

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR  
1910.1200

Version 3.0

Revision Date: 05/19/2015

Print Date: 05/20/2015

## SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : GASOLINE BLENDSTOCK MIX

Product code : 002D3691

### Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Trading (US) Company**  
P. O. BOX 4604  
Houston, TX 77210-4604  
USA

SDS Request : 877-276-7285

Customer Service :

### Emergency telephone number

Spill Information : NORTH AMERICA - 1-800-424-9300  
INTERNATIONAL - +1-703-527-3887

Health Information : 1-877-504-9351

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use :  
Intermediate Refinery Stream.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

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## SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 1

Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 2

Aspiration hazard : Category 1

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Germ cell mutagenicity : Category 1B

Carcinogenicity : Category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity : Category 3 (Inhalation, Narcotic effects.)  
- single exposure (Inhalation)

Chronic aquatic toxicity : Category 2

### GHS Label element

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Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Danger

Hazard statements

: PHYSICAL HAZARDS:  
H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.  
HEALTH HAZARDS:  
H315 Causes skin irritation.  
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.  
H340 May cause genetic defects.  
H350 May cause cancer.  
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:  
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.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/  
face protection.  
**Response:**  
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON  
CENTER or doctor/ physician.  
**Storage:**  
P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container  
tightly closed.  
**Disposal:**  
P501 Dispose of contents and container to appropriate waste  
site or reclaimer in accordance with local and national regula-  
tions.

## Other hazards which do not result in classification

Moderately irritating to eyes.

Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space.

A component or components of this material may cause cancer.

This product contains benzene which may cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

This material is a static accumulator.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

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## SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Hazardous components

Chemical Name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (%)
gasoline	Gasoline	Not Assigned	<= 100

### Further information

Contains:

Chemical Name	Identification number	Concentration [%]
cyclohexane	110-82-7, 203-806-2	>= 0 - <= 0.99
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7, 215-535-7	>= 0 - <= 24.99
Trimethylbenzene, all isomers	25551-13-7, 247-099-9	>= 0 - <= 4.99
toluene	108-88-3, 203-625-9	>= 0 - <= 24.99
n-Hexane	110-54-3, 203-777-6	>= 0 - <= 5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4, 202-849-4	>= 0 - <= 5
Cumene	98-82-8, 202-704-5	>= 0 - <= 0.5
benzene	71-43-2, 200-753-7	>= 0 - <= 2
Naphthalene	91-20-3, 202-049-5	>= 0 - <= 0.99

## SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- In case of eye contact : Flush eyes with water while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision, or swelling persist transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- If swallowed : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.  
Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and a temporary redness of the eye.  
If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.  
The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.

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Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache and nausea.

Damage to blood-forming organs may be evidenced by: a) fatigue and anaemia (RBC), b) decreased resistance to infection, and/or excessive bruising and bleeding (platelet effect).

Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears.

Skin or eye contact with uncured photopolymer, vapours or condensate may result in skin or eye irritation, rash or allergic skin rashes.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

Immediate medical attention, special treatment : Treat symptomatically.

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## SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Hazardous combustion products may include:  
A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).  
Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.  
Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.  
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.  
Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Further information : If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately.  
Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.  
If possible remove containers from the danger zone.  
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

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## SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Vapour can travel for considerable distances both above and below the ground surface. Underground services (drains, pipelines, cable ducts) can provide preferential flow paths. Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas meter. Do not operate electrical equipment.

Environmental precautions : Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater. Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Take precautionary measures against static discharges. For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.  
Observe all relevant local and international regulations.  
Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel.  
Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.  
If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.  
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.  
Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.

Additional advice : For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.  
Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.  
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.  
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

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Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Chapter 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

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## SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.  
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.  
Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering.  
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.  
Prevent spillages.  
For comprehensive advice on handling, product transfer, storage and tank cleaning refer to the product supplier.  
Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses.  
Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse.
- Precautions for safe handling : When using do not eat or drink.  
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.  
Never siphon by mouth.  
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.  
Avoid exposure.  
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.  
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
- Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.
- Product Transfer : Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes.  
Wait 30 minutes after tank filling ( for large storage tanks)

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before opening hatches or manholes. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

## Storage

### Other data

: Tank storage:  
Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).  
Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.  
Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.  
The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.  
Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

### Packaging material

: Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel., Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product., For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint., For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.  
Unsuitable material: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene., However, some may be suitable for glove materials.

### Container Advice

: Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours.

### Specific use(s)

: Not applicable.

