

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE

SDS ID: NCR10340

*** Section 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION ***

Synonyms

UNLEADED GASOLINE; PREMIUM UNLEADED GASOLINE; PETROL; MOTOR SPIRITS; BENZIN; GASOLINE; "A" GRADE GASOLINE (NCRA); "N" GRADE GASOLINE (NCRA); 420003415; 600000024; GASOLINE, AUTOMOTIVE, UNLEADED; UN 1203; STCC 4908178; RTECS: LX3373000

Material Name: UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE

Manufacturer Information

National Cooperative Refinery Association EMERGENCY Phone: (620) 241-2340
RESPONSE
1391 Iron Horse Road
McPherson, KS 67460
Mfg Contact: National Cooperative Refinery Association

Chemical Family

petroleums, hydrocarbons

*** Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ***

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Health Hazards: potentially fatal on contact with the skin, respiratory tract irritation, skin irritation, eye irritation, aspiration hazard, blood damage, central nervous system depression, cancer hazard (in humans)

Physical Hazards: Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Inhalation

Short Term: irritation, ringing in the ears, nausea, vomiting, chest pain, difficulty breathing, irregular heartbeat, headache, drowsiness, symptoms of drunkenness, dizziness, disorientation, sleep disturbances, mood swings, tremors, loss of coordination, blurred vision, visual disturbances, lung congestion, internal bleeding, blood disorders, paralysis, convulsions, coma

Long Term: changes in body temperature, changes in blood pressure, nausea, stomach pain, loss of appetite, difficulty breathing, irregular heartbeat, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, emotional disturbances, loss of coordination, hearing loss, visual disturbances, menstrual disorders, blood disorders, bone disorders, kidney damage, nerve damage, reproductive effects, brain damage, cancer

Skin

Short Term: potentially fatal on contact with the skin, irritation, blisters, kidney damage

Long Term: irritation (possibly severe), allergic reactions, tingling sensation

Eye

Short Term: irritation

Long Term: irritation

Ingestion

Short Term: irritation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, chest pain, difficulty breathing, irregular heartbeat, headache, drowsiness, symptoms of drunkenness, dizziness, disorientation, emotional disturbances, mood swings, tremors, loss of coordination, visual disturbances, bluish skin color, lung congestion, lung damage, internal bleeding, liver damage, paralysis, convulsions, coma, aspiration hazard

Long Term: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, dizziness, impotence, kidney damage, cancer

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*** Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS ***

CAS	Component	Percent	Symbol(s)	Risk Phrase(s)
8006-61-9	UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE 232-349-1	>95	Xn	R:45-65
71-43-2	BENZENE 200-753-7	<5.0	F T Xn Xi	R:11-45-46- 48/23/24/25-65- 36/38

*** Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ***

Inhalation

If adverse effects occur, remove to uncontaminated area. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin

Wash skin with soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention, if needed. Thoroughly clean and dry contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.

Eyes

Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Then get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion

Contact local poison control center or physician immediately. Never make an unconscious person vomit or drink fluids. When vomiting occurs, keep head lower than hips to help prevent aspiration. If person is unconscious, turn head to side. Get medical attention immediately.

Note to Physicians

For inhalation, consider oxygen.

For ingestion, consider gastric lavage.

*** Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ***

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties

NFPA Ratings: Health: 3 Fire: 3 Reactivity: 0

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe

Flammable Properties

Severe fire hazard. The vapor is heavier than air. Vapors or gases may ignite at distant ignition sources and flash back. Vapor/air mixtures are explosive.

Extinguishing Media

regular dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water, regular foam

Large fires: Use regular foam or flood with fine water spray.

Fire Fighting Measures

Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers with water spray until well after the fire is out. Stay away from the ends of tanks. For fires in cargo or storage area: Cool containers with water from unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles until well after fire is out. If this is impossible then take the following precautions: Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Let the fire burn. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tanks due to fire. For tank, rail car or tank truck: Evacuation radius: 800 meters (1/2 mile). Water may be ineffective.

