contaminant concentrations. Respiratory protection must be provided in accordance with current local regulations. Half-mask air purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges is acceptable for exposures to ten (10) times the exposure limit. Full-face air purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges is acceptable for exposures to fifty (50) times the exposure limit. Exposure should not exceed the cartridge limit of 1000 ppm. Protection by air purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure-demand full-face supplied air respirator or SCBA for exposures greater than fifty (50) times the exposure limit.

General hygiene considerations Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	liquid
Appearance	purple
Odor	Gasoline
Color	purple
Odor threshold	<1 ppm

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
pH	Not applicable	Not applicable
Melting point / freezing point	No data available	None known
Boiling point / boiling range	38 - 127 °C / 100 - 260 °F	Estimated/ASTM D 86
Flash point	-40 °C / -40 °F	Reference value
Evaporation rate	No data available	None known
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	None known
Flammability Limit in Air		None known
Upper flammability limit:	7.6	Reference value
Lower flammability limit:	1.5	Reference value
Vapor pressure	5.5 psia	Reference value
Vapor density	No data available	None known
Relative density	0.729	ASTM D 287
Water solubility	NIL - 15%	Reference value
Solubility in other solvents	No data available	None known
Partition coefficient	2 - 7	Reference value
Autoignition temperature	280 °C / 536 °F	Reference value
Decomposition temperature	No data available	None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	None known
Explosive properties	No information available	
Oxidizing properties	No information available	

Other Information

Softening point	No information available
Molecular weight	No information available
VOC Content (%)	No information available
Liquid Density	No information available
Bulk density	No information available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	No information available.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	None under normal processing.
Hazardous polymerization	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to avoid	Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Vapors can form explosive mixtures with air.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, and strong bases. Halogens. Halogenated compounds. Peroxides. Chlorine.
Hazardous decomposition products	Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide (CO ₂). Asphyxiants.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Product Information

Inhalation	Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available.
Eye contact	Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available.
Skin contact	Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available.
Ingestion	Specific test data for the substance or mixture is not available.

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms	Causes headache, drowsiness or other effects to the central nervous system. Dizziness. Disorientation. Skin irritation. Erythema (skin redness). Aspiration can cause nausea and vomiting.
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Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document .

ATEmix (oral)	6,122.00
ATEmix (dermal)	2,245.00
ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist)	125.00

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate 64741-66-8	> 7000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 6.31 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Toluene 108-88-3	= 2600 mg/kg (Rat)	= 12000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 12.5 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Tetraethyl Lead 78-00-2	= 12300 µg/kg (Rat) = 12.3 mg/kg (Rat)	= 990 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 850 mg/m ³ (Rat) 1 h
Benzene 71-43-2	= 810 mg/kg (Rat) = 1800 mg/kg (Rat)	> 8200 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 44.66 mg/L (Rat) 4 h

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Skin corrosion/irritation	Samples of gasoline and a number of low boiling point naphtha streams have been tested in rabbit skin irritation studies. The majority of the data were derived using a 24 hour occluded exposure protocol. The degree of dermal irritation observed was variable, ranging from slight to moderate/severe, normally persisting for up to 14 days. There was no evidence of skin corrosion. Heavier, aromatic materials caused more irritation than lighter, paraffinic streams (API, 1995).
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	The effects of gasoline and low boiling point naphtha streams on the eye have been investigated in rabbits using a number of samples. None of the samples tested showed

more than minimal redness and swelling, which resolved quickly (ARCO, 1986-A).

Respiratory or skin sensitization Tests in guinea pigs with gasoline and a number of low boiling point naphtha streams showed no evidence of skin sensitization (ARCO, 1986-B). There are no reports available to indicate that gasoline or low boiling point naphthas have the potential to cause respiratory sensitization.

Germ cell mutagenicity The mutagenic potential of gasoline and low boiling point naphthas has been extensively studied in a range of in vivo and in vitro assays. The majority of the studies showed no evidence of mutagenic activity (API, 1977; API, 2005). The classification as a carcinogen or mutagen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0,1 % w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7). This note applies only to certain complex coal- and oil-derived substances in Part 3.

Carcinogenicity The carcinogenic potential of gasoline has been investigated in rats and mice following inhalation exposure for 2 years. In rats, there was an increased incidence of kidney tumors in males and in mice there was an increased incidence of liver tumors in females; further work has shown that these tumors are sex and species specific and are not considered relevant to humans (Short BG et al., 1989). Results of 2 year skin painting studies with gasoline or low boiling point naphthas have shown either no, or weak potential (low incidence and long latent period) for the development of skin tumors. Additional work has shown that where tumors arise they are most likely a result of a non-genotoxic response due to dermal irritation (API, 1983).