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See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).  
CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics – Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
gasoline	Not Assigned	TWA	300 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	500 ppm	ACGIH
cyclohexane	110-82-7	TWA	100 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	300 ppm 1,050 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Xylene	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Trimethylbenzene, all isomers	25551-13-7	TWA	25 ppm	ACGIH
toluene	108-88-3	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	200 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		CEIL	300 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		Peak	500 ppm	OSHA Z-2
n-Hexane	110-54-3	TWA	500 ppm 1,800 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Cumene	98-82-8	TWA	50 ppm 245 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
benzene	71-43-2	TWA	0.5 ppm 1.6 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
		STEL	2.5 ppm 8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)
		TWA	0.5 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	2.5 ppm	ACGIH
		PEL	1 ppm	OSHA CARC
		STEL	5 ppm	OSHA CARC
		TWA	10 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		CEIL	25 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		Peak	50 ppm	OSHA Z-2



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Naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH

## Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods <http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances <http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany <http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

**Engineering measures** : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:  
Use sealed systems as far as possible.  
Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.  
Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.  
Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.  
Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

## General Information:

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance

## Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentra-

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tions to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.

Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

## Hand protection Remarks

: Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN374, US F739). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable.

## Eye protection

: Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas. If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide adequate eye protection.

## Skin and body protection

: Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

## Protective measures

: Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

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Hygiene measures : Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance.

## Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour. Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

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## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : liquid

Colour : Undyed

Odour : Not applicable

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Initial boiling point and boiling range : 70 - 221.1 °C / 158 - 430.0 °F Method: Unspecified

Flash point : -40 °C / -40 °F  
Method: Unspecified

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit : no data available

Lower explosion limit : 1.4 %(V)

Vapour pressure : 53.78 kPa (38.0 °C / 100.4 °F)  
Method: Unspecified  
50 - 160 kPa (50.0 °C / 122.0 °F)  
Method: Unspecified

Relative vapour density : Data not available

Density : 740 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (15.0 °C / 59.0 °F)  
Method: Unspecified

Solubility(ies)

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Water solubility	: Data not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Data not available
Auto-ignition temperature	: Data not available
Decomposition temperature	: Data not available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, dynamic	: Data not available
Viscosity, kinematic	: $\leq 1.4 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ (40 °C / 104 °F) Method: Unspecified
Explosive properties	: Classification Code: NOT CLASS: Not classified
Oxidizing properties	: Not applicable
Conductivity	: Low conductivity: $< 100 \text{ pS/m}$ , The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below $100 \text{ pS/m}$ and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below $10\,000 \text{ pS/m}$ ., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

## SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	: Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.  In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.
Incompatible materials	: Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

## SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment	: Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.Unless
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indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

## Information on likely routes of exposure

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

## Acute toxicity

### Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Low toxicity:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Remarks: Low toxicity:

Remarks: Based on human experience, breathing of vapours or mists may cause a temporary burning sensation to nose, throat and lungs.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Low toxicity:

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration) :  
Remarks: Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

## Skin corrosion/irritation

### Product:

Remarks: Irritating to skin.

## Serious eye damage/eye irritation

### Product:

Remarks: Expected to be slightly irritating.

## Respiratory or skin sensitisation

### Product:

Remarks: Not expected to be a sensitiser.

## Germ cell mutagenicity

### Product:

: Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., May cause heritable genetic damage

Remarks: Mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams have shown predominantly negative results.

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## Carcinogenicity

### Product:

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., Known human carcinogen.

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

Remarks: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

Remarks: An epidemiology study of more than 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers found no significantly increased risk of death from leukemia, multiple myeloma, or kidney cancer associated with gasoline exposure.

### IARC

Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

benzene 71-43-2

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Naphthalene 91-20-3

Cumene 98-82-8

### ACGIH

Confirmed human carcinogen

benzene 71-43-2

Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans

gasoline

Ethylbenzene 100-41-4

Naphthalene 91-20-3

### OSHA

OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen

benzene 71-43-2

### NTP

Known to be human carcinogen

benzene 71-43-2

Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen

Naphthalene 91-20-3

## Reproductive toxicity

### Product:

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Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Causes foeto-toxicity at doses which are maternally toxic.

Remarks: Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3., May impair fertility at doses which produce other toxic effects.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy indicate that toluene can cause birth defects, growth retardation and learning difficulties.

## **STOT - single exposure**

### **Product:**

Remarks: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

## **STOT - repeated exposure**

### **Product:**

Remarks: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., Blood-forming organs: repeated exposure affects the bone marrow.