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*** Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ***

Water Release

Subject to California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65). Keep out of water supplies and sewers.

Occupational spill/release

Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Stop leak if possible without personal risk. Reduce vapors with water spray. Small spills: Absorb with sand or other non-combustible material. Collect spilled material in appropriate container for disposal. Large spills: Dike for later disposal. Remove sources of ignition. Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Notify Local Emergency Planning Committee and State Emergency Response Commission for release greater than or equal to RQ (U.S. SARA Section 304). If release occurs in the U.S. and is reportable under CERCLA Section 103, notify the National Response Center at (800)424-8802 (USA) or (202)426-2675 (USA).

*** Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE ***

Storage Procedures

Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Subject to storage regulations: U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106. Keep separated from incompatible substances.

*** Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ***

Component Exposure Limits

BENZENE (71-43-2)

ACGIH: 0.5 ppm TWA
2.5 ppm STEL

Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route

Europe: Substantial contribution to the total body burden via dermal exposure possible
1 ppm TWA; 3.25 mg/m³ TWA

Ventilation

Provide local exhaust ventilation system. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant if explosive concentrations of material are present. Ensure compliance with applicable exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eyes/Face

Wear splash resistant safety goggles. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain and quick drench shower in the immediate work area.

Protective Clothing

Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. Remove any chemical soaked clothing immediately.

Glove Recommendations

Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves.

Respiratory Protection

The following respirators and maximum use concentrations are drawn from NIOSH and/or OSHA.

At any detectable concentration -

Any self-contained breathing apparatus that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Any supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece that is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

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Escape -

Any air-purifying full-facepiece respirator (gas mask) with a chin-style, front-mounted or back-mounted organic vapor canister.

Any appropriate escape-type, self-contained breathing apparatus.

For Unknown Concentrations or Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health -

Any supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece that is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Any self-contained breathing apparatus that has a full facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

*** Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ***

Physical State:	Liquid	Appearance:	Not available
Physical Form:		Odor:	Not Available
Odor Threshold:	0.25 ppm	pH:	Not available
Melting Point:	Not available	Boiling Point:	38 - 204 °C
Flash Point:	-43 °C (CC)	Evaporation Rate:	Not available
OSHA Flammability Class:	IB	LEL:	1.2 %
UEL:	7.6 %	Vapor Pressure:	Not available
Vapor Density (air = 1):	3.0 - 4.0	Density:	Not available
Specific Gravity (water = 1):	0.7 - 0.8	Water Solubility:	insoluble
Coeff. Water/Oil Dist:	Not available	Auto Ignition:	280 - 456 °C
Viscosity:	Not available	Volatility:	Not available

Solvent Solubility

Soluble: absolute alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzene

*** Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY ***

Chemical Stability

Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Containers may rupture or explode if exposed to heat. Keep out of water supplies and sewers.

Materials to Avoid

oxidizing materials
GASOLINE, AUTOMOTIVE, UNLEADED:
OXIDIZERS (STRONG): Fire and explosion hazard.

Decomposition Products

oxides of carbon
Thermal decomposition products: oxides of carbon.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Will not polymerize.

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*** Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ***

Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

The components of this material have been reviewed in various sources and the following selected endpoints are published:

UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE (8006-61-9)

Inhalation LC50 Rat: 300 g/m³/5M

BENZENE (71-43-2)

Inhalation LC50 Rat: 13050-14380 ppm/4H; Oral LD50 Rat: 1800 mg/kg

RTECS Acute Toxicity (selected)

The components of this material have been reviewed, and RTECS publishes the following endpoints:

UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE (8006-61-9)

Inhalation: 300 gm/m³/5 minute(s) inhalation rat LC50

Oral: 13600 mg/kg oral rat LD50

BENZENE (71-43-2)

Inhalation: 10000 ppm/7 hour(s) inhalation rat LC50

Oral: 6400 mg/kg oral rat LD50; 1800 mg/kg oral rat LD50; 1 ml/kg oral rat LD50; 930 mg/kg oral rat LD50

Skin: >9400 ul/kg skin rabbit LD50

Acute Toxicity Level

UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE (8006-61-9)

Slightly Toxic: ingestion.

