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Hazard class	Hazard Category	Hazard Statement
Flammable	Category 1	H224
Aspiration hazard	Category 1	H304
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B	H350
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2	H361
Mutagenicity,	Category 1B	H340
Acute toxicity, inhalation	Category 4	H332
Specific target organ toxicity (Single exposure)	Category 3	H336
Skin/eye, corrosion/irritation	Category 2	H315
Chronic hazards to the aquatic environment	Category 2	H411

**Other Hazards Not Otherwise Classified:** Static Accumulator - Static accumulating flammable material can become electro statically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite material.

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Symbols:



**Signal Word: Danger**

**Physical Hazard Statements:**  
H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapor

**Health Hazard Statements:**  
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H350 May cause cancer.  
H340 May cause genetic defects.  
H332 Harmful if inhaled.  
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

**Environmental Hazard Statements:**  
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary Statements:**  
**Prevention:**  
P201: Obtain special instructions before use.  
P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.  
P261: Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/vapors/ spray.  
P280: Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/eye protection/ face protection.

**Response:**  
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.  
P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

**Storage:**  
P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Disposal:**  
P501: Dispose of contents/containers to an approved waste management company.

### Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	% vol
Gasoline	8006-61-9	100
including:		
Benzene	71-43-2	<4.4
Toluene	108-88-3	4.5-13.5
Xylenes (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	4.5-12.6
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0-0.9
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0-2.7
n-Hexane	110-54-3	0-4.5
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0-2.7
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0-0.9
Cumene	98-82-8	0-0.9

### Section 4 - First Aid Measures

**Inhalation:** Move to fresh air. If overcome by vapor, remove from exposure and call a physician immediately. If breathing is irregular or has stopped, start resuscitation, administer oxygen, if available. **Seek medical attention.**

**Eye Contact:** Flush with water for 15 minutes. Contact doctor for additional advice.

**Skin Contact:** If on skin or hair remove any contaminated clothing and wash with soap and water, launder or dry-clean clothing before reuse.

**Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. Seek medical attention.

*After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.*

Section Ref. (1, 4)

### Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

**Flash Point:** -45 F

**Flash Point Method:** TCC

**Autoignition Temperature:** > 536 F

**LEL:** 1.4 %

**UEL:** 7.6 %

**Emergency Response Guide:** Guide No. 128

**Flammability Classification:** Flammable Liquid Class 1B

**Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, foam, water. Water may not be effective. Water fog can be used to cool containers. Water may splash and spread flaming liquid. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Do not flush down public sewers. The use of self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing is recommended for fire fighters. Avoid inhalation of vapors.

**Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards:** Highly volatile material. Keep away from heat, sources of ignition and strong oxidizers. This material can react violently with oxidizing agents.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, aldehydes and other decomposition products, in the case of incomplete combustion

**Special Fire-Fighting Procedures:** Vapors can readily form explosive mixtures with air. Heavier than air vapors can flow along surfaces to ignition sources and flash back. Use self-contained breathing apparatus in enclosed areas. For massive fires, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

Section Ref. (1, 4, 9)

NFPA Rating	
<b>H</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>R</b>	<b>0</b>

### Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

**“FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY” Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure or Accident  
CALL CHEMTREC – Day or Night 800-424-9300**

**Spill /Leak Procedures:** Danger, Flammable, eliminate all ignition sources. Equipment used in spill cleanup must be grounded to prevent sparking. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, and confined areas.

**Small Spills:** Take up with an absorbent material and place in containers, seal tightly for proper disposal.

**Large Spills:** Isolate the hazard area at least 150 feet in all directions and restrict entry to unnecessary personnel. Shut off source of leak only if it can be done so safely or dike and contain the spill. Wear appropriate respirator and protective clothing. Water fog may be useful in suppressing vapor cloud contain run-off. Remove with vacuum trucks. Soak up residue with sand or other suitable material, place in containers for proper disposal. Flush with water and disposal of flushing solutions as above. Local, state and federal disposal regulations must be followed.

**Regulatory Requirements:** Recovered non-usable material is regulated by the US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitibility characteristics (D001) and its benzene content (D018).

**Section Ref. (4)**

### Section 7 - Handling and Storage

**Handling Precautions:** Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors, mists or fumes. Wear protective equipment described in section 8 if exposure conditions warrant. Use only with adequate ventilation.

**Storage Requirements:** Keep away from open flame, high temperatures, sparks, pilot lights, static electricity, and other sources of ignition. Store locked up in well ventilated area. Store in tightly closed containers. Bond and ground containers during transfer of gasoline.

