

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Substance

Product Name: Naphtha Gasoline

CAS-No.: 8002-05-9

Synonyms: Naphtha, Naphtha Distillate, Reformate

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Gasoline Blend Stock

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC

1200 Refinery Road

Mt. Vernon, Indiana 47620

T (812) 838-8165

Countrymark.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : CountryMark: (812) 838-8165 (CHEMTREC) (800) 424-9300

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US Classification

Flam. Liq. 1 H224

Skin Irrit. 2 H315

Eye Irrit. 2 H319

Carc. 1B H350

STOT SE 3 H336

STOT RE 2 H373

Asp. Tox. 1 H304

Aquatic Acute 2 H401

Aquatic Chronic 2 H411

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H224 - Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.
 H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 H315 - Causes skin irritation.
 H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
 H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H350 - May cause cancer.
 H373 - May cause damage to organs (blood, liver, thymus, and spleen) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
 H401 - Toxic to aquatic life.
 H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
 P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 P210 - Keep away from extremely high or low temperatures, ignition sources, and incompatible materials. - No smoking.
 P240 - Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
 P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.
 P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.

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P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260 - Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray.
P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.
P301+P310 - If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor.
P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313 - If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312 - Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use appropriate media (see section 5) to extinguish.
P391 - Collect spillage.
P403+P233+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
P405 - Store locked up.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. This material or its emissions may defat skin, cause contact dermatitis, or aggravate existing skin disease. Flammable vapors can accumulate in head space of closed systems, use caution when opening sealed containers. Heating the product or containers can cause thermal decomposition of the product and release hydrogen sulfide. All crudes contain varying amounts of sulfur and sweet crudes have a small amount. May release small amounts of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is a highly flammable and explosive gas under certain conditions, toxic, and may be fatal. It has a rotten egg smell that causes odor fatigue very quickly and shouldn't be used as an indicator for the presence of gas. Gas can accumulate in the headspace of closed containers, use caution when opening sealed containers. Heating the product or containers can cause thermal decomposition of the product and release hydrogen sulfide.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substance

Name : Naphtha Gasoline

Name	Product Identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Petroleum	(CAS-No.) 8002-05-9	100	Flam. Liq. 1, H224 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Carc. 1B, H350 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Contains	Product Identifier	%	GHS-US classification

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Benzene	(CAS-No.) 71-43-2	< 0.1	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Muta. 1B, H340 Carc. 1A, H350 STOT RE 1, H372 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Naphthalene	(CAS-No.) 91-20-3	< 0.1	Flam. Sol. 2, H228 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Carc. 2, H351 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
Toluene	(CAS-No.) 108-88-3	< 0.1	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Repr. 2, H361 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

First-aid Measures General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid Measures After Inhalation: When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. 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.

First-aid Measures After Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

First-aid Measures After Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention.

First-aid Measures After Ingestion: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give liquids. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, lean victim forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention. Aspiration of material into the lungs due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonia which can be fatal.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: Causes serious eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs (blood, liver, thymus, and spleen) through prolonged or repeated exposure. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis and defatting.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Contact causes severe irritation with redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs (blood, liver, thymus, and spleen) through prolonged or repeated exposure. Product may contain polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs). Evidence from animal studies indicates that prolonged exposure to various PNAs can cause cancer of the lungs, skin and other organs. Contains benzene, a regulated human carcinogen. Benzene has the potential to cause anemia and other blood diseases, including leukemia, after repeated and prolonged exposure.

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4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO₂). Water may be ineffective but water should be used to keep fire-exposed container cool.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. A heavy water stream may spread burning liquid. Water may be ineffective because it may not cool the material below its flash point.

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.

Explosion Hazard: May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture. Product may release explosive hydrogen sulfide gas. When mixed with air and exposed to an ignition source, flammable vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Being heavier than air, vapors may travel long distances to an ignition source and flash back. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard. 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.

Reactivity: Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Hazardous reactions may occur on contact with certain chemicals. Refer to incompatible materials.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Extinguish/cool from behind cover/unmanned monitors. Remove containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Do not breathe fumes from fires or vapors from decomposition.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Hydrocarbons. Ketones. Aldehydes. Polycyclic-aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH).

Other Information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Use special care to avoid static electric charges. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not breathe vapor, mist or spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Ventilate area. Eliminate ignition sources. Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage.

