



# Material Safety Data Sheet

MSDS ID NO.: 0129MAR019  
Revision date: 07/20/2006

## 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

**Product name:** Marathon Premium Unleaded Gasoline With Ethanol  
**Synonym:** Premium Unleaded Gasoline With Alcohol  
**Chemical Family:** Petroleum Hydrocarbon  
**Formula:** Mixture

**Manufacturer:**  
Marathon Petroleum Company LLC  
539 South Main Street  
Findlay OH 45840

**Other information:** 419-421-3070  
**Emergency telephone number:** 877-627-5463

## 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Gasoline is a complex combination of hydrocarbons consisting of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C3 and boiling in the range of 85-500 F. Can contain small amounts of dye and other additives (>0.02%) which are not considered hazardous at the concentrations used.

### Product information:

Name	CAS Number	Weight %	ACGIH Exposure Limits:	OSHA - Vacated PELs - Time Weighted Ave	Other:
Marathon Premium Unleaded Gasoline With Ethanol	86290-81-5	100	=300 ppm TWA; =500 ppm STEL		

### Component Information:

Name	CAS Number	Weight %	ACGIH Exposure Limits:	OSHA - Vacated PELs - Time Weighted Ave	Other:
Saturated Hydrocarbons	Mixture	50-77			
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	Mixture	9-36			
Toluene	108-88-3	0.9-13.5	= 50 ppm TWA skin - potential for cutaneous absorption	= 100 ppm TWA = 150 ppm STEL = 375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA = 560 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	5.7-10	= 1000 ppm TWA	=1000 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	
Xylene	1330-20-7	1.8-9.0	= 100 ppm TWA = 150 ppm STEL	= 100 ppm TWA = 150 ppm STEL = 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA = 655 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0.9-4.5	= 25 ppm TWA	= 125 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA = 25 ppm TWA	
Benzene	71-43-2	0.45-3.2	= 0.5 ppm TWA = 2.5 ppm STEL skin - potential for cutaneous absorption	= 10 ppm TWA unless specified in 1910.1028 = 25 ppm Ceiling unless specified in 1910.1028 = 50 ppm STEL 10 min, unless specified in 1910.1028	OSHA Exposure Limit as specified in 1910.1028: =1.0 ppm TWA = 5 ppm STEL = 0.5 ppm Action Level
Hexane	110-54-3	0-2.7	= 1000 ppm STEL = 50 ppm TWA = 500 ppm TWA skin - potential for cutaneous absorption		
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	0.45-1.8	= 100 ppm TWA = 125 ppm STEL	= 100 ppm TWA = 125 ppm STEL = 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA = 545 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	
Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	Mixture	0.9-13.5			
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.1-0.5	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route = 10 ppm TWA = 15 ppm STEL	= 10 ppm TWA = 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA = 15 ppm STEL = 75 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	

**Notes:**

The manufacturer has voluntarily elected to reflect exposure limits contained in OSHA's 1989 air contaminants standard in its MSDS's, even though certain of those exposure limits were vacated in 1992.

### 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

GASOLINE IS A CLEAR OR COLORED LIQUID WITH A STRONG HYDROCARBON ODOR. IT IS A VOLATILE AND EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID THAT MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRES. KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, SPARKS AND OPEN FLAME. THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS BENZENE WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER OR BE TOXIC TO BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT HAS CAUSED CANCER BASED ON ANIMAL DATA. NEVER SIPHON THIS PRODUCT BY MOUTH. IF SWALLOWED, THIS PRODUCT MAY GET SUCKED INTO THE LUNGS (ASPIRATED) AND CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE OR EVEN DEATH.

#### OSHA WARNING LABEL:

**DANGER!**  
**EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE.**  
**ASPIRATION (INADVERTENT SUCTION) OF LIQUID INTO THE LUNGS CAN PRODUCE CHEMICAL PNEUMONIA OR EVEN DEATH.**  
**CONTAINS BENZENE WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER OR BE TOXIC TO BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS.**  
**CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT HAS CAUSED CANCER BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.**

#### CONSUMER WARNING LABEL:

##### GASOLINE HEALTH AND SAFETY WARNING STATEMENT:

**EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE, VAPORS MAY EXPLODE.**  
**HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED.**  
**LONG TERM EXPOSURE TO VAPORS HAS CAUSED CANCER IN LABORATORY ANIMALS.**  
**KEEP FACE AWAY FROM NOZZLE WHILE FILLING.**  
**KEEP NOZZLE AWAY FROM EYES AND SKIN.**  
**NEVER SIPHON BY MOUTH.**  
**DON'T OVERFILL TANK.**  
**FOR USE AS A MOTOR FUEL ONLY.**