## **Aspiration toxicity**

### **Product:**

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

## **Further information**

### **Product:**

Remarks: Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Abuse of vapours has been associated with organ damage and death.

Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2., May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

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## **SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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Basis for assessment : Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product. The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

## Ecotoxicity

### Product:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Expected to be toxic:  
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Expected to be toxic:  
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Expected to be toxic:  
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: Expected to be harmful:  
LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l

## Persistence and degradability

### Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Expected to be inherently biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

## Bioaccumulative potential

### Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate.

## Mobility in soil

### Product:

Mobility : Remarks: If product enters soil, one or more constituents will be mobile and may contaminate groundwater. Floats on water.

## Other adverse effects

no data available



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## SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Disposal methods

- Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.  
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.  
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.  
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses  
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground.
- Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.  
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.  
Residues may cause an explosion hazard.  
Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums.  
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.  
Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container.
- Local legislation  
Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.  
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

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## SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### National Regulations

#### US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

- UN/ID/NA number : UN 1268  
Proper shipping name : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.  
(Gasoline)  
Class : 3  
Packing group : I  
Labels : 3  
ERG Code : 128  
Marine pollutant : no

### International Regulation

#### IATA-DGR

- UN/ID No. : UN 1268  
Proper shipping name : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

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(Gasoline)  
Class : 3  
Packing group : I  
Labels : 3  
**IMDG-Code**  
UN number : UN 1268  
Proper shipping name : PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.  
(Gasoline)  
Class : 3  
Packing group : I  
Labels : 3  
Marine pollutant : yes

## Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Pollution category : Not applicable  
Ship type : Not applicable  
Product name : Not applicable  
Special precautions : Not applicable

## Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

**Additional Information** : MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

## SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**OSHA Hazards** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

## EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

### CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
Xylene	1330-20-7	100	400
Benzene	71-43-2	10	500
Toluene	108-88-3	1000	4002
Naphthalene	91-20-3	100	*
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1000	*
n-Hexane	110-54-3	5000	*
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	1000	*
Cumene	98-82-8	5000	*

\*: Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

### CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Calculated RQ exceeds reasonably attainable upper limit.

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## CERCLA Reportable Quantity

The components with RQs are given for information., Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA.

## SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

**SARA 311/312 Hazards** : Fire Hazard  
Acute Health Hazard  
Chronic Health Hazard

**SARA 302** : No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

**SARA 313** : The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

toluene	108-88-3	24.99 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	24.99 %
n-Hexane	110-54-3	5 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	5 %
benzene	71-43-2	2 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.99 %

## Clean Water Act

The following Hazardous Chemicals are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3:

toluene	108-88-3	24.99 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	24.99 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	5 %
benzene	71-43-2	2 %
cyclohexane	110-82-7	0.99 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.99 %

## Pennsylvania Right To Know

gasoline	Not Assigned
toluene	108-88-3
Xylene	1330-20-7
n-Hexane	110-54-3
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Trimethylbenzene, all isomers	25551-13-7
benzene	71-43-2
cyclohexane	110-82-7
Naphthalene	91-20-3
Cumene	98-82-8

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## New Jersey Right To Know

toluene	108-88-3
Xylene	1330-20-7
n-Hexane	110-54-3
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4
Trimethylbenzene, all isomers	25551-13-7
benzene	71-43-2
Naphthalene	91-20-3

## California Prop 65

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

## SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 2, 3, 0

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

Due to the conversion of this product to GHS classification and labelling, there has been a significant change to the nature of the information presented in chapter 2.

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

BEL = Biological exposure limits

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service

CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council

CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling

COC = Cleveland Open-Cup

DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung

DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level

DNEL = Derived No Effect Level

DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List

EC = European Commission

EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty

ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals

ECHA = European Chemicals Agency

EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

EL50 = Effective Loading fifty

ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances

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## Inventory

EWC = European Waste Code

GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and  
Labelling of Chemicals

IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA = International Air Transport Association

IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty

IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty

IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory

IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the  
determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables

KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty

LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.

LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading

LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty

MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of  
Pollution From Ships

NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Ob-  
served Effect Level

OE\_HPVS = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume

PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical  
Substances

PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration

REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of  
Chemicals

RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dan-  
gerous Goods by Rail

SKIN\_DES = Skin Designation

STEL = Short term exposure limit

TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment

TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act

TWA = Time-Weighted Average

vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

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This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.