SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS ID NO.: 0130MAR019 **Revision date** 02/07/2025

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name Marathon Petroleum Gasoline with Ethanol - All Grades

Synonym Gasoline with Ethanol; Gasohol; Regular Unleaded Gasoline with Ethanol; Midgrade Unleaded Gasoline with Ethanol; Premium Unleaded Gasoline with Ethanol; Top Tier Gasoline; 0128MAR019; 0129MAR019

Product code 0130MAR019

Chemical family Complex Hydrocarbon Substance

Recommended use Fuel.

Restrictions on use All others.

Manufacturer, Importer, or Responsible Party Name and Address

MARATHON PETROLEUM COMPANY LP
539 South Main Street
Findlay, OH 45840

SDS information 1-419-421-3070 (M-F; 8-5 EST)

24 Hour Emergency Telephone CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (CCN# 13740)

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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

Classification

Flammable liquids	Category 1
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 1
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 2

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
Static accumulating flammable liquid

2.2. Label Elements

Danger

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Causes skin irritation
May cause respiratory irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness

May cause genetic defects
May cause cancer
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
Causes damage to organs (blood, blood-forming organs, immune system) through prolonged or repeated exposure
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Appearance Clear yellow liquid **Physical State** Liquid **Odor** Hydrocarbon

Precautionary Statements - Prevention
Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take action to prevent static discharge.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
Do not breathe mist/vapors/spray
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Wash hands and any possibly exposed skin thoroughly after handling
Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements - Response
If exposed, concerned or you feel unwell: Get medical attention
If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell
If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor
Do NOT induce vomiting
In case of fire: Use water spray, fog or regular foam for extinction
Collect spillage

Precautionary Statements - Storage
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
Keep cool
Store locked up

Precautionary Statements - Disposal
Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Composition Information

Chemical Name	CAS Number	% Concentration
Gasoline	86290-81-5	90-100

Heptane (mixed isomers)	142-82-5	2.5-26
Toluene	108-88-3	1-20
Pentane (mixed isomers)	109-66-0	6-19
Butane (mixed isomers)	106-97-8	0.5-14
Hexane Isomers (other than n-Hexane)	107-83-5	2-12
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	0-10
Xylene (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	2-10
Benzene	71-43-2	0.1-4.9
Cumene	98-82-8	0-4
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0.5-4
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0-2.5
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0-1.5
Octane (mixed isomers)	111-65-9	0-1.5
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	526-73-8	0-1

Benzene concentration is percent by volume. All other concentrations are percent by weight unless material is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First aid measures

General advice In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).

Inhalation Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, utilize bag valve mask or other form of barrier device to institute rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear, give oxygen and continue to monitor. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Keep affected person warm and at rest. If symptoms occur get medical attention.

Skin contact Immediately wash exposed skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Place contaminated clothing in closed container until cleaned or discarded. If clothing is to be laundered, inform the person performing the operation of contaminant's hazardous properties. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Any injection injury from high pressure equipment should be evaluated immediately by a physician as potentially serious (See NOTES TO PHYSICIAN).

Eye contact Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Gently remove contacts while flushing. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Gently remove contacts while flushing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion Do not induce vomiting because of danger of aspirating liquid into lungs, causing serious damage and chemical pneumonitis. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips, or if patient is lying down, turn body and head to side to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Get immediate medical attention.

Most important signs and symptoms, both short-term and delayed with overexposure

Adverse effects Irritating to the skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms may include redness, itching, and inflammation. May cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and signs of nervous system depression: headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Aspiration hazard. May cause coughing, chest pains, shortness of breath, pulmonary edema and/or chemical pneumonitis. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause adverse effects on blood, blood-forming organs, and immune system. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, reddening, itching and cracking.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician INHALATION: This material (or a component) sensitizes the myocardium to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate

cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. Administration of sympathomimetic drugs should be avoided.

SKIN: Leaks or accidents involving high-pressure equipment may inject a stream of material through the skin and initially produce an injury that may not appear serious. Only a small puncture wound may appear on the skin surface but, without proper treatment and depending on the nature, original pressure, volume, and location of the injected material, can compromise blood supply to an affected body part. Prompt surgical debridement of the wound may be necessary to prevent irreversible loss of function and/or the affected body part. High pressure injection injuries may be SERIOUS SURGICAL EMERGENCIES.