##### STATIC ELECTRICITY, SPARK EXPLOSION, ELECTRONIC DEVICES WARNING:

**DO NOT GET BACK IN YOUR VEHICLE WHILE REFUELING.**  
**RE-ENTRY COULD CAUSE STATIC ELECTRICITY BUILD UP.**  
**USE APPROVED CONTAINER.**  
**PUT CONTAINER ON GROUND (NEVER ON OR IN A VEHICLE).**  
**KEEP NOZZLE IN CONTACT WITH CONTAINER.**  
**KEEP CELLULAR PHONES OR OTHER DEVICES IN YOUR VEHICLE DURING REFUELING.**

#### Inhalation:

Exposure to vapor concentrations of gasoline exceeding 1,000 ppm can cause respiratory irritation, headache, dizziness, nausea and loss of coordination. Higher concentrations may cause loss of consciousness, cardiac sensitization, coma and death resulting from respiratory failure. Intentional overexposure to high concentrations of product vapors (such as huffing) can cause nervous system and brain damage, convulsions and sudden death from cardiac arrest.

#### Ingestion:

Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and restlessness. Aspiration (inadvertent suction) of liquid into the lungs must be avoided as even small quantities in the lungs can produce chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema/hemorrhage and even death.

#### Skin contact:

Prolonged and repeated liquid contact can cause defatting and drying of the skin and can lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.

**Eye contact:**

Eye irritation may result from contact with the liquid or exposure to the vapor at concentrations above the TLV.

**Carcinogenic Evaluation:****Product information:**

Name	IARC Carcinogens:	NTP Carcinogens:	ACGIH - Carcinogens:	OSHA - Select Carcinogens:
Marathon Premium Unleaded Gasoline With Ethanol 86290-81-5	A2-Possible Human Carcinogen		A3 - Animal Carcinogen	

**Notes:**

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of gasoline in humans. IARC determined that limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animals exists. IARC's overall evaluation of gasoline, in spite of limited carcinogenicity evidence, has resulted in the IARC designation of gasoline as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) because gasoline contains benzene.

IARC has determined that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity of gasoline engine exhaust in humans or animals. However, IARC's overall evaluation on gasoline engine exhaust, in spite of the absence of carcinogenicity data, has resulted in the IARC designation of gasoline engine exhaust as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) because of the presence of certain engine exhaust components.

**Component Information:**

Name	IARC Carcinogens:	NTP Carcinogens:	ACGIH - Carcinogens:	OSHA - Select Carcinogens:
Toluene 108-88-3			A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen	
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	A2-Possible Human Carcinogen		A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen	
Xylene 1330-20-7			A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen	
Benzene 71-43-2	Supplement 7, 1987; Monograph 29, 1982	Known Carcinogen Reasonably Anticipated To Be A Carcinogen	A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen	Present
Ethyl Benzene 100-41-4	Monograph 77, 2000		A3 - Animal Carcinogen	
Naphthalene 91-20-3	Monograph 82, 2002	Reasonably Anticipated To Be A Carcinogen Listed	A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen	Present

**Notes:**

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), and OSHA have determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of benzene in humans (Group 1A).

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of alcoholic beverages (ethanol) in humans (Group 1).

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that ethyl benzene is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have determined that naphthalene could be a possible human carcinogen.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