Chemical name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Toluene 108-88-3	-	Group 3	-	-
Tetraethyl Lead 78-00-2	-	Group 3	Reasonably Anticipated	X
Benzene 71-43-2	A1	Group 1	Known	X

Reproductive toxicity Results of guideline developmental toxicity studies on gasolines and OECD developmental toxicity screening studies with low boiling point naphtha streams showed no evidence of developmental toxicity in rats (Roberts L et al, 2001). Similarly, studies in rats with gasoline did not show any effect on reproductive performance (McKee RH et al, 2000). Gasoline and low boiling point naphthas can contain amounts of toluene and/or n-hexane, constituents that are classified as reprotoxicants.

STOT - single exposure Acute exposure studies show no evidence of systemic toxicity, other than a potential to cause narcosis/CNS depression at higher exposure concentrations (Drinker P et al, 1943; Davis A et al 1960).

STOT - repeated exposure The repeat dose toxicity of gasoline and low boiling point naphthas has been studied in rats following dermal and inhalation exposure for periods between 10 days and up to 2 years. The effects of repeated inhalation exposure of primates to gasoline have also been studied. In dermal studies, no systemic toxicity has been seen; the only effect observed was moderate to severe dermal irritation. Repeated inhalation exposure causes light hydrocarbon nephropathy in male rats, an effect which is considered to be both sex and species specific. (Halder CA et al, 1985; API, 2005; ARCO, 1986-C).

Aspiration hazard Gasoline and low boiling point naphthas are low viscosity, mobile hydrocarbon liquids with a viscosity at 40°C of < 7 mm²/s.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity Not determined.

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	30000: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella	-	-	2: 48 h Mysidopsis bahia mg/L LC50

64741-66-8	subcapitata mg/L EC50			
Toluene 108-88-3	433: 96 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50 12.5: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50 static	15.22 - 19.05: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 12.6: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static 54: 96 h Oryzias latipes mg/L LC50 static 28.2: 96 h Poecilia reticulata mg/L LC50 semi-static 5.8: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 semi-static 5.89 - 7.81: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 flow-through 14.1 - 17.16: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 static 11.0 - 15.0: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static 50.87 - 70.34: 96 h Poecilia reticulata mg/L LC50 static	EC50 = 19.7 mg/L 30 min	5.46 - 9.83: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 Static 11.5: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50
Tetraethyl Lead 78-00-2	0.1: 48 h Dunaliella tertiolecta mg/L EC50	84: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 19.3: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50	-	0.085: 48 h Artemia salina mg/L EC50
Benzene 71-43-2	29: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50	10.7 - 14.7: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 22330 - 41160: 96 h Pimephales promelas µg/L LC50 static 5.3: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 flow-through 28.6: 96 h Poecilia reticulata mg/L LC50 static 70000 - 142000: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus µg/L LC50 static 22.49: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static	-	8.76 - 15.6: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 Static 10: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50

Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulation No information available.

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
Toluene 108-88-3	2.7
Tetraethyl Lead 78-00-2	4.32
Benzene 71-43-2	2.1

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods**Waste from residues/unused products**

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

Contaminated packaging

Do not reuse empty containers.

Chemical name	RCRA	RCRA - Basis for Listing	RCRA - D Series Wastes	RCRA - U Series Wastes
Toluene 108-88-3	U220	Included in waste streams: F005, F024, F025, F039, K015, K036, K037, K149, K151	-	U220
Tetraethyl Lead 78-00-2	P110	-	-	-
Benzene 71-43-2	U019	Included in waste streams: F005, F024, F025, F037, F038, F039, K085, K104, K105, K141, K142, K143, K144, K145, K147, K151, K159, K169, K171, K172	0.5 mg/L regulatory level	U019

Chemical name	RCRA - Halogenated Organic Compounds	RCRA - P Series Wastes	RCRA - F Series Wastes	RCRA - K Series Wastes
Toluene 108-88-3	-	-	Toxic waste waste number F025 Waste description: Condensed light ends, spent filters and filter aids, and spent desiccant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution.	-
Tetraethyl Lead 78-00-2	-	P110	-	-

Chemical name	California Hazardous Waste Status
Toluene 108-88-3	Toxic Ignitable
Tetraethyl Lead 78-00-2	Toxic
Benzene 71-43-2	Toxic Ignitable

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Regulated

UN/ID no.	1203
Proper shipping name	Gasoline
Hazard Class	3
Packing Group	II
Reportable Quantity (RQ)	Toluene RQ: 1000 lbs (454 kg); Tetraethyl lead RQ: 10 lbs (4.54 kg); Benzene RQ: 10 lbs (4.54 kg)
Special Provisions	144, 177, B1, B33, IB2, T4

<u>TDG</u>	Regulated
UN/ID no.	1203
Proper shipping name	Gasoline
Hazard Class	3
Packing Group	II

<u>IATA</u>	Regulated
UN/ID no.	1203
Proper shipping name	Gasoline
Hazard Class	3
Packing Group	II
ERG Code	3H
Special Provisions	A100

<u>IMDG</u>	Regulated
UN/ID no.	1203
Proper shipping name	Gasoline
Hazard Class	3
Packing Group	II
EmS-No.	F-E, S-E
Special Provisions	243, 363

<u>RID</u>	Regulated
UN/ID no.	1203
Hazard Class	3
Packing Group	II

<u>ADR</u>	Regulated
UN/ID no.	1203
Hazard Class	3
Packing Group	II

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

TSCA	Complies
DSL/NDSL	Complies
EINECS/ELINCS	Complies
ENCS	Does not comply
IECSC	Complies
KECL	Complies
PICCS	Complies
AICS	Complies

Legend:

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory

DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances

ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances

IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances

PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

US Federal Regulations

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute health hazard	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	Yes
Fire hazard	Yes
Sudden release of pressure hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

CWA (Clean Water Act)

This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42).