INGESTION: This material represents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO2, dry chemical, foam or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam can be used. Firefighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This product has been determined to be an extremely flammable liquid per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and should be handled accordingly. May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode. 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 Emergency Response Guidebook 128.

Hazardous combustion products

Smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to mechanical impact: No.
Sensitivity to static discharge: Yes.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Firefighters should wear full protective clothing and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece, as appropriate. 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 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.

Additional firefighting tactics

FIRES INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER LOADS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles: if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

EVACUATION: Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 1000 feet. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 2640 feet (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation of 2640 feet (1/2 mile) in all directions.

NFPA	Health 1	Flammability 3	Instability 0	Special Hazard -

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.
Protective equipment	Use personal protection measures as required.
Emergency procedures	Notify local health and pollution control agencies, if appropriate.
Environmental precautions	Avoid release to the environment. Avoid subsoil penetration. Ethanol in gasoline phase seperates in contact with water. Monitor downstream for dissolved ethanol or other appropriate indicators.
Methods and materials for containment	Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Contain liquid with sand or soil. Prevent spilled material from entering storm drains, sewers, and open waterways.
Methods and materials for cleaning up	Use suitable absorbent materials such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids. Recover and return free product to proper containers. When recovering free liquids ensure all equipment is grounded and bonded. Use only non-sparking tools.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe handling precautions

NEVER SIPHON THIS PRODUCT BY MOUTH. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Static accumulating flammable liquid. Bonding and grounding may be insufficient to eliminate the hazard from static electricity. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation. Flashback may occur along vapor trails. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing fumes, gas, or vapors. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid repeated and prolonged skin contact. Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8. Exercise good personal hygiene including removal of soiled clothing and prompt washing with soap and water. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may remain. Refer to applicable EPA, OSHA, NFPA and consistent state and local requirements.

Hydrocarbons are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates or loading and transfer operations. If this charge reaches a sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite the vapors of flammable liquids. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating under elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment may result in ignition of vapors or mists without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Nozzle spouts must be kept in contact with the containers or tank during the entire filling operation.

Portable containers should never be filled while in or on a motor vehicle or marine craft. Containers should be placed on the ground. Static electric discharge can ignite fuel vapors when filling non-grounded containers or vehicles on trailers. 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.

High-pressure injection of any material through the skin is a serious medical emergency even though the small entrance wound at the injection site may not initially appear serious. These injection injuries can occur from high-pressure equipment such as paint spray or grease or guns, fuel injectors, or pinhole leaks in hoses or hydraulic lines and should all be considered serious. High pressure injection injuries may be SERIOUS SURGICAL EMERGENCIES (See First Aid Section 4).

Storage conditions Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials. Strong oxidizing agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PELS	NIOSH IDLH
Gasoline 86290-81-5	300 ppm TWA 500 ppm STEL	-	-
Heptane (mixed isomers) 142-82-5	400 ppm TWA 500 ppm STEL	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 2000 mg/m³	750 ppm
Toluene 108-88-3	20 ppm TWA OTO - potential to cause hearing impairment alone or in combination with noise	TWA: 200 ppm Ceiling: 300 ppm	500 ppm
Pentane (mixed isomers) 109-66-0	1000 ppm TWA	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 2950 mg/m³	1500 ppm
Butane (mixed isomers) 106-97-8	1000 ppm STEL	-	1600 ppm
Hexane Isomers (other than n-Hexane) 107-83-5	200 ppm TWA	-	-
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	1000 ppm STEL	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 1900 mg/m³	3300 ppm
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	20 ppm TWA OTO - potential to cause hearing impairment alone or in combination with noise	TWA: 20 ppm	900 ppm
Benzene 71-43-2	0.02 ppm TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 1 ppm STEL: 5 ppm TWA: 10 ppm (applies to industry segments exempt from the benzene standard) (see 29 CFR 1910.1028)	500 ppm
n-Hexane 110-54-3	50 ppm TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 1800 mg/m³	1100 ppm
Cumene 98-82-8	5 ppm TWA	TWA: 50 ppm TWA: 245 mg/m³ Skin	900 ppm
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	10 ppm TWA	-	-
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	20 ppm TWA	TWA: 100 ppm TWA: 435 mg/m³	800 ppm
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	100 ppm TWA	TWA: 300 ppm TWA: 1050 mg/m³	1300 ppm
Octane (mixed isomers) 111-65-9	300 ppm TWA	TWA: 500 ppm TWA: 2350 mg/m³	1000 ppm
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	10 ppm TWA	-	-