**Advice on protection against fire and explosion:** Hydrocarbon liquids including this product can act as a non-conductive flammable liquid (or static accumulators), and may form ignitable vapor-air mixtures in storage tanks or other containers. Precautions to prevent static-initiated fire or explosion during transfer, storage or handling, include but are not limited to these examples:

- (1) Ground and bond containers during product transfers. Grounding and bonding may not be adequate protection to prevent ignition or explosion of hydrocarbon liquids and vapors that are static accumulators.
- (2) Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil or diesel) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such gasoline or naphtha).
- (3) Storage tank level floats must be effectively bonded. For more information on precautions to prevent static-initiated fire or explosion, see NFPA 77, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity (2007), and API recommended Practice 2003, Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents (2008).

### Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Ingredient	OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV		NIOSH REL		NIOSH IDLH
	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	
Gasoline			300 ppm	500 ppm			
Benzene	1 ppm	5 ppm	0.5 ppm	2.5 ppm	0.1 ppm	1.0 ppm	500 ppm
Toluene	200 ppm	300 ppm	50 ppm		100 ppm	150 ppm	500 ppm
Xylenes (mixed isomers)	100 ppm		100 ppm	150 ppm	100 ppm	150 ppm	900 ppm
Cyclohexane	300 ppm		300 ppm		300 ppm		1300 ppm
Ethyl benzene	100 ppm		100 ppm	125 ppm	100 ppm	125 ppm	800 ppm
n-Hexane	500 ppm		50 ppm		50 ppm		1100 ppm
Trimethylbenzene	N. D.		25 ppm		25 ppm		N. D.
Naphthalene	10 ppm		10 ppm	15 ppm	10 ppm	15 ppm	250 ppm
Cumene	50 ppm		50 ppm		50 ppm		900 ppm

(TWA)-Time Weighted Average is the employee's average airborne exposure in any 8-hour work shift of a 40-hour work week which shall not be exceeded.  
(STEL)-Short Term Exposure Limit is the employee's 15-minute time weighted average exposure which shall not be exceeded at any time during a work day unless time limit is specified.

**Engineering Controls**

**Ventilation:** Local exhaust ventilation should be used. Provide explosion proof ventilation to meet TLV requirements in enclosed work areas.

**Protective Clothing/Equipment**

**Contaminated Equipment:** Launder or dry-clean contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Gloves:** Use chemical resistant gloves to prevent skin contact.

**Goggles:** Wear chemical goggles if eye contact is likely.

**Respiratory:** Use organic vapor cartridge respirators for exposures over TLV up to 1000 ppm. Use fresh air or self-contained breathing equipment for unknown or high concentrations.

Employees engaged in handling operations involving benzene must be provided with, and required to wear and use, a *half-mask* filter-type respirator for dusts, mists, and fumes. A respirator affording higher levels of protection than this respirator may be substituted.

Airborne Concentration or Condition of Use	Required Respirator
< or = 10 ppm (parts per million)	Half-mask air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridge.
< or = 50 ppm	(1) Full-facepiece respirator with organic vapor cartridges; or (2) Full-facepiece gas mask with chin-style canisters*.
< or = 100 ppm	Full-facepiece powered air-purifying respirator with organic vapor canister*.
< or = 1,000 ppm	Supplied-air respirator with full facepiece in positive-pressure mode.
> 1,000 ppm or unknown concentration	(1) Self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece in positive-pressure mode; or (2) Full-facepiece positive-pressure supplied-air respirator with auxiliary self-contained air supply.
Escape	(1) Any organic vapor gas mask; or (2) Any self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece.
Firefighting	Full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus in positive-pressure mode.
* Canisters must have a minimum service life of four (4) hours when tested at 150 ppm benzene, at a flow rate of 64 liters per minute (LPM), 25°C, and 85% relative humidity for non-powered air-purifying respirators. The flow rate shall be 115 LPM and 170 LPM, respectively, for tight-fitting and loose-fitting powered air-purifying respirators.	

