



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issuing Date No data available

Revision Date 10-Feb-2017

Revision Number 1

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

Product identifier

Product Name SUNOCO GREEN E15

Other means of identification

Product Code(s) 136000

UN/ID no. 3475

Synonyms Oxygenated unleaded racing gasoline

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 2
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

Suspected of damaging 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** light green**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

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.

Unknown acute toxicity 0 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance

Not applicable.

Mixture

Synonyms Oxygenated unleaded racing gasoline.

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%	Trade secret
Naphtha (petroleum), light alkylate	64741-66-8	60-70	*
Toluene	108-88-3	15-25	*
Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	10-20	*

*The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Inhalation	Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Get immediate medical advice/attention.
Eye contact	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids. Consult a physician.
Skin contact	Wash skin with soap and water for 20 minutes. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Get immediate medical advice/attention. Injection injuries may not appear serious at first but within a few hours, without proper treatment, the area will become swollen, discolored and extremely painful. Following injection, prompt debridement of the wound is necessary to minimize necrosis and tissue loss. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Ingestion	If swallowed, call a poison control center or physician immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical advice/attention. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms Causes headache, drowsiness or other effects to the central nervous system. Dizziness. Disorientation. Aspiration can cause nausea and vomiting.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians A patient adversely affected by exposure to this product should not be given adrenaline (epinephrine) or similar heart stimulant since these would increase the risk of cardiac arrhythmias. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media In case of fire: Use CO₂, dry chemical, or foam for extinction. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray.

Unsuitable extinguishing media	CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	No information available.
Explosion data	
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	None.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge	HIGHLY 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
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compartments that previously contained middle distillates or similar products). Non-equilibrium conditions may increase the risks associated with static electricity such as 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 or 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
Ethyl alcohol 64-17-5	STEL: 1000 ppm	TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 1900 mg/m ³	IDLH: 3300 ppm TWA: 1000 ppm TWA: 1900 mg/m ³

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	light green
Odor	Gasoline
Color	light green
Odor threshold	<1 ppm

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
pH	No data available	Not applicable
Melting point / freezing point	No data available	None known
Boiling point / boiling range	38 - 127 °C / 100 - 260 °F	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		Reference value
Upper flammability limit:	7.6	
Lower flammability limit:	1.5	
Vapor pressure	5-16 psia	Reference value
Vapor density	No data available	None known
Relative density	0.76	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 (%)	100% (Reference value)
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)	4,602.00
ATEmix (dermal)	2,699.00
ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist)	47.20

Unknown acute toxicity 0 % of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity

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
Ethyl alcohol 64-17-5	= 7060 mg/kg (Rat)	-	= 124.7 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	-	-

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 64741-66-8	30000: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50	-	-	2: 48 h Mysidopsis bahia mg/L LC50
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 5.8: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 semi-static 54: 96 h Oryzias latipes mg/L LC50 static 14.1 - 17.16: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 static 11.0 - 15.0: 96 h Lepomis	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

		macrochirus mg/L LC50 static 50.87 - 70.34: 96 h Poecilia reticulata mg/L LC50 static 28.2: 96 h Poecilia reticulata mg/L LC50 semi-static 12.6: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static 5.89 - 7.81: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 flow-through		
Ethyl alcohol 64-17-5	-	12.0 - 16.0: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mL/L LC50 static 13400 - 15100: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 100: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static	EC50 = 34634 mg/L 30 min EC50 = 35470 mg/L 5 min	9268 - 14221: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L LC50 10800: 24 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 2: 48 h Daphnia magna mg/L EC50 Static

Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulation No information available.

Chemical name	Partition coefficient
Toluene 108-88-3	2.7
Ethyl alcohol 64-17-5	-0.32

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

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.	
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Chemical name	California Hazardous Waste Status
Toluene 108-88-3	Toxic Ignitable
Ethyl alcohol 64-17-5	Toxic Ignitable

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Regulated
UN/ID no. 3475
Proper shipping name Ethanol and gasoline mixture
Hazard Class 3
Packing Group II
Reportable Quantity (RQ) Toluene RQ: 1000 lbs (454 kg)
Special Provisions 144, 177, IB2, T4, TP1

TDG Regulated
UN/ID no. 3475
Proper shipping name Ethanol and gasoline mixture
Hazard Class 3
Packing Group II

IATA Regulated
UN/ID no. 3475
Proper shipping name Ethanol and gasoline mixture
Hazard Class 3
Packing Group II
ERG Code 3L
Special Provisions A156

IMDG Regulated
UN/ID no. 3475
Proper shipping name ETHANOL AND GASOLINE MIXTURE
Hazard Class 3
Packing Group II
EmS-No. F-E, S-E
Special Provisions 333, 363

RID Regulated
UN/ID no. 3475
Proper shipping name Ethanol and gasoline mixture
Hazard Class 3
Packing Group II

ADR Regulated
UN/ID no. 3475
Proper shipping name ETHANOL AND GASOLINE MIXTURE

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

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

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product contains the following Proposition 65 chemicals.

Chemical name	California Proposition 65
Toluene - 108-88-3	Developmental
Ethyl alcohol - 64-17-5	Carcinogen Developmental

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Toluene 108-88-3	X	X	X
Ethyl alcohol 64-17-5	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 10-Feb-2017

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