BENZENE (71-43-2)

Highly Toxic: dermal absorption.

Moderately Toxic: ingestion.

Slightly Toxic: inhalation.

Component Carcinogenicity

UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE (8006-61-9)

IARC: Monograph 45 [1989] (Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans))

BENZENE (71-43-2)

ACGIH: A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen

IARC: Supplement 7 [1987]; Monograph 29 [1982] (Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans))

DFG: Category 1 (causes cancer in man)

RTECS Irritation

The components of this material have been reviewed, and RTECS publishes the following endpoints:

UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE (8006-61-9)

140 ppm/8 hour(s) eyes human mild; 500 ppm/1 hour(s) eyes man moderate

BENZENE (71-43-2)

88 mg eyes rabbit moderate; 2 mg/24 hour(s) eyes rabbit severe; 15 mg/24 hour(s) open skin rabbit mild; 20 mg/24 hour(s) skin rabbit moderate; 60 ul/8 hour(s) open skin rat mild

Local Effects

UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE (8006-61-9)

Irritant: inhalation, skin, eye.

BENZENE (71-43-2)

Irritant: inhalation, skin, eye.

Target Organs

UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE (8006-61-9)

central nervous system.

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BENZENE (71-43-2)

immune system (blood), central nervous system.

Numerous case reports and series have suggested a relationship between exposure to benzene and the occurrence of various types of leukemia. Several case-control studies have also shown increased odds ratios for exposure to benzene, but mixed exposure patterns and poorly defined exposures render their interpretation difficult. Three independent cohort studies have demonstrated an increased incidence of acute nonlymphocytic leukemia in workers exposed to benzene. In studies with mice and rats by inhalation, an increased incidence of hepatocellular adenomas and carcinomas was produced in female but not male mice; an increased incidence of adenomas and carcinomas of the kidney was produced in male but not female rats.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

blood system disorders, immune system disorders or allergies

RTECS Tumorigenic

The components of this material have been reviewed, and RTECS publishes the following endpoints:

UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE (8006-61-9)

2056 ppm inhalation mouse TLo (6 hour(s)); 2056 ppm inhalation rat TC (6 hour(s)); 1501 ppm inhalation rat TLo (78 week(s))

BENZENE (71-43-2)

150 ppm inhalation human TC (15 minute(s)); 8 ppb inhalation human TC (4 week(s)); 10 mg/m³ inhalation human TC (11 year(s)); 10 ppm inhalation human TLo (8 hour(s)); 600 mg/m³ inhalation man TC (4 year(s)); 150 ppm inhalation man TC (11 year(s)); 200 mg/m³ inhalation man TLo (78 week(s)); 1200 ppm inhalation mouse TC (6 hour(s)); 300 ppm inhalation mouse TC (6 hour(s)); 300 ppm inhalation mouse TLo (6 hour(s)); 1200 mg/kg intraperitoneal mouse TDLo (8 week(s)); 2400 mg/kg oral mouse TD (8 week(s)); 51500 mg/kg oral mouse TDLo (103 week(s)); 18250 mg/kg oral mouse TDLo (2 year(s)); 12875 mg/kg oral mouse TDLo (103 week(s)); 670 mg/kg parenteral mouse TDLo (19 week(s)); 1200 gm/kg skin mouse TDLo (49 week(s)); 600 mg/kg subcutaneous mouse TDLo (17 week(s)); 1200 ppm inhalation rat TLo (6 hour(s)); 52 gm/kg oral rat TD (1 year(s)); 10 gm/kg oral rat TD (52 week(s)); 103000 mg/kg oral rat TDLo (103 week(s)); 51500 mg/kg oral rat TDLo (103 week(s)); 52 gm/kg oral rat TDLo (52 week(s)); 12875 mg/kg oral rat TDLo (103 week(s))