526-73-8			
Naphthalene 91-20-3	10 ppm TWA Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route	TWA: 10 ppm TWA: 50 mg/m^3	250 ppm

Notes: No further information available.

Engineering measures Local or general exhaust required in an enclosed area or when there is inadequate ventilation. Use mechanical ventilation equipment that is explosion-proof.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection Use goggles or face-shield if the potential for splashing exists.

Skin and body protection Use nitrile rubber, Viton® or PVA gloves for repeated or prolonged skin exposure. Glove suitability is based on workplace conditions and usage. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times.

Respiratory protection Use a NIOSH approved organic vapor chemical cartridge or supplied air respirators when there is the potential for airborne exposures to exceed permissible exposure limits or if excessive vapors are generated. Observe respirator assigned protection factors (APFs) criteria cited in federal OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.

Hygiene measures Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear yellow liquid
Physical State	Liquid
Color	Yellow
Odor	Hydrocarbon
Odor Threshold	No data available.

Property	**Values (method)**
pH	Not applicable
Melting Point / Freezing Point	No data available.
Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range	21-222 °C / 70-432 °F (ASTM D86)
Flash Point	-43 °C / -45 °F
Evaporation Rate	No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Flammability Limit in Air (%):	
Upper Flammability Limit:	7.6
Lower Flammability Limit:	1.4
Explosion Limits	No data available.
Vapor Pressure	5.5-15 psi (ASTM D4814)
Vapor Density	3-4
Specific Gravity / Relative Density	0.76 No data available.
Water Solubility	Negligible
Partition Coefficient	2.13-4.5
Autoignition Temperature	280 °C / 536 °F
Decomposition Temperature	No data available.
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available.
VOC Content (%)	100%
Particle characteristics	Not applicable
Kst	No data available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity The product is non-reactive under normal conditions.

Chemical stability The material is stable at 70°F (21°C), 760 mmHg pressure.

Possibility of hazardous reactions None under normal processing.

Hazardous polymerization Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid Excessive heat, sources of ignition, open flame.

Incompatible materials. Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products None known under normal conditions of use. However, use in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential short-term adverse effects from overexposures

Inhalation May cause irritation of respiratory tract. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Breathing high concentrations of this material in a confined space or by intentional abuse can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death.

Eye contact Exposure to vapor or contact with liquid may cause mild eye irritation, including tearing, stinging, and redness.

Skin contact Causes skin irritation. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact. May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.

Ingestion May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways. May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract.

Acute toxicological data

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Gasoline 86290-81-5	14000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 5 mL/kg (Rabbit)	> 5.2 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Heptane (mixed isomers) 142-82-5	-	3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 29.29 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Toluene 108-88-3	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 5000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	12.5 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Pentane (mixed isomers) 109-66-0	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	364 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Butane (mixed isomers) 106-97-8	-	-	658 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Hexane Isomers (other than n-Hexane) 107-83-5	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	-	-
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	-	124.7 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5.04 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Benzene 71-43-2	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 8200 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 20 mg/l (Rat) 4 h
n-Hexane 110-54-3	15000 mg/kg (Rat)	3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	48000 ppm (Rat) 4 h
Cumene 98-82-8	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 20 mg/L (Rat) 6 h
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	3280 mg/kg (Rat)	> 3160 mg/kg (Rabbit)	18,000 mg/m³ (Rat) 4 h
Ethylbenzene	> 2000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	17.2 mg/L (Rat) 4 h

100-41-4			
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	13.9 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Octane (mixed isomers) 111-65-9	>2000 mg/kg (Rat)	-	118 g/m³ (Rat) 4 h
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene 526-73-8	8970 mg/kg (Rat)	> 3160 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 6193 mg/m³ (Rat) 4 h
Naphthalene 91-20-3	1110 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 340 mg/m³ (Rat) 1 h

