



CountryMark

UNLEADED GASOLINE

Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION I

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer's Name: Countrymark Cooperative, LLP.
Address: 1200 Refinery Road
Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620

Emergency Telephone Number: 812-838-8165 (Refinery Control Room)
800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

Trade Names: Unleaded 87 Octane
Super Unleaded 87 Octane w / 10% Ethanol
Premium Unleaded 92 Octane
Premium Unleaded 92 Octane w/ 10 % Ethanol
Ninety Plus 90 Octane
Ninety Plus 90 Octane w / 10 % Ethanol
Mid-grade 89 Octane

Chemical Name: Light Petroleum Distillate
(Motor Fuel UN or NA 1203) (Gasohol is NA 1203))

Chemical Family: Hydrocarbon Mixture (Common name of "gasoline")
CAS Registry No.: 008006619 (Generic gasoline)

SECTION II

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Gasoline is a blend of several petroleum refinery streams to meet specifications set up in the United States by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM D 439). This blend is predominantly a complex mixture of hydrocarbons that includes normal and branched alkanes, cycloalkanes, alkenes, and aromatics including benzene and Ethanol at 10.0% when the base gasoline is blended w/ Ethanol. Benzene is a known carcinogen and may cause cancer.

SARA TITLE III SECTION 313

HAZARD AND TOXIC MATERIALS NOTIFICATION

(This includes major components only)

<u>Hazardous Component</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Volume Range</u>
Benzene	71-43-2	0 to 3 %
Cyclohexane (Benzene, hexahydro)	10-82-7	0 to 3 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0 to 3 %
n-Hexane	100-54-3	0 to 5 %
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0 to 3 %
Toluene (Benzene, methyl)	108-88-3	0 to 12 %
Xylenes (Dimethyl Benzene)	1330-20-7	0 to 12 %

GENERAL REGULATORY APPLICABILITY

Gasolines and gasoline components are highly regulated in the event of a release in air, water or soil. Check individual components for requirements. Under EPA-CWA, this product is considered an "oil". Spills into or

leading to surface waters that cause a sheen must be reported to the National Response Center, 800-424-8802 and / or to your state environmental agency.

Under EPA's RCRA (40 CFR 261.21) rules, if this product becomes a waste material, it would be an Ignitable Hazardous Waste with Hazardous Waste Number D001. Refer to the latest EPA or State Regulations regarding proper disposal.

SECTION III

PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point (°F)	70 to 435
Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1) at 60°F	0.70 to 0.78
Reid Vapor Pressure (at 100°F)	8 to 15
Percent Volatile by Volume (%)	100
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	3 to 4
Evaporation Rate	Slower than Ether
Solubility in Water	Insoluble
Appearance and Odor:	Clear mobile liquid with a characteristic odor recognizable at about 10 PPM in air. Gasoline is colored with various dyes for specific type recognition.

SECTION IV

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (TCC)	-40 to -50 °F
Classification:	Flammable Liquid UN 1203 (Gasohol is NA 1203)
Flammable Limits:	LEL <u>1.4</u> UEL <u>7.60</u>
Explosive Limits:	Lower to 1.4 %
NFPA Hazard Class:	Health- 1 Flammability- 3 Reactivity-0
Extinguishing Media:	
Small Fires:	Dry Chemical, Carbon Dioxide, Water Spray, or Foam.
Large Fires:	Water Spray, Fog, or Foam
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	May form toxic materials of Carbon Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide, various hydrocarbons, etc. as combustion by-products.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Cool containers with water spray to prevent re-ignition. Containers may explode in heat of fire. Use unmanned hoses or monitor nozzles for large fires.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Can react violently with oxidizing agents such as Chlorine, Permanganates, and Dichromates resulting in fire or explosion. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

Material is highly volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point.

SECTION V

HEALTH HAZARD

Threshold Limit Value: 300 to 500 PPM if essentially Aliphatic Hydrocarbon composition. When Benzene and other Aromatics are present, then a ~120 PPM TLV is applicable.

Effects of Overexposure:

EYES -	Can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, blurred vision.
SKIN -	Prolonged or repeated contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting, dermatitis.
BREATHING -	Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal irritation, dizziness, weakness, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness, and even asphyxiation.

INJECTION - Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

- IF IN EYES - Flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids. Get medical attention.
- IF ON SKIN - Thoroughly wash exposed area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing.
- IF INHALED - Remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep person warm, quiet, and get medical attention.
- IF SWALLOWED -Do not induce vomiting. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention.

Aspiration of material into the lungs due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

SECTION VI

REACTIVITY DATA

Stable X Unstable _____

Incompatibility (Materials to avoid): Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents like Chlorine, Permanganates, and Dichromates as these may cause fire/explosion.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: May form toxic materials of Carbon Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide, Various Hydrocarbons, etc. as combustion by- products.

Hazardous Polymerization: May Occur _____ Will Not Occur X

SECTION VII

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken in case material is released:

Small Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (smoking, flares, flames, including pilot lights, electrical sparks, and etc.). Absorb liquid on paper, vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and transfer to hood.

Large Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (smoking, flares, flames, including pilot lights, electrical sparks, and etc.). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source, dike area of spill to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank or truck. Remaining liquid may be taken up on sand, clay, earth, floor absorbent or other absorbent material and shoveled into containers. Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities as required, that a spill has occurred.

Waste Disposal Method:

Small Spill: Allow volatile portion to safely evaporate under controlled conditions. Allow sufficient time for vapors to completely clear. Check with LEL meter

Large Spill: Reclaim as much as possible for reprocessing or salvage. Destroy remainder by incineration.

Contaminated absorbent may be deposited in a landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

SECTION VIII

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection:

Normally not indicated for brief exposures. A NIOSH/MSHA jointly approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. Firefighters require SCBA Positive Pressure Breathing Apparatus when involved in petroleum fires.

Ventilation:

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Explosion-proof motors and fans are required to provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(S). Mixture of vapors and air is highly explosive if ignited.

Personal Protective Equipment and Apparel:

Gloves: Wear petroleum resistant gloves such as: Neoprene, Nitrile, and etc. Rubber Gloves.

Eye Protection: Safety goggles or face shield for protection from splashing in eyes.

Other Protective Equipment: Wear impervious protective clothing and boots appropriate for work situations to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact.

SECTION IX

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions to be taken when handling and storing:

Keep all containers in upright position with storage in cool, dry, well ventilated area away from heat, ignition, and strong oxidizers. Do not allow smoking in areas of use or dispensing. Motors, fans, switches, and etc. in area of use or dispensing should be explosion proof. Ground containers when filling. Prevent all static and electric sparks.

Other Precautions:

Have written confined space and tank entry procedures. Never allow tank entry without checking OXYGEN AND LEL VAPOR levels. Use safety harness and safety line on person entering a tank. Stand-by person required with protective equipment available.

SECTION X

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No applicable information was found.

SECTION XI

DOT LABELING INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name: Automotive Gasoline (Motor Fuel)
Hazardous Classification: Flammable Liquid, 3, NA 1203, PG III (DOT ERG No. 128)
Identification No.: NA or UN 1203 (Gasohol is NA 1203)
Label(s) Required: Flammable Liquid

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