RTECS Mutagenic

The components of this material have been reviewed, and RTECS publishes the following endpoints:

BENZENE (71-43-2)

sex chromosome loss and non disjunction *Aspergillus nidulans* 35000 ppm; other mutation test systems cat bone marrow 1 mmol/L; sex chromosome loss and non disjunction *Drosophila melanogaster* multiple 27000 ppm; specific locus test *Drosophila melanogaster* oral 11250 umol/L; sex chromosome loss and non disjunction *Drosophila melanogaster* oral 7500 ppm; other mutation test systems grasshopper inhalation 14 pph/16 hour(s); mutation in mammalian somatic cells hamster embryo 10 umol/L; sex chromosome loss and non disjunction hamster embryo 30 umol/L; morphological transformation hamster embryo 100 ug/L; sex chromosome loss and non disjunction hamster liver 62500 ug/L; sister chromatid exchange hamster ovary 750 mg/L; cytogenetic analysis hamster lung 550 mg/L; DNA damage hamster ovary 17 mmol/L; cytogenetic analysis hamster ovary 600 mg/L; sister chromatid exchange human lymphocyte 200 umol/L; other mutation test systems human lymphocyte 5 umol/L; cytogenetic analysis human leukocyte 1 mmol/L/72 hour(s); DNA inhibition human leukocyte 2200 umol/L; cytogenetic analysis human lymphocyte 1 mg/L; mutation in mammalian somatic cells human lymphocyte 1 gm/L; DNA inhibition human HeLa cell 2200 umol/L; cytogenetic analysis human inhalation 0.1 ppm; micronucleus test human inhalation 21 ng/L/9 year(s) intermittent; cytogenetic analysis human inhalation 125 ppm/1 year(s); DNA repair human inhalation 24.4 ppb/8 hour(s); cytogenetic analysis human unreported 10 ppm/4 week(s); morphological transformation mouse fibroblast 0.01 mg/L/21 day(s) (-S9); micronucleus test mouse embryo 12500 nmol/L; mutation in microorganisms mouse lymphocyte 62500 ug/L (+S9); morphological