Immediate and delayed effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

GASOLINE: Gasoline blending streams, or naphthas, may be fatal if swallowed and enter the airway. Vapors may be irritating if inhaled. Altered mental state, drowsiness, dizziness, peripheral motor neuropathy, irreversible brain damage (gasoline sniffer's neuropathy), delirium, seizures, and sudden death have been reported from repeated exposure or overexposure. Lifetime exposure of laboratory mice and rats to wholly-vaporized unleaded gasoline produced an increased incidence of liver tumors in female mice at the highest exposure concentration and α-2 urinary globulin-mediated kidney tumors in male rats. Lifetime repeated application of various gasoline blending streams or naphthas to the skin of mice caused an irritation-dependent increased incidence of skin tumors. These tumors occur through a mechanism of questionable human relevance.

TOLUENE: Inhalation abuse of toluene at high concentrations has been associated with adverse effects on the liver, kidney and nervous system, and can cause nervous system depression, cardiac arrhythmias, and death. Studies of workers indicate long-term exposure may be related to impaired color vision and hearing. Some studies of workers suggest long-term exposure may be associated with neurobehavioral and mental functional changes. Laboratory animal studies indicate some changes in reproductive organs after exposure to high airborne concentrations, but no significant effects on mating performance or reproduction were observed. Positive findings include small increases in minor skeletal and visceral malformations and developmental delays following maternal exposure to high concentrations. Adverse effects on the liver, kidney, thymus and nervous system of laboratory animal were observed after very high levels of prolonged and repeated exposure.

BUTANE and PENTANE: Laboratory animal studies indicate exposure to extremely high levels (1-10 vol.% in air) may cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) which may be serious or fatal.

ETHANOL: Repeated ingestion of ethanol can result in alcohol abuse, causing behavioral changes, memory loss, impaired judgement, decreased appetite, irregular heartbeats, and decreased fertility. Prolonged and repeated ingestion of ethanol has also been associated with cancers of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and liver. Ethanol ingestion by pregnant women can cause miscarriage, low birth weight, premature birth and fetal alcohol syndrome. In males, acute and chronic alcohol ingestion may affect gonadal hormone levels. It may also affect the liver, kidney, brain, blood and cardiovascular system.

XYLENE: Overexposure to airborne xylene may cause upper respiratory tract irritation, headache, cyanosis, blood serum changes, nervous system damage and narcosis. Impaired neurological function has been reported in workers exposed to solvents including xylene. Laboratory animal studies have shown evidence of impaired hearing after prolonged exposure high airborne concentrations. Laboratory animal studies suggest some changes in reproductive organs after exposure to high airborne concentrations of xylene without an effect on reproduction. Skeletal and visceral malformations, developmental delays, and increased fetal resorptions were observed in laboratory animals after extremely high airborne concentrations with evidence of maternal toxicity. Adverse effects on the liver, kidney, and bone marrow were observed in laboratory animals after prolonged and repeated exposure to high airborne concentrations of xylene.

BENZENE: Benzene exposure may cause skin, eye and respiratory irritation. Excessive exposures may cause central nervous system effects. Numerous studies of workers exposed to airborne benzene for prolonged or repeated periods show strong evidence that overexposure can cause cancer of the blood, AML (acute myeloid leukemia), along with other disorders indicating damage to the blood forming organs including aplastic anemia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, and the development of myelodysplastic syndrome. Some studies of pregnant women occupationally exposed to benzene suggest associations with an increased risk of miscarriage, stillbirth, reduced birth weight, and gestational age. Prolonged and repeated exposure to benzene has induced chromosomal aberrations in circulating human lymphocytes, in bone marrow cells of laboratory animals, and in sperm cells of both humans and laboratory animals.