**Section Ref. (1, 2, 3)**

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

<b>Physical State:</b> Liquid	<b>Water Solubility:</b> Negligible
<b>Appearance and Odor:</b> Clear and light yellow with characteristic light hydrocarbon odor.	<b>Other Solubilities:</b> No Data
<b>Odor Threshold:</b> No Data	<b>Boiling Point:</b> 80 – 430° F
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b> 8.5 – 15.0 psi @ 100 F	<b>Freezing/Melting Point:</b> NA
<b>Vapor Density (Air=1):</b> 3 - 4	<b>Viscosity:</b> No Data
<b>Formula Weight:</b> No Data	<b>Refractive Index:</b> No Data
<b>Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O=1, at 4 °C):</b> 0.70 – 0.77	<b>Surface Tension:</b> No Data
<b>pH:</b> No Data	<b>% Volatile:</b> 100%
	<b>Evaporation Rate:</b> >1 (Butyl Acetate = 1)

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

**Stability:** This Material is Stable.

**Polymerization:** Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

**Chemical Incompatibilities:** Keep away from Oxidizing agents.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Keep away from open flame, high temperatures, and other sources of ignition.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, aldehydes and other decomposition products, in the case of incomplete combustion

## Section 11- Toxicological Information

**General information** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Occupational exposure to the substance or mixture may cause adverse effects.

**Information on likely routes of exposure**

**Ingestion** may cause irritation and malaise. Swallowing or vomiting of the liquid may result in aspiration into the lungs.

**Inhalation** Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

**Skin contact** Causes skin irritation.

**Eye contact** direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.

**Symptoms** Irritation of nose and throat. Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Skin irritation. May cause eye irritation on direct contact. Narcosis. Unconsciousness. Behavioral changes. Decrease in motor functions. Cyanosis (blue tissue condition, nails, lips, and/or skin). Jaundice. Proteinuria. Liver enlargement. Conjunctivitis. Corneal damage. Defatting of the skin. Rash. Edema.

**11.1. Information on toxicological effects**

**Acute toxicity** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. In high concentrations, vapors and spray mists are narcotic and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea. Irritating to skin.

**Product Species Test Results**

Gasoline ; Low boiling naphtha - unspecified (CAS 86290-81-5)

LD50 Rabbit *Dermal Acute* > 3,75 g/kg

LD50 Rat *Inhalation* > 20000 mg/kg, 4 hours

LD50 Rat *Oral* > 5 ml/kg

**Skin corrosion/irritation** Causes skin irritation.

For a 4-hour exposure, the Primary Irritation Index (PII) in rabbits is: 4.8/8.0.

**Serious eye damage/irritation** direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.

The Draize eye irritation mean score in rabbits for a 24-hour exposure was: 0/110.

**Respiratory sensitization** Not classified.

**Skin sensitization** Not classified. The results of a skin sensitization study in guinea pigs were negative.

**Germ cell Mutagenicity** May cause genetic defects. In in-vitro experiments, neither benzene, toluene nor Xylene changed the number of sister-Chromatid exchanges (SCEs) or the number of chromosomal aberrations in human lymphocytes. However, toluene and xylene caused a significant cell growth inhibition which was not observed with benzene in the same concentrations. In in-vivo experiments,

toluene changed the number of sister-chromatid exchanges (SCEs) in human lymphocytes.

Toluene may cause heritable genetic damage.

**Carcinogenicity** May cause cancer. Contains benzene, a classified IARC 1 chemical (Known Human Carcinogen). Also contains ethyl benzene, which is classified as an IARC 2B chemical (Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans).

**IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity**

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) 1 Carcinogenic to humans.

Gasoline; Low boiling naphtha - unspecified (CAS 86290-81-5) 2B possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Toluene (CAS 108-88-3) 3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.

**Reproductive toxicity** Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility. Benzene, xylene and toluene have demonstrated animal effects of reproductive toxicity. Animal studies of benzene have shown testicular effects, alterations in reproductive cycles, chromosomal aberrations and embryo/feto toxicity. Ethanol has demonstrated human effects of reproductive toxicity. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Can cause adverse reproductive effects - such as birth defects, miscarriages, or infertility. Avoid exposure to women during early pregnancy. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.

US Export Gasolines - All Grades (Refer to Synonyms for Product Name) SDS EU

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**Specific target organ toxicity -single exposure-** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Specific target organ toxicity -repeated exposure -** Not classified.

**Aspiration hazard** May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**Other information** Symptoms may be delayed

**Gasoline**

**Acute Oral Effects:** LD<sub>50</sub> (rat) = 0.5 to 5 g/kgs

As little as 10-15 g may be lethal in children.