<b>Inhalation:</b>	If affected, move person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing or if no heartbeat, give artificial respiration or cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Immediately call a physician.
<b>Skin contact:</b>	Wash with soap and large amounts of water. Remove contaminated clothing. If symptoms or irritation occur, call a physician.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting and do not give liquids. Immediately call a physician.
<b>Eye contact:</b>	Flush eyes with large amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes. If symptoms or irritation occur, call a physician.
<b>Medical conditions aggravated by exposure:</b>	Pre-existing eye, skin, respiratory, liver and/or kidney disorders may be aggravated by exposure to components of this product.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Suitable extinguishing media:</b>	For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO <sub>2</sub> , dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam (AFFT/ATC) can be used. Fire fighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment.
<b>Specific hazards:</b>	This product has been determined to be a flammable liquid per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, and should be handled accordingly. Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, sparks, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling. Flashback can occur along vapor trail. For additional fire related information, see NFPA 30 or the North American Emergency Response Guide 128.
<b>Special protective equipment for firefighters:</b>	Avoid using straight water streams. Water may be ineffective in extinguishing low flash point fires, but can be used to cool exposed surfaces. Avoid excessive water spray application. Water spray and foam (AFFF/ATC) must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.
<b>Flash point:</b>	-50 F
<b>Autoignition temperature:</b>	C.A. 495 F
<b>Flammable limits in air - lower (%):</b>	1.4
<b>Flammable limits in air - upper (%):</b>	7.6
<b>NFPA rating:</b>	<b>HMIS classification:</b>
Health: 1	Health: 1
Flammability: 3	Flammability: 3
Reactivity: 0	Reactivity: 0
Other: -	Special: *See Section 8 for guidance in selection of personal protective equipment.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal precautions:** Keep public away. Isolate and evacuate area. Shut off source if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources. Advise authorities and National Response Center (800-424-8802) if substance has entered a watercourse or sewer. Notify local health and pollution control agencies, if appropriate. Contain liquid with sand or soil. Recover and return free product to proper containers. Use suitable absorbent materials such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Handling:

Comply with all applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool well-ventilated area. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since they may contain explosive residues. Avoid skin contact. Exercise good personal hygiene including removal of soiled clothing and prompt washing with soap and water.

For use as a motor fuel only. Product should never be used as a solvent due to its flammable and potentially toxic properties. Siphoning by mouth can result in lung aspiration which can be harmful or fatal.

Portable containers of 12 gallons (45 liters) or less should never be filled while they are in or on a motor vehicle or marine craft. Static electric discharge can ignite fuel vapors when filling non-grounded containers or vehicles on trailers. Containers should be placed on the ground. The nozzle spout must be kept in contact with the container before and during the entire filling operation. Use only approved containers. A buildup of static electricity can occur upon re-entry into a vehicle during fueling especially in cold or dry climate conditions. The charge is generated by the action of dissimilar fabrics (i.e., clothing and upholstery) rubbing across each other as a person enters/exits the vehicle. A flash fire can result from this discharge if sufficient flammable vapors are present. Therefore, do not get back in your vehicle while refueling. Cellular phones and other electronic devices may have the potential to emit electrical charges (sparks). Sparks in potentially explosive atmospheres (including fueling areas such as gas stations) could cause an explosion if sufficient flammable vapors are present. Therefore, turn off cellular phones and other electronic devices when working in potentially explosive atmospheres or keep devices inside your vehicle during refueling.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

**Engineering measures:** Local or general exhaust required in an enclosed area or when there is inadequate ventilation.

**Respiratory protection:** Approved organic vapor chemical cartridge or supplied air respirators should be worn for exposures to any components exceeding the TLV or STEL. Observe respirator protection factor criteria cited in ANSI Z88.2. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.

**Skin and body protection:** Use nitrile rubber, viton or PVA gloves for repeated or prolonged skin exposure.

**Eye protection:** No special eye protection is normally required. Where splashing is possible, wear safety glasses with side shields.

**Hygiene measures:** No special protective clothing is normally required. Select protective clothing depending on industrial operations. Use mechanical ventilation equipment that is explosion-proof.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

**Appearance:** Clear Or Colored Liquid  
**Physical state (Solid/Liquid/Gas):** Liquid  
**Substance type (Pure/Mixture):** Mixture  
**Color:** Clear or Colored

<b>Odor:</b>	Strong Hydrocarbon
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	100
<b>pH:</b>	Neutral
<b>Boiling point/range (5-95%):</b>	90-437 F
<b>Melting point/range:</b>	Not determined.
<b>Decomposition temperature:</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Specific gravity:</b>	0.70-0.77
<b>Density:</b>	5.9-6.3 lbs/gal
<b>Bulk density:</b>	No data available.
<b>Vapor density:</b>	3-4
<b>Vapor pressure:</b>	403-776 mm Hg @ 100 F
<b>Evaporation rate:</b>	No data available.
<b>Solubility:</b>	Negligible
<b>Solubility in other solvents:</b>	No data available.
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):</b>	2.13-4.5
<b>VOC content(%):</b>	100%
<b>Viscosity:</b>	No data available.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Stability:</b>	The material is stable at 70 F, 760 mm pressure.
<b>Polymerization:</b>	Will not occur.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products:</b>	Combustion produces carbon monoxide, aldehydes, aromatic and other hydrocarbons.
<b>Materials to avoid:</b>	Strong oxidizers such as nitrates, chlorates, peroxides.
<b>Conditions to avoid:</b>	Excessive heat, sources of ignition, open flame.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Acute toxicity:**