N-HEXANE: Short-term overexposure to n-hexane vapor may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, lightheadedness, loss of consciousness, coma, and even death in humans. Respiratory effects of overexposure may include nose, throat, and lung irritation, coughing, wheezing, and shortness of breath. Direct and prolonged contact with liquid may cause dryness and redness of the skin. Long-term or repeated overexposure to n-hexane can cause peripheral nerve damage. Initial signs are numbness of the fingers and toes. Motor/muscle weakness can occur in the digits, but may also involve muscles of the arms, forearms, and

thighs. Onset of these signs may be delayed for several months to a year after initial exposure. Repeated and sustained inhalation exposure to high vapor concentrations of n-hexane resulted in degenerative changes in the testes and reduced sperm count in male laboratory rats.

CUMENE: High airborne concentrations of cumene may cause irritation of the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Excessive exposures may cause central nervous system effects. Lifetime inhalation exposure of mice to cumene resulted in lung tumors in both males and females and liver tumors in females. Rats similarly exposed to cumene exhibited male-specific kidney tumors.

1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE: Contact with eyes can cause serious eye irritation, redness, and pain. Brief inhalation exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause respiratory irritation. Overexposure by inhalation and ingestion can cause confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, headache, vomiting, cough, and sore throat. Long-term overexposure has been associated with asthmatic bronchitis. Direct prolonged skin contact can cause irritation, redness and dry skin.

ETHYLBENZENE: Lifetime exposure studies of rodents to ethylbenzene reported elevated kidney tumors in male and female rats exposed to the highest concentration tested. Tumors of the lungs were elevated in male mice and in the livers of females exposed at the highest concentration tested. Effects on the liver, kidney, lung, thyroid, and pituitary of these animals as well. Laboratory animal studies (rats) demonstrated hearing loss in combination with exposure to noise.

NAPHTHALENE: Excessive exposure to naphthalene may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, blood in the urine, and a yellow color to the skin. Lifetime inhalation exposure of laboratory rodents to naphthalene resulted in cancers of the respiratory tract in male and female rats. A small increase in cancer of the lung was observed in female mice, but no evidence of lung cancer was observed in male mice. Long-term exposure to excessive airborne naphthalene concentrations may result in destruction of red blood cells, a condition referred to as hemolytic anemia.

CARBON MONOXIDE: Chemical asphyxiant with no warning properties (such as odor). At 400-500 ppm for 1 hour headache and dyspnea may occur. If activity is increased, symptoms of overexposure may include nausea, irritability, increased respiration, tinnitus, sweating, chest pain, confusion, impaired judgement, dizziness, weakness, drowsiness, ataxia, irregular heart beat, cyanosis and pallor. Levels in excess of 1000 ppm can result in collapse, loss of conciousness, respiratory failure and death. Extremely high concentrations (12,800 ppm) can cause immediate unconsciousness and death in 1-3 minutes. Repeated anoxia can lead to central nervous system damage and peripheral neuropathy, with loss of sensation in the fingers, amnesia, and mental deterioration and possible congestive heart failure. Damage may also occur to the fetus, lung, liver, kidney, spleen, cardiovascular system and other organs.

COMBUSTION ENGINE EXHAUST: Lifetime inhalation studies with laboratory animals exposed to gasoline engine exhaust did not produce any carcinogenic effects in mice, rats, or hamsters. Laboratory animal skin painting studies of gasoline engine exhaust condensates/extracts produced an increase in tumors.

Adverse effects related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Signs and symptoms	Irritating to the skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms may include redness, itching, and inflammation. May cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and signs of nervous system depression: headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Aspiration hazard. May cause coughing, chest pains, shortness of breath, pulmonary edema and/or chemical pneumonitis. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to organs. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, reddening, itching and cracking.
Acute toxicity	None known.
Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	None known.
Sensitization	None known.
Mutagenic effects	May cause genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity	May cause cancer.