**Eye effects-Man** 500 ppm/1H Moderate irritation effects

Archives of Environmental Health. (Heldreff Publications, 4000 Albemarle St., N.W., Washington, DC 20016) V.1- 1960-AEHLAU 1, 548, 60

**Eye effects-Human** 140 ppm/8H Mild irritation effects

**Inhalation-Man** TCLo: 900 ppm/1H: Eye effects, Central nervous system effects, pulmonary system effects  
Journal of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology. (Baltimore, MD/New York, NY) V.18-31, 1936-49. For publisher information, see AEHLAUJHTAB 25, 225, 43

**Parenteral-Man** TDLo: 53 mg/kg

Journal of Toxicology, Clinical Toxicology. (Marcel Dekker, POB 11305, Church St. Station, New York, NY 10249) V.19- 1982-JTCTDW 21, 409, 83/84

**Inhalation-Rat** LC50: 300 g/m<sup>3</sup>/5M

**Inhalation-Mouse** LC50: 300 g/m<sup>3</sup>/5M

**Inhalation-Guinea Pig**, adult LC50: 300 g/m<sup>3</sup>/5M

National Technical Information Service. (Springfield, VA 22161) (Formerly U.S. Clearinghouse for Scientific and Technical Information)NTIS\*\* PB158-508

**Inhalation-Mammal** LCLo: 30,000 ppm/5M

Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archiv fuer Experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmakologie. (Berlin, Germany) V.110-253, 1925-66. For publisher information, see NSAPCCAEPPEAE 138, 65, 28

**Section Ref. (5, 10)**

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

**Aquatic Toxicity:** 90 ppm/24hr/juvenile American shad/TL<sub>m</sub>/fresh water; 91 mg/l/24hr/juvenile American shad/TL<sub>m</sub>/salt water.

HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE IN VERY LOW CONCENTRATIONS.

Fouling to shoreline. May be dangerous if it enters water intakes.

Notify local health and wildlife officials. Notify operators of nearby water intakes.

**Section Ref. (10)**

### Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

**Disposal:** Local, state and federal disposal regulations must be followed.

**Disposal Regulatory Requirements:** Recovered non-usable material is regulated by the US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitibility characteristics (D001) and its benzene content (D018).

**“Empty” Container Warning:** “Empty” containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous.

**Container Cleaning and Disposal:** DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

### Section 14 - Transport Information

#### DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description information.

**DOT Shipping Name:** Gasoline

**DOT Hazard Class:** 3

**DOT ID No.:** UN1203

**DOT Packing Group:** II

**Hazard Label:** Flammable Liquid

### Section 15 - Regulatory Information

#### EPA Regulations

**RCRA Hazardous Waste Number:** D001

**RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification (40 CFR 261):** D018

#### CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ) (40 CFR 302.4):

Compound	CAS Number	RQ
Benzene	71-43-2	10
Toluene	108-88-3	1000
Xylenes (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	100
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1000
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	1000
Hexane	110-54-3	5000
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	NE
Naphthalene	91-20-3	100
Cumene	98-82-8	5000

NE- Not Established

#### SARA 311/312 Codes (40 CFR 370 / 29 CFR 1910.1200):

Fire	YES
Pressure	NO
Reactivity	NO
Immediate (acute)	YES
Delayed (chronic)	YES



**SARA Toxic Chemical (40 CFR 372) Section 313:**

Compound	CAS Number	Concentration %
Benzene	71-43-2	<4.4
Toluene	108-88-3	4.5-13.5
Xylenes (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	4.5-12.6
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	0-0.9
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0-2.7
Hexane	110-54-3	0-4.5
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	0-2.7
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0-0.9
Cumene	98-82-8	0-0.9

**SARA EHS (Extremely Hazardous Substance) (40 CFR 355):** Not listed

**TSCA (40 CFR 710):** This product or its components are listed on the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

**State Regulations:** The following chemicals are specifically listed by individual states, for details on each states regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in that state.

Compound	CAS Number	States
Ethanol	64-71-5	CA, FL, TX, PA
Benzene	71-43-2	CA, CA65, FL, MA, NY, NJ, TX, IL, IL <sub>1</sub> , PA
Toluene	108-88-3	CA, CA65, FL, MA, NY, NJ, TX, IL, IL <sub>1</sub> , PA
Xylenes (mixed isomers)	1330-20-7	CA, FL, MA, NY, NJ, TX, IL <sub>1</sub> , PA
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	CA, FL, MA, NY, NJ, TX, IL <sub>1</sub> , PA
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	CA, FL, MA, NY, NJ, TX, IL, PA
Hexane	110-54-3	CA, FL, MA, NY, NJ, TX, PA
Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	MA, NJ, TX, PA
Naphthalene	91-20-3	CA, CA65, FL, MA, NY, NJ, TX, IL, IL <sub>1</sub> , PA
Cumene	98-82-8	CA, FL, MA, NY, NJ, TX, , IL <sub>1</sub> , PA