6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions. Ventilate area.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Ventilate area. Eliminate all ignition sources. Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Use only non-sparking tools. Use water spray to disperse vapors. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

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SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Flammable vapours can accumulate in head space of closed systems. Tank headspaces should always be regarded as potentially flammable and care should be taken to avoid static electrical discharge and all ignition sources during filling, discharging and sampling from storage tanks. Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable. Contains a small amount of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is a fatal, and highly flammable gas with a rotten egg odor that quickly causes odor fatigue. Heating of this product and storage under elevated temperatures or over long periods of time may release higher amounts of hydrogen sulfide. Hydrogen sulfide is also an asphyxiant.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Obtain special instructions before use. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Do not breathe gas, mist, spray, vapors. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Use only non-sparking tools. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product and its 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 materials handling point.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations. Take action to prevent static discharges. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Keep container tightly closed. Containers which are opened should be properly resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in fireproof place. Store locked up/in a secure area.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Strong reducing agents. Chlorine. Permanganates. Chromates.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Gasoline Blend Stock

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

Petroleum (8002-05-9)		
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	350 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (ceiling) (mg/m ³)	1800 mg/m ³ (15 min)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	1100 ppm (10% LEL)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	2000 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	500 ppm
Benzene (71-43-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	0.5 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	2.5 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route, Confirmed Human Carcinogen
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	25 µg/g Kreatinin Parameter: S-Phenylmercapturic acid - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift (background) 500 µg/g Kreatinin Parameter: t,t-Muconic acid - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift (background)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	0.1 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	1 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	500 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm 1 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (STEL) (ppm)	5 ppm (see 29 CFR 1910.1028)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (ppm)	25 ppm
USA OSHA	Acceptable Maximum Peak Above The	50 ppm Peak (10 minutes)

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Acceptable Ceiling Concentration For An 8-Hr Shift		
Naphthalene (91-20-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route, Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	Parameter: 1-Naphthol with hydrolysis plus 2-Naphthol with hydrolysis - Sampling time: end of shift (nonquantitative, nonspecific)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	50 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	75 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	15 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	250 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	50 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm
Toluene (108-88-3)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA ACGIH	Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)	0.02 mg/l Parameter: Toluene - Medium: blood - Sampling time: prior to last shift of workweek 0.03 mg/l Parameter: Toluene - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift 0.3 mg/g Kreatinin Parameter: o-Cresol with hydrolysis - Medium: urine - Sampling time: end of shift (background)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	375 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	100 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	560 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	150 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	500 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	200 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (ppm)	300 ppm
USA OSHA	Acceptable Maximum Peak Above The Acceptable Ceiling Concentration For An 8-Hr Shift	500 ppm Peak (10 minutes)

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls

: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Use explosion-proof equipment. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Gas detectors should be used when toxic gases may be released. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Have written confined space and tank entry procedures. Never allow tank entry without checking OXYGEN AND VAPOR levels. Use safety harness and safety line on person entering a tank. Stand-by person required with protective equipment available. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment

: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing

: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

Hand Protection

: Wear protective gloves.

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Eye and Face Protection	: Chemical safety goggles.
Skin and Body Protection	: Wear suitable protective clothing.
Respiratory Protection	: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.
Thermal Hazard Protection	: When working with hot material, use suitable thermally protective clothing.
Environmental Exposure Controls	: Avoid release to the environment.
Other Information	: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Liquid
Appearance	: Transparent, clear to amber liquid
Odor	: Gasoline
Odor Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Evaporation Rate	: No data available
Melting Point	: No data available
Freezing Point	: No data available
Boiling Point	: 90 °F (32.22 °C)
Flash Point	: -45 °F (-42.78 °C)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: No data available
Decomposition Temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor Pressure	: No data available
Relative Vapor Density at 20°C	: No data available
Relative Density	: 0.64 - 0.83
Solubility	: Insoluble in water
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available

9.2. Other Information

VOC Content	: 100 %
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SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Hazardous reactions may occur on contact with certain chemicals. Refer to incompatible materials.
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources. Vapor accumulation.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Strong reducing agents. Chlorine. Permanganates. Chromates.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

Petroleum (8002-05-9)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 4300 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
Benzene (71-43-2)	
LD50 Oral Rat	810 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	> 8200 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	44.66 mg/l/4h

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Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	533 - 710 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rat	1120 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	> 340 mg/m ³ (Exposure time: 1 h)
Toluene (108-88-3)	
LD50 Oral Rat	2600 mg/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit	12000 mg/kg
LC50 Inhalation Rat	25.7 mg/l/4h

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer.

Petroleum (8002-05-9)	
IARC group	3
Benzene (71-43-2)	
IARC group	1
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Evidence of Carcinogenicity, Known Human Carcinogens.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
OSHA Specifically Regulated Carcinogen List	In OSHA Specifically Regulated Carcinogen list.
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
IARC group	2B
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	Reasonably anticipated to be Human Carcinogen.
OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List	In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list.
Toluene (108-88-3)	
IARC group	3

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis and defatting.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Contact causes severe irritation with redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Aspiration into the lungs can occur during ingestion or vomiting and may cause lung injury.

Chronic Symptoms: May cause cancer. May cause damage to organs (blood, liver, thymus, and spleen) through prolonged or repeated exposure. Product may contain polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs). Evidence from animal studies indicates that prolonged exposure to various PNAs can cause cancer of the lungs, skin and other organs. Contains benzene, a regulated human carcinogen. Benzene has the potential to cause anemia and other blood diseases, including leukemia, after repeated and prolonged exposure.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General : Toxic to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Petroleum (8002-05-9)	
LC50 Fish 1	7.1 mg/l (Species: Pimephales promelas, Exposure time 96 h)
LC50 Other Aquatic Organisms 1	2.7 mg/l LL50 96 hr (Kelp forest mysid shrimp)
EC50 Daphnia 1	6.9 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h)
Benzene (71-43-2)	
LC50 Fish 1	10.7 - 14.7 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	8.76 - 15.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
LC50 Fish 2	5.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 2	10 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)

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Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
LC50 Fish 1	5.74 - 6.44 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	2.16 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
LC50 Fish 2	1.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 2	1.96 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Flow through])
Toluene (108-88-3)	
LC50 Fish 1	15.22 (15.22 - 19.05) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	5.46 (5.46 - 9.83) mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
LC50 Fish 2	12.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
EC50 Daphnia 2	11.5 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
NOEC Chronic Fish	1.4 mg/l (Oncorhynchus kisutch)
NOEC Chronic Crustacea	0.74 mg/l (Ceriodaphnia dubia)

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Naphtha Gasoline	
Persistence and Degradability	May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Naphtha Gasoline	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

Benzene (71-43-2)	
BCF Fish 1	3.5 - 4.4
Log Pow	2.1

Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
BCF Fish 1	30 - 430
Log Pow	3.6

Toluene (108-88-3)	
Log Pow	2.7

12.4. Mobility in Soil No additional information available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Additional Information: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name : Petroleum Distillates N.O.S.

Hazard Class : 3

Identification Number : UN1267

Label Codes : 3

Packing Group : I

Marine Pollutant : Marine pollutant

ERG Number : 128



14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : Petroleum Distillates N.O.S

Hazard Class : 3

Identification Number : UN1267

Packing Group : I

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Label Codes : 3
EmS-No. (Fire) : F-E
EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-E
Marine Pollutant : Marine pollutant
14.3. In Accordance with IATA
Proper Shipping Name : Petroleum Distillates N.O.S
Packing Group : I
Identification Number : UN1267
Hazard Class : 3
Label Codes : 3
ERG Code (IATA) : 3L



SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Naphtha Gasoline	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Petroleum (8002-05-9)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Benzene (71-43-2)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	10 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	100 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	0.1 %
Toluene (108-88-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1 %

15.2. US State Regulations

Benzene (71-43-2)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects.
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause (Male) reproductive harm.
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer.
Toluene (108-88-3)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects.
Petroleum (8002-05-9)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List	
Benzene (71-43-2)	
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List	

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U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Special Hazardous Substances
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Naphthalene (91-20-3)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Toluene (108-88-3)

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Date of Preparation or Latest Revision : 08/29/2017
Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 3	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 3
Asp. Tox. 1	Aspiration hazard Category 1
Carc. 1A	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Carc. 1B	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Carc. 2	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Eye Irrit. 2	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Flam. Liq. 1	Flammable liquids Category 1
Flam. Liq. 2	Flammable liquids Category 2
Flam. Sol. 2	Flammable solids Category 2
Muta. 1B	Germ cell mutagenicity Category 1B
Repr. 2	Reproductive toxicity Category 2
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 1
STOT RE 2	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
STOT SE 3	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3
H224	Extremely flammable liquid and vapor
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H228	Flammable solid
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H340	May cause genetic defects

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H350	May cause cancer
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

NFPA Health Hazard

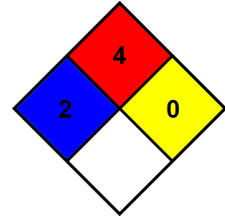
: 2 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury.

NFPA Fire Hazard

: 4 - Materials that rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and burn readily.

NFPA Reactivity Hazard

: 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.



HMIS III Rating

Health

: 2 Moderate Hazard - Temporary or minor injury may occur
* Chronic - Chronic (long-term) health effects may result from repeated overexposure

Flammability

: 4 Severe Hazard

Physical

: 0 Minimal Hazard

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.

SDS US (GHS HazCom)