Chemical Name	ACGIH (Class)	IARC (Class)	NTP	OSHA

Gasoline 86290-81-5	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Toluene 108-88-3	Not classifiable (A4)	Not classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Alcoholic Beverages Carcinogenic to humans (1)	Alcoholic Beverage Consumption Known to be human carcinogen	Not Listed
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	Not classifiable (A4)	Not classifiable (3)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Benzene 71-43-2	Confirmed human carcinogen (A1)	Carcinogenic to humans (1)	Known to be human carcinogen	Known carcinogen
Cumene 98-82-8	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	Not Listed
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Not Listed	Not Listed
Naphthalene 91-20-3	Confirmed animal carcinogen (A3)	Possible human carcinogen (2B)	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen	Not Listed

Reproductive toxicity Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - single exposure May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure Causes damage to organs (blood, blood-forming organs, immune system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard May be fatal if swallowed or vomited and enters airways.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity This product should be considered toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long lasting adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Chemical Name	Fish	Crustacea	Algae/aquatic plants
Gasoline 86290-81-5	96-hr LC50 = 11 mg/l Rainbow trout (static)	48-hr LC50 = 7.6 mg/l Daphnia magna	72-hr EC50 = 56 mg/l Algae
Heptane (mixed isomers) 142-82-5	96-hr LC50 = 375 mg/L Tilapia	-	-
Toluene 108-88-3	96-hr LC50 <= 10 mg/l Rainbow trout	48-hr EC50 = 5.46-9.83 mg/l Daphnia magna 48-hr EC50 = 11.5 mg/l Daphnia magna (Static)	72-hr EC50 = 12.5 mg/l Algae
Pentane (mixed isomers) 109-66-0	96-hr LC50 = 1-10 mg/l Rainbow trout	48-hr EC50 = 9.7 mg/L Daphnia magna	-
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	96-hr LC50 >1,000 mg/l Rainbow trout (static) 96-hr LC50 >100 mg/l Fathead minnow (static)	48-hr LC50 > 1,000 mg/l Daphnia magna	-
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	96-hr LC50 = 8 mg/l Rainbow trout	48-hr LC50 = 3.82 mg/l Daphnia magna	72-hr EC50 = 11 mg/l Algae
Benzene 71-43-2	96-hr LC50 = 5.3 mg/l Rainbow trout (flow-through)	48-hr EC50 = 8.76-15.6 mg/l Daphnia magna (Static)	72-hr EC50 = 29 mg/l Algae
n-Hexane 110-54-3	96-hr LC50 = 2.5 mg/l Fathead minnow	-	-
Cumene 98-82-8	96-hr LC50 = 6.04-6.61 mg/l Fathead minnow (Flow-through) 96-hr LC50 = 2.7 mg/l Rainbow trout (semi-static)	48-hr EC50 = 7.9-14.1 mg/l Daphnia magna (static)	72-hr EC50 = 2.6 mg/l Algae

1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	96-hr LC50 = 7.19-8.28 mg/l Fathead minnow (flow-through)	48-hr EC50 = 6.14 mg/L Daphnia magna	-
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	96-hr LC50 = 4 mg/L Rainbow trout	48-hr EC50 = 1-4 mg/L Daphnia magna	72-hr EC50 = 1.7-7.6 mg/l Algae
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	96-hr LC50 = 3.96-5.18 mg/l Fathead minnow	48-hr EC50 = 1.7-3.5 mg/L Bay shrimp	72-hr EC50 = 500 mg/l Algae
Octane (mixed isomers) 111-65-9	-	48-hr LC50 = 0.38 mg/l Daphnia magna	-
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene 526-73-8	96-hr LC50 = 7.72 mg/l Fathead Minnow (flow-through)	-	-
Naphthalene 91-20-3	96-hr LC50 = 0.91-2.82 mg/l Rainbow trout (static) 96-hr LC50 = 1.99 mg/l Fathead minnow (static)	48-hr LC50 = 1.6 mg/l Daphnia magna	-

Persistence and degradability Expected to be inherently biodegradable. The presence of ethanol in this product may impede the biodegradation of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene in groundwater, resulting in elongated plumes of these constituents.

Bioaccumulation Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil May partition into air, soil and water.

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Description of waste residues This material may be a flammable liquid waste.

Safe handling of wastes Handle in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Use personal protection measures as required. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not expose to heat, open flames, strong oxidizers or other sources of ignition. No smoking.

Disposal of wastes / methods of disposal The user is responsible for determining if any discarded material is a hazardous waste (40 CFR 262.11). Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Contaminated packaging disposal Empty containers should be completely drained and then discarded or recycled, if possible. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld on empty containers since explosive residues may be present. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN/Identification No: UN 1203
UN Proper Shipping Name: Gasoline
Transport Hazard Class(es): 3
Packing Group: II

IATA

UN/Identification No: UN 1203
UN Proper Shipping Name: Gasoline
Transport Hazard Class(es): 3
Packing Group: II
ERG code: 3H

IMDG

UN/Identification No:	UN 1203
UN Proper Shipping Name:	Gasoline
Transport Hazard Class(es):	3
Packing Group:	II
EmS No:	F-E, S-E
Marine Pollutant:	Yes

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Information

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

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

EPA Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act (SARA)

SARA Section 302 This product does not contain any component(s) included on EPA's Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) List above the de minimis threshold.

SARA Section 304 This product may contain 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:

Chemical Name	Hazardous Substances RQs
Toluene 108-88-3	1000 lb 454 kg
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	100 lb 45.4 kg
Benzene 71-43-2	10 lb 4.54 kg
n-Hexane 110-54-3	5000 lb 2270 kg
Cumene 98-82-8	5000 lb 2270 kg
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	1000 lb 454 kg
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	1000 lb 454 kg
Naphthalene 91-20-3	100 lb 45.4 kg

SARA Section 311/312 The following EPA hazard categories apply to this product:

Flammable
Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)-Physical
Skin corrosion or irritation
Germ cell mutagenicity
Carcinogenicity
Reproductive toxicity
Specific target organ toxicity
Aspiration hazard

SARA Section 313 This product may contain component(s), which if in exceedance of the de minimus threshold, may be subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic

Release Reporting (Form R).

Chemical Name	CERCLA/SARA 313 Emission reporting
Toluene 108-88-3	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Benzene 71-43-2	0.1 % de minimis concentration
n-Hexane 110-54-3	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Cumene 98-82-8	0.1 % de minimis concentration
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	0.1 % de minimis concentration
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	1.0 % de minimis concentration
Naphthalene 91-20-3	0.1 % de minimis concentration

U.S. State Regulations

California Proposition 65 This product can expose you to chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Chemical Name	California Proposition 65
Gasoline 86290-81-5	Unleaded (wholly vaporized), Carcinogen, initial date 04/01/88 Engine exhaust, Carcinogen, initial date 10/01/90
Toluene 108-88-3	Developmental toxicity, initial date 01/01/1991
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	Alcoholic beverages, Carcinogen, initial date 4/29/11 Developmental toxicity, initial date 10/1/87 Associated with alcohol abuse, Carcinogen, initial date 7/1/88
Benzene 71-43-2	Carcinogen, initial date 02/27/1987 Male developmental toxicity, initial date 12/26/1997
n-Hexane 110-54-3	Male reproductive toxicity, initial date 12/15/17
Cumene 98-82-8	Carcinogen, initial date 04/06/10
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	Carcinogen, initial date 06/11/2004
Naphthalene 91-20-3	Carcinogen, initial date 04/19/2002

For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

State Right-To-Know Regulations The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

Chemical Name	New Jersey Right-To-Know	Pennsylvania Right-To-Know	Massachusetts Right-To Know
Gasoline 86290-81-5	Listed	Listed	Listed
Heptane (mixed isomers) 142-82-5	Listed	Listed	Listed
Toluene 108-88-3	Listed	Listed	Listed
Pentane (mixed isomers) 109-66-0	Listed	Listed	Listed
Butane (mixed isomers)	Listed	Listed	Listed

106-97-8			
Hexane Isomers (other than n-Hexane) 107-83-5	Listed	Listed	Listed
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5	Listed	Listed	Listed
Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7	Listed	Listed	Listed
Benzene 71-43-2	Listed	Listed	Listed
n-Hexane 110-54-3	Listed	Listed	Listed
Cumene 98-82-8	Listed	Listed	Listed
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6	Listed	Listed	Listed
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	Listed	Listed	Listed
Cyclohexane 110-82-7	Listed	Listed	Listed
Octane (mixed isomers) 111-65-9	Listed	Listed	Listed
Naphthalene 91-20-3	Listed	Listed	Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared by Toxicology & Product Safety

NFPA

Revision Notes

Revision date 02/07/2025
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Revised sections The following sections (§) have been updated:
2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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 is intended as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, accidental release, clean-up and disposal and is not 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.