CA	-	CALIFORNIA DIRECTOR'S LIST OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE
CA65	-	CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 CARCINOGENS OR REPRODUCTIVE TOXINS
FL	-	FL TOXIC SUBSTANCES IN THE WORKPLACE
MA	-	MASSACHUSETTS "TOXIC CHEMICALS" LIST
NY	-	NEW YORK HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE BULK STORAGE LIST
NJ	-	NEW JERSEY RIGHT TO KNOW HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE
TX	-	TEXAS AIR CONTAMINANTS WITH HEALTH EFFECTS SCREENING LEVEL
IL	-	ILLINOIS (WATER) PRIORITY POLLUTANTS
IL <sub>1</sub>	-	ILLINOIS HAZARDOUS WASTE
PA	-	PENNSYLVANIA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIST

**Section Ref. (6)**

### SECTION 16 - Other Information

**Prepared By:** Lion Oil Control Lab

**Revision Notes:**

06/07/13 Updated with GHS data.

04/13/11 Edited Section 1 Synonyms.

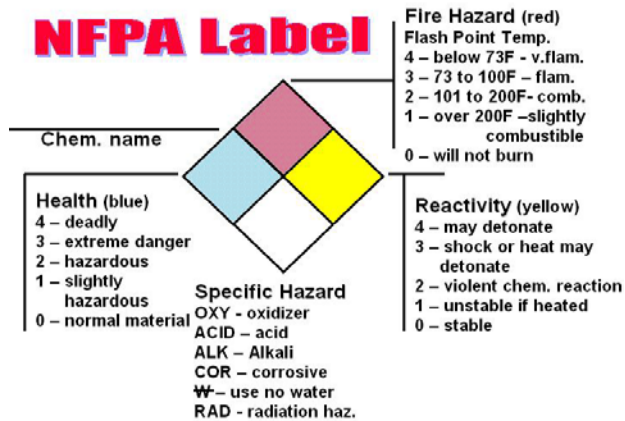
**Hazardous Materials Information System (U.S.A.)**

HMIS	
H	1*
F	3
PH	0
PPE†	
†Sec. 8	

.....	H – Health	4 – Extreme
.....	F – Fire Hazard	3 – Serious
.....	PH – Physical Hazard	2 – Moderate
.....		1 – Slight
.....		0 – Minimal

\* **Chronic Hazard** - Chronic (long-term) health effects may result from repeated over exposure.

**National Fire Protection Association**



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☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆ ☆ **Product Label** ☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

**Product Name:** Unleaded Gasoline

**Symbols:**



**Signal Word:** **Danger**

**Hazardous Substance:**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause cancer. May cause genetic defects. Harmful if inhaled. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Causes skin irritation. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Obtain special instructions before use. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking. Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/vapors/ spray. Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/eye protection/ face protection.

**FIRST AID**

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.

**Storage:**

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep containers tightly closed.

**Disposal:**

Dispose of contents/containers to an approved waste management company.

**FIRE CONTROL**

Use water spray or fog, chemical foam, dry powder or carbon dioxide.

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**Reference and research:**

- (1) The International Chemical Safety Card - <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/ipcs/icstart.html>
- (2) NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards - <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/>
- (3) 2007 Guide to Occupational Exposure Values – Compiled by ACGIH
- (4) 2004 Emergency Response Guidebook - <http://hazmat.dot.gov/pubs/erg/unidnum.htm>
- (5) Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, 9th Edition; Edited by Richard J. Lewis, Sr.; Version 1.6; Copyright © 1997 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- (6) Touchstone Environmental, Inc.; Chemcheck Handbook (educational resource)
- (7) Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary, 13<sup>th</sup> Edition; Edited by Richard J. Lewis, Sr.; Version 1.1 Copyright© 1997 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- (8) Environmental Contaminant Reference Databook; VOLUMES I, II and III; by Jan. C. Prager; Version 2.0; Copyright © 1997 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- (9) Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials, Twelfth Edition; National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 325) Guide to Hazardous Chemical Properties of Flammable Liquids, Gases, and Volatile Solids. 1994 edition.
- (10) Hazardous Materials Handbook; Richard P. Pohanish and Stanley A. Greene, Version 1.3 Copyright© 1997 by Richard P. Pohanish and Stanley A. Greene