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transformation mouse fibroblast 150 gm/L; morphological transformation mouse embryo 1 gm/L; DNA damage mouse lymphocyte 3840 umol/L; other mutation test systems mouse other cell types 5 mmol/L; other mutation test systems mouse lymphocyte 10 mmol/L; DNA inhibition mouse bone marrow 3 mmol/L; mutation in mammalian somatic cells mouse lymphocyte 12500 ug/L; mutation in microorganisms mouse embryo 2500 mg/L (+S9); DNA damage mouse oral 2000 mg/kg; DNA inhibition mouse oral 20 gm/kg; DNA inhibition mouse intraperitoneal 880 mg/kg; DNA inhibition mouse inhalation 3000 ppm/4 hour(s) continuous; sister chromatid exchange mouse inhalation 10 ppm/6 hour(s); sister chromatid exchange mouse intraperitoneal 5 gm/kg; cytogenetic analysis mouse oral 20 mg/kg; cytogenetic analysis mouse intraperitoneal 264 mg/kg/3 day(s) continuous; cytogenetic analysis mouse inhalation 3000 ppm; dominant lethal test mouse intraperitoneal 5 mg/kg; micronucleus test mouse inhalation 100 ppm/6 hour(s)- 10 day(s); other mutation test systems mouse oral 2 gm/kg; DNA damage mouse intraperitoneal 2000 mg/kg; dominant lethal test mouse oral 1 mg/kg; micronucleus test mouse inhalation 15000 ppm/5 week(s); cytogenetic analysis mouse skin 8.5 gm/kg; DNA adduct mouse intraperitoneal 5000 mg/kg/5 day(s) intermittent; micronucleus test mouse inhalation 100 ppm/6 hour(s)- 2 week(s) intermittent; micronucleus test mouse inhalation 100 ppm/2 week(s) intermittent; DNA adduct mouse intraperitoneal 0.5 mg/kg/1 day(s); micronucleus test mouse inhalation 10 ppm/5 day(s)- 2 week(s) intermittent; micronucleus test mouse inhalation 10 ppm/2 week(s); DNA damage mouse inhalation 100 ppm/2 week(s); micronucleus test mouse unreported 10 mg/kg; cytogenetic analysis mouse intraperitoneal 24 mg/kg; mutation in mammalian somatic cells mouse oral 2 gm/kg/5 day(s) continuous; micronucleus test mouse inhalation 10 ppm/6 hour(s); micronucleus test mouse intraperitoneal 264 mg/kg/24 hour(s); micronucleus test mouse oral 40 mg/kg; micronucleus test mouse subcutaneous 440 mg/kg; DNA adduct mouse intraperitoneal 2640 mg/kg/3 day(s) continuous; mutation in mammalian somatic cells mouse inhalation 40 ppb/6 week(s) continuous; micronucleus test non-mammalian species multiple 10 mg/L/90 minute(s); micronucleus test non-mammalian species multiple 10 mg/L/36 hour(s); other mutation test systems non-mammalian species intraperitoneal 75 gm/kg; other mutation test systems rabbit bone marrow 1 mmol/L; cytogenetic analysis rabbit subcutaneous 8400 mg/kg; DNA damage rabbit subcutaneous 2344 mg/kg; DNA inhibition rabbit subcutaneous 2 gm/kg; unscheduled DNA synthesis rat liver 1 mmol/L; other mutation test systems rat bone marrow 1 mmol/L; other mutation test systems rat liver 1 mmol/L; sister chromatid exchange rat leukocyte 1 mmol/L; cytogenetic analysis rat subcutaneous 7.5 mL/kg/12 week(s) intermittent; DNA adduct rat intraperitoneal 0.5 mg/kg/1 day(s); micronucleus test rat inhalation 1 ppm/6 hour(s); micronucleus test rat intratracheal 0.03 mL/kg; micronucleus test rat intraperitoneal 0.03 mL/kg; DNA inhibition rat inhalation 400 ppm; sister chromatid exchange rat inhalation 3 ppm/6 hour(s); cytogenetic analysis rat oral 39060 ug/kg; cytogenetic analysis rat intraperitoneal 234 mg/kg; cytogenetic analysis rat subcutaneous 2400 mg/kg/12 day(s) intermittent; other mutation test systems rat subcutaneous 2200 mg/kg; other mutation test systems rat subcutaneous 1 gm/L; cytogenetic analysis rat inhalation 300 mg/m³/16 week(s) intermittent; mutation in microorganisms *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* 549 mg/L (+S9); gene conversion and mitotic recombination *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* 275 mg/L; mutation in microorganisms *Salmonella typhimurium* 10 ppm (-S9)

RTECS Reproductive Effects

The components of this material have been reviewed, and RTECS publishes the following endpoints:

BENZENE (71-43-2)

500 ppm inhalation mouse TLo (7 hour(s), pregnant female 6-15 day(s), continuous); 5 ppm inhalation mouse TLo (pregnant female 6-15 day(s), continuous); 20 ppm inhalation mouse TLo (6 hour(s), pregnant female 6-15 day(s), continuous); 500 mg/m³ inhalation mouse TLo (12 hour(s), pregnant female 6-15 day(s), continuous); 5 mg/kg intraperitoneal mouse TDLo (male 1 day(s)); 219 mg/kg intraperitoneal mouse TDLo (pregnant female 14 day(s), continuous); 1600 mg/kg intraperitoneal mouse TDLo (pregnant female 10-11 day(s), continuous); 13200 ug/kg intravenous mouse TDLo (pregnant female 13-16 day(s), continuous); 12 gm/kg oral mouse TDLo (pregnant female 6-15 day(s), continuous); 9 gm/kg oral mouse TDLo (pregnant female 6-15 day(s), continuous); 16880 mg/kg oral mouse TDLo (pregnant female 6-15 day(s), continuous); 6500 mg/kg oral mouse TDLo