Chemical name	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants	CWA - Hazardous Substances
Toluene 108-88-3	1000 lb	X	X	X
Tetraethyl Lead 78-00-2	10 lb	X	-	X
Benzene 71-43-2	10 lb	X	X	X

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material.

Chemical name	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA/SARA RQ	Reportable Quantity (RQ)
Toluene 108-88-3	1000 lb 1 lb	-	RQ 1000 lb final RQ RQ 454 kg final RQ RQ 1 lb final RQ RQ 0.454 kg final RQ
Tetraethyl Lead 78-00-2	10 lb	10 lb	RQ 10 lb final RQ RQ 4.54 kg final RQ
Benzene 71-43-2	10 lb	-	RQ 10 lb final RQ RQ 4.54 kg final RQ

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product contains the following Proposition 65 chemicals.

Chemical name	California Proposition 65
Toluene - 108-88-3	Developmental
Tetraethyl Lead - 78-00-2	Carcinogen
Benzene - 71-43-2	Carcinogen Developmental Male Reproductive

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Toluene 108-88-3	X	X	X

Tetraethyl Lead 78-00-2	X	X	X
Benzene 71-43-2	X	X	X

U.S. EPA Label Information

EPA Pesticide Registration Number Not applicable

16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION

NFPA	Health hazards 1	Flammability 3	Instability 0	Physical and chemical properties -
HMIS	Health hazards 2*	Flammability 3	Physical hazards 0	Personal protection X

Revision Date 19-Oct-2016

Revision Note No information available.

Disclaimer

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 a 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.

Reference Sources for Section 11

API (1977) Mutagenicity evaluation of unleaded gasoline. Study conducted by Litton Bionetics. API Med. Res. Publ. 28-30173. Washington DC: American Petroleum Institute.

API (1983) Carcinogenic potential of key petroleum products. Study conducted by Eppley Institute for Research in Cancer, University of Nebraska Medical School. API Med. Res. Publ. 30-31646. Washington DC: American Petroleum Institute.

API (1995) Primary skin irritation study in rabbits of API 91-01 and PS-6. Unleaded test gasolines. Study conducted by Hill Top Biolabs Inc. API Toxicology Report No. 409. Washington DC: American Petroleum Institute.

API (2005) Baseline gasoline vapor condensate: a 13-week whole-body inhalation toxicity study in rats with neurotoxicity assessments and 4-week in vivo genotoxicity and immunotoxicity assessments. Study conducted by Huntingdon Life Sciences. Study No. 00-6125. Washington DC: American Petroleum Institute.

ARCO (1986-A) Primary eye irritation study in rabbits administered test article F-64-01 unleaded Watson premium gasoline. UBTL Study No. 60583. Los Angeles CA: ARCO.

ARCO (1986-B) Dermal sensitization study in guinea pigs administered test article F-64-01 unleaded premium gasoline. UBTL Study No. 60613. Los Angeles CA: ARCO.

ARCO (1986-C) Twenty-eight (28) day dermal toxicity study in rats on test article F-64-01 unleaded Watson premium gasoline. UBTL Study No. 60761. Los Angeles CA: ARCO.

Davis, A. et al (1960) The effects on human volunteers of exposure to air containing gasoline vapor. Arch Environ Health 1, 548-554.

Drinker, P. et al (1943) The threshold toxicity of gasoline vapor. J Ind Hyg Toxicol 25, 6, 225-232.

Halder, C.A. et al (1985) Hydrocarbon nephropathy in male rats: identification of the nephrotoxic components of unleaded gasoline. Toxicol Ind Health 1, 3, 67-87.

McKee, R.H. et al (2000) Assessment in rats of the reproductive toxicity of gasoline from a gasoline vapor recovery unit. *Reprod Toxicol* 14, 4, 337-353.

Roberts, L. et al (2001) Developmental toxicity evaluation of unleaded gasoline vapor in the rat. *Reprod Toxicol* 15, 5, 487-494.

Short, B.G. et al (1989) Promoting effects of unleaded gasoline and 2,2,4-trimethylpentane on the development of atypical cell foci and renal tubular cell tumors in rats exposed to N-ethyl-N-hydroxy-ethylnitrosamine. *Cancer Research* 49, 22, 6369-6378.

End of Safety Data Sheet