**Product information:**

Name	CAS Number	Inhalation:	Dermal:	Oral:
Marathon Premium Unleaded Gasoline With Ethanol	86290-81-5	>10,000 ppm [Dog]	>5 ml/kg [Rabbit]	>14 ml/kg [Rat]

Lifetime inhalation studies with full vaporized gasoline (67, 292 and 2,056 ppm) produced kidney damage and kidney tumors in male rats but not in female rats or male and female mice. Female mice developed a slightly higher incidence of liver tumors compared to controls at the highest exposure level. Results from separate studies with compounds producing similar effects, i.e., 1,4-dichlorobenzene and perchloroethylene, have shown that the kidney damage and kidney tumors develop via the formation of alpha-2u-globulin, a mechanism unique to the male rat. Humans do not form alpha-2u-globulin, therefore, tumors resulting from this mechanism are not relevant in humans. The biologic significance of the mouse liver tumor response with regard to human health risk is questionable.

#### Summary of health effect information on gasoline engine exhaust:

Chronic inhalation studies of gasoline engine exhaust in mice, rats and hamsters did not produce any carcinogenic effects. Condensates/extracts of gasoline engine exhaust produced an increase in tumors compared to controls when testing by skin painting, subcutaneous injection, intratracheal instillation or implantation into the lungs. Combustion of gasoline produces gases and particulates which include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and/or sulfur and hydrocarbons. Significant exposure to carbon monoxide vapors decreases the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood and may cause tissue hypoxia via formation of carboxyhemoglobin. Overexposure to CO can cause headache, nausea, nervous system depression, coma and death.

#### Summary of health effect data on gasoline components:

This product contains benzene at a level of >0.1%. Repeated or prolonged exposure to benzene at concentrations in excess of the TLV may cause serious injury to blood-forming organs. Significant chronic exposure to benzene vapor has been reported to produce various blood disorders ranging from anemia to certain forms of leukemia (cancer) in man. Benzene produced tumors in rats and mice in lifetime chronic toxicity studies, but the response has not been consistent across species, strain, sex or route of exposure. Animal studies on benzene have demonstrated immune toxicity, chromosomal aberrations, testicular effects and alterations in reproductive cycles and embryo/fetotoxicity, but not teratogenicity.

This product contains >0.1% ethyl benzene (EB). Rats and mice exposed to 750 ppm EB for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for two years developed kidney tumors in male and female rats and lung tumors in male mice and liver tumor in female mice.

This product may contain ethanol or ethyl alcohol at a concentration of >0.1% Intentional abuse, misuse or other massive exposure to ethanol may result in multiple organ damage and/or death. Chronic ingestion of large amounts of ethanol can cause cancer and damage to the liver, kidney, heart, brain, nervous system and stomach. Ethyl alcohol ingestion during pregnancy can adversely affect the unborn child. Studies in laboratory animals involving prolonged and repeated exposures have resulted in such effects as embryotoxicity, immunotoxicity and teratogenicity. Mutagenic effects have been reported in both in vitro and in vivo systems but usually at high dosages.

This product contains >0.1% naphthalene. Exposure to naphthalene at 30 ppm for two years caused lung tumors in female mice. Male mice with the same exposure did not develop tumors. Exposure to 10-60 ppm naphthalene for 2 years caused tumors in the tissue lining of the nose and respiratory tract in male and female rats. Oral administration of 133-267 mg/kg/day of naphthalene in mice for up to 90 days did not produce mortality, systemic toxicity, adversely affect organ or body weight or produce changes in blood. Repeated oral administration of naphthalene produced an anemia in dogs. Repeated intraperitoneal doses of naphthalene produced lung damage in mice. Repeated high doses of naphthalene has caused the formation of cataracts and retinotoxicity in the eyes of rats and rabbits due to accumulation of 1,2-naphthoquinone, a toxic metabolite. Effects in human eyes is uncertain and not well documented. Pregnant rats administered intraperitoneal doses of naphthalene during gestation gave birth to offspring that had delayed heart and bone development. Pregnant mice given near lethal doses of naphthalene showed no significant maternal toxicity and a reduction in the number of pups per litter, but no gross abnormalities in offspring. Suppressed spermatogenesis and progeny development have been reported in mice, rats and guinea pigs after exposure to high concentrations of naphthalene in their drinking water. Certain groups or individuals, i.e., infants, Semites, Arabs, Asians and Blacks, with a certain blood enzyme deficiency (glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase) are particularly susceptible to hemolytic agents and can rapidly develop hemolytic anemia and systemic poisoning from ingestion or inhalation of naphthalene.