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(pregnant female 8-12 day(s), continuous); 4 gm/kg parenteral mouse TDLo (pregnant female 12 day(s), continuous); 7030 mg/kg subcutaneous mouse TDLo (pregnant female 12-13 day(s), continuous); 1100 mg/kg subcutaneous mouse TDLo (pregnant female 12 day(s), continuous); 1 gm/m³ inhalation rabbit TCLo (24 hour(s), pregnant female 7-20 day(s), continuous); 500 ppm inhalation rabbit TCLo (7 hour(s), pregnant female 6-18 day(s), continuous); 50 ppm inhalation rat TCLo (24 hour(s), pregnant female 7-14 day(s), continuous); 56600 ug/m³ inhalation rat TCLo (24 hour(s), pregnant female 1-22 day(s), continuous); 670 mg/m³ inhalation rat TCLo (24 hour(s), pre pregnancy 15 day(s), pregnant female 1-22 day(s), continuous); 150 ppm inhalation rat TCLo (24 hour(s), pregnant female 7-14 day(s), continuous); 0.1 mg/kg subcutaneous rat TDLo (pregnant female 15 day(s), continuous)

Additional Data

May cross the placenta. Alcohol may enhance the toxic effects. Alcohol may enhance the toxic effects. Stimulants such as epinephrine may induce ventricular fibrillation. Interactions with drugs may occur.

Toxicity and irritation data derived from unspecified and unleaded gasoline.

HEALTH EFFECTS

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Inhalation - Acute Exposure

GASOLINE, AUTOMOTIVE, UNLEADED: At 160-270 ppm throat irritation may occur within several hours. At 2000 ppm mild anesthesia may occur within 30 minutes. Other symptoms of central nervous system depression may include headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, drowsiness, facial flushing, blurred vision, slurred speech, difficulty swallowing, staggering, confusion and euphoria. At higher levels dyspnea, pulmonary edema and bronchopneumonia may develop. Further depression may occur with weak respiration and pulse, nervousness, twitching, irritability, and ataxia. Severe intoxication may result in delirium, unconsciousness, coma, and convulsions with epileptiform seizures. The pupils may be constricted or, in comatose states, fixed and dilated or unequal; nystagmus may also occur. May also affect the liver, kidneys, spleen, brain, myocardium and pancreas. Death may be due to respiratory or circulatory failure or ventricular fibrillation. Extremely high concentration may cause asphyxiation. BENZENE: Concentrations of 3000 ppm may cause respiratory tract irritation; more severe exposures may result in pulmonary edema. Systemic effects are mainly on the central nervous system and depend on exposure time and concentration. No effects were noted at 25 ppm for 8 hours; signs of intoxication began at 50-150 ppm within 5 hours; at 500-1500 ppm, within 1 hour; were severe at 7500 ppm, within 30-60 minutes; and 20,000 ppm was fatal within 5-10 minutes. Effects may include nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, sometimes preceded by a brief period of exhilaration or euphoria, irritability, malaise, confusion, ataxia, staggering, weak, rapid pulse, chest pain and tightness with breathlessness, pallor, cyanosis of the lips and fingertips, and tinnitus. In severe exposures there may be blurred vision, shallow, rapid breathing, delirium, cardiac arrhythmias, unconsciousness, deep anesthesia, paralysis, and coma characterized by motor restlessness, tremors and hyperreflexia, sometimes preceded by convulsions. Recovery depends on the severity of exposure. Polyneuritis may occur and there may be persistent nausea, anorexia, muscular weakness, headache, drowsiness, insomnia, and agitation. Nervous irritability, breathlessness, and unsteady gait may persist for 2-3 weeks; a peculiar skin color and cardiac distress may persist for 4 weeks. Liver and kidney effects may occur, but are usually mild, temporary impairments. Chromosomal damage has been found after exposure to toxic levels. Although generally hematotoxicity is not a significant concern in acute exposure, delayed hematological effects, including anemia and thrombocytopenia, have been reported, as have petechial hemorrhages, spontaneous internal bleeding and secondary infections. In fatal exposures, death may be due to asphyxia, central nervous system depression, cardiac or respiratory failure and circulatory collapse, or occasionally, sudden ventricular fibrillation. It may occur within a few minutes to several hours, or cardiac arrhythmia may occur at anytime within 24 hours. Also, death from central nervous system, respiratory or hemorrhagic complications may occur up to 5 days after exposure. Pathologic findings have included respiratory inflammation with edema and hemorrhage of the lungs, renal congestion, cerebral edema, and extensive petechial hemorrhages in the brain, pleurae, pericardium, urinary tract, mucous membranes, and skin.

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Inhalation - Chronic Exposure

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GASOLINE, AUTOMOTIVE, UNLEADED: With few exceptions, most of the reported effects of repeated inhalation are from intentional "sniffing" of gasoline rather than workplace exposure. Reported symptoms include headache, nausea, fatigue, anorexia and weight loss, pallor, dizziness, insomnia, memory loss, nervousness, confusion, muscular weakness and cramps, peripheral neuropathy, polyneuritis, and neurasthenia. It is unclear whether some of these symptoms may have been due to gasoline containing lead. Liver and kidney damage are also possible. In a 90 day study, male but not female rats exhibited a severe, dose-related renal toxicity. In another study, an increase in renal adenomas and carcinomas in male rats and an increase in hepatocellular adenomas and carcinomas in female mice were reported. BENZENE: Longterm exposure may cause symptoms referable to the central nervous, hematopoietic and immune systems. Early effects are vague and varied and may include headache, light-headedness, dizziness, nausea, anorexia, abdominal discomfort, and fatigue. Sore, dry throat, weakness, lethargy, malaise, drowsiness, nervousness, and irritability have also been reported. Later there may be dyspnea, pallor, slightly increased temperature, decreased blood pressure, rapid pulse, palpitations, and visual disturbances. Dizziness when cold water is placed in the ear and hearing impairment have been reported, as have diffuse cerebral atrophy associated with ataxia, tremors and emotional lability. Workers exposed to benzene in combination with other solvents have exhibited polyneuritis. Several case reports, one of them an acute exposure, suggest the possibility that systemic exposure may be associated with retrobulbar or optic neuritis. Occasionally hemorrhages in retina and conjunctiva occur and rarely neuroretinal edema and papilledema have accompanied the retinal hemorrhages. Hematological effects vary widely and may appear after a few weeks or many years of exposure or even many years after exposure has ceased. The degree of exposure below which no blood effects will occur cannot be established with certainty. In the early stages, there may be blood clotting defects due to morphological, functional and quantitative platelet alteration with resultant bleeding from the nose and gums, easy bruising and petechiae; leukopenia with predominant lymphocytopenia or neutropenia; and anemia which may be normochromic or macrocytic and hypochromic. Extramedullary hematopoiesis, splenomegaly, circulating immature marrow cells, and an initial increase in leukocytes, erythrocytes and platelets have also been reported. The bone marrow may be hyper-, hypo- or normoplastic and does not always correlate with the peripheral blood picture. Also, the symptoms do not always parallel the laboratory findings. If treated at this stage, the effects appear reversible, although recovery may be protracted and there may be relapses. Decreased erythrocyte survival, hemolysis, capillary fragility, internal hemorrhages, iron metabolism disturbances, and hyperbilirubinemia have also been reported. Exposure to high levels for longer periods may result in aplasia and fatty degeneration of the bone marrow with pancytopenia. The most serious cases of aplastic anemia may be fatal due to hemorrhage and infection; death may occur within 3 months of diagnosis. Enormous variability in individual response, including non-dose dependent aplasia, and the finding of eosinophilia suggests that, in some cases, the blood dyscrasia may partially be an allergic reaction. Numerous case reports and series have suggested a relationship between exposure to benzene and the occurrence of various types of leukemia. Several case-control studies have also shown increased odds ratios for exposure to benzene, but mixed exposure patterns and poorly defined exposures render their interpretation difficult. Three independent cohort studies have demonstrated an increased incidence of acute nonlymphocytic leukemia in workers exposed to benzene. Several studies have also suggested a link between occupational exposure and multiple myeloma and lymphoma, both Hodgkin's and nonhodgkin's. Although aplastic anemia is probably the more likely consequence of longterm exposure, it is not uncommon for an individual surviving this, to go through a preleukemic phase into frank leukemia. Conversely, leukemia without precedent aplastic anemia can occur. In one study the range of time from the start of the exposure to the diagnosis of leukemia was 3-24 years. It has been suggested that the chromosomal aberrations which can arise in peripheral blood and bone marrow cells and persist for a long time after exposure ceases, may be associated with the increased incidence of leukemia. The immunosuppressive effect has also been suggested as being associated with the leukemogenesis. Adverse effects on the immunological system have been shown to make rabbits more susceptible to tuberculosis and pneumonia and

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may explain why the terminal event in some cases of benzene intoxication may be overwhelming infection. Exposed mice exhibited a tendency toward induction of lymphoid neoplasms. Rats exhibited an increased incidence of neoplasms, mainly carcinomas, at various sites. Menstrual disturbances have been reported more frequently in exposed women. Testicular damage has been reported in rats, rabbits and guinea pigs. Some animal studies have demonstrated embryo/fetotoxicity, sometimes at levels as low as 10 ppm and the potential for teratogenic effects such as decreased body weight and skeletal variants, have also been shown. Other studies have not produced any abnormalities or embryolethality.

Skin Contact - Acute Exposure

GASOLINE, AUTOMOTIVE, UNLEADED: Liquid may cause irritation with erythema and pain. Prolonged or extensive contact may cause blistering and, in extreme cases epidermal necrolysis. A 12 year old boy partially immersed in a pool of gasoline for 1 hour experienced hypotension, abdominal tenderness, disseminated intravascular coagulation, transient hematuria, nonoliguric renal failure and an elevated serum amylase. Autopsy revealed cerebral edema, diffuse bilateral pneumonia, biventricular cardiac enlargement, toxic nephrosis, fatty infiltration of liver and peripancreatic fat necrosis. BENZENE: Direct contact may cause irritation. Effects may include erythema, a burning sensation, and with prolonged contact, blistering and edema. Under normal conditions, significant signs of systemic toxicity are unlikely from skin contact alone due to the slow rate of absorption. It may however, contribute to the toxicity from inhalation. Application to guinea pigs resulted in increased dermal permeability.

Skin Contact - Chronic Exposure

GASOLINE, AUTOMOTIVE, UNLEADED: Repeated or prolonged contact with the liquid may cause irritation, dermatitis and defatting of the skin with drying and cracking or burns and blistering. Some individuals may develop hypersensitivity, probably due to additives. BENZENE: Repeated or prolonged contact defats the skin and may result in dermatitis with erythema, scaling, dryness, vesiculation, and fissuring, possibly accompanied by paresthesias of the fingers which may persist several weeks after the dermatitis subsides. Peripheral neuritis has also been reported. Secondary infections may occur. Tests on guinea pigs indicate sensitization is possible. Although animal studies have failed to establish a relationship between skin contact and a carcinogenic effect, most of the studies were inadequate; some papillomas and hematopoietic effects have been reported.

Eye Contact - Acute Exposure

GASOLINE, AUTOMOTIVE, UNLEADED: Concentrations between 270 and 900 ppm may cause a sensation of irritation often before signs such as conjunctival hyperemia are visible. Liquid splashed in the eyes may cause pain, smarting and slight, transient corneal epithelial disturbance. Blepharospasm and conjunctival hyperemia and edema may occur. BENZENE: May cause irritation. Vapor concentrations of 3000 ppm are very irritating, even on brief