This product may contain hexane at a level of >1.0%. Studies in laboratory animals have produced systemic toxicity in blood, spleen and lungs. Fetotoxicity has been observed at hexane concentrations that produced maternal toxicity. Long term exposure to high concentrations of hexane has been shown to cause testicular effects and nervous system damage.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity effects:

Product can cause fouling of shoreline and may be harmful to aquatic life in low concentrations. This product does not concentrate or accumulate in the food chain.

The aquatic toxicity of gasoline is as follows:

#### Freshwater Toxicity:

LD50 is 8 ppm at 96 hours in bluegill.

TLM is 90 ppm at 24 hours in juvenile shad.

#### Saltwater Toxicity:

LC50 is 2 ppm at 96 hours in mullet.

LD50 is 1.5 ppm at 96 hours in grass shrimp.

LC50 is 2 ppm at 96 hours in menhaden.

TLM is 91 ppm at 24 hours in juvenile shad.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Cleanup Considerations:

This product as produced is not specifically listed as an EPA RCRA hazardous waste according to federal regulations (40 CFR 261). However, when discarded or disposed of, it may meet the criteria of a "characteristic" hazardous waste. This product could also contain benzene at >0.5 ppm and could exhibit the characteristics of "toxicity" as determined by the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP). This material could become a hazardous waste if mixed or contaminated with a hazardous waste or other substance(s). It is the responsibility of the user to determine if disposal material is hazardous according to federal, state and local regulations.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### 49 CFR 172.101:

### DOT:

**Transport Information:** This material when transported via US commerce would be regulated by DOT Regulations.

<b>Proper shipping name:</b>	Gasoline
<b>UN/Identification No:</b>	UN 1203
<b>Hazard Class:</b>	3
<b>Packing group:</b>	II
<b>DOT reportable quantity (lbs):</b>	Not applicable.

### TDG (Canada):

<b>Proper shipping name:</b>	Gasoline
<b>UN/Identification No:</b>	UN 1203
<b>Hazard Class:</b>	3
<b>Packing group:</b>	II
<b>Regulated substances:</b>	Not applicable.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Federal Regulatory Information:

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US TSCA Chemical Inventory Section 8(b):

This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard:

This product has been evaluated and determined to be hazardous as defined in OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard.

**EPA Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA):**

**SARA Section 302:**

This product contains the following component(s) that have been listed on EPA's Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) List:

Name	CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQs
Saturated Hydrocarbons	NA
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	NA
Toluene	NA
Ethyl Alcohol	NA
Xylene	NA
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	NA
Benzene	NA
Hexane	NA
Ethyl Benzene	NA
Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	NA
Naphthalene	NA

**SARA Section 304:**

This product contains the following component(s) identified either as an EHS or a CERCLA Hazardous substance which in case of a spill or release may be subject to SARA reporting requirements:

Name	CERCLA/SARA - Hazardous Substances and their Reportable Quantities
Saturated Hydrocarbons	NA
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	NA
Toluene	= 0.454 kg final RQ = 1 lb final RQ = 10 lb final RQ = 100 lb final RQ = 1000 lb final RQ = 4.54 kg final RQ = 45.4 kg final RQ = 454 kg final RQ
Ethyl Alcohol	NA
Xylene	= 100 lb final RQ = 45.4 kg final RQ
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	NA
Benzene	= 0.454 kg final RQ = 0.454 kg statutory RQ = 1 lb final RQ = 1 lb statutory RQ = 10 lb final RQ = 10 lb final RQ receives an adjustable RQ of 10 lbs based on potential carcinogenicity in August 14, 1989 final rule = 100 lb final RQ = 4.54 kg final RQ = 4.54 kg final RQ receives an adjustable RQ of 10 lbs based on potential carcinogenicity in August 14, 1989 final rule = 45.4 kg final RQ
Hexane	= 2270 kg final RQ = 5000 lb final RQ
Ethyl Benzene	= 100 lb final RQ = 1000 lb final RQ = 45.4 kg final RQ = 454 kg final RQ
Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	NA
Naphthalene	= 0.454 kg final RQ = 1 lb final RQ = 100 lb final RQ = 45.4 kg final RQ

**SARA Section 311/312:**

The following EPA hazard categories apply to this product:

Acute Health Hazard  
 Chronic Health Hazard  
 Fire Hazard

**SARA Section 313:**

This product contains the following component(s) that may be subject to reporting on the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) From R:

Name	CERCLA/SARA 313 Emission reporting:
Saturated Hydrocarbons	None
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	None
Toluene	= 1.0 percent de minimis concentration
Ethyl Alcohol	None
Xylene	= 1.0 percent de minimis concentration
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	= 1.0 percent de minimis concentration
Benzene	= 0.1 percent de minimis concentration
Hexane	= 1.0 percent de minimis concentration
Ethyl Benzene	= 0.1 percent de minimis concentration
Unsaturated Hydrocarbons	None
Naphthalene	= 0.1 % de minimis concentration

**State and Community Right-To-Know Regulations:**

The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

**Saturated Hydrocarbons**

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Not Listed.
Florida substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Michigan critical materials register list:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed

**Aromatic Hydrocarbons**

Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Not Listed.
Florida substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Michigan critical materials register list:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed

New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
<b>Toluene</b>	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	developmental toxicity; initial date 1/1/91
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	sn 1866
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic, Flammable; skin
Michigan critical materials register list:	Annual usage threshold = 100 pounds
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	flammable - third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 1866
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	= 1 lb Land/Water RQ = 1,000 lbs Air RQ
<b>Ethyl Alcohol</b>	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	developmental toxicity (when in alcoholic beverages); initial date 10/1/87
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	sn 0844
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Present
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Teratogen
Florida substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic, Flammable
Michigan critical materials register list:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	flammable - third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
<b>Xylene</b>	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	sn 2014
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic, Flammable
Michigan critical materials register list:	Annual usage threshold = 100 pounds (all isomers)

Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	flammable - third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 2014
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	= 1 lb Land/Water RQ = 1,000 lbs Air RQ
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	sn 1929 sn 2716
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	[present] environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic
Michigan critical materials register list:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 2716
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
Benzene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	carcinogen; initial date 2/27/87 developmental toxicity; initial date 12/26/97 male reproductive toxicity; initial date 12/26/97
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	sn 0197
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	environmental hazard; special hazardous substance
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Carcinogen; Extraordinarily hazardous
Florida substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic, Flammable, Carcinogen; skin
Michigan critical materials register list:	Annual usage threshold = 100 pounds
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	carcinogen; extraordinarily hazardous
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	[present]
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	carcinogen; flammable - third degree; mutagen
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 0197
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	= 1 lb Land/Water RQ = 10 lbs Air RQ
Hexane	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed

California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Not Listed.
Florida substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Michigan critical materials register list:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
<b>Ethyl Benzene</b>	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	sn 0851
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	environmental hazard
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Present
Florida substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Toxic, Flammable
Michigan critical materials register list:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	flammable - third degree
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	SN 0851
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Present
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	= 1 lb Land/Water RQ = 1,000 lbs Air RQ
<b>Unsaturated Hydrocarbons</b>	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Not Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Not Listed.
Florida substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
Michigan critical materials register list:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Not Listed
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Not Listed

New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
Naphthalene	
Louisiana Right-To-Know:	Not Listed
California Proposition 65:	Listed
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	Listed
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	Listed
Massachusetts Right-To Know:	Listed
Florida substance List:	Not Listed.
Rhode Island Right-To-Know:	Listed
Michigan critical materials register list:	Not Listed.
Massachusetts Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
California - Regulated Carcinogens:	Not Listed
Pennsylvania RTK - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Special Hazardous Substances:	Not Listed
New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List:	Listed
Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants	Listed
New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances:	Listed

**Canadian Regulatory Information:**

Canada DSL/NDL Inventory: This product and/or its components are listed either on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are exempt.

Name	Canada - WHMIS: Classifications of Substances:	Canada - WHMIS: Ingredient Disclosure:
Toluene	B2; D2A	1% (English Item 1578, French Item 1622)
Ethyl Alcohol	B2; D2B	0.1% (English Item 684, French Item 805)
Xylene	B2; D2A; D2B	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	B3	0.1% (English Item 1640, French Item 1684) 1% (English Item 1638, French Item 1682)
Benzene	B2; D2A	0.1% (English Item 153, French Item 277)
Ethyl Benzene	B2; D2A; D2B	0.1% (English Item 697, French Item 854)
Naphthalene	B4, D2A	1 %

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Additional Information:** No data available.

**Prepared by:** Craig M. Parker Manager, Toxicology and Product Safety

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**End of Safety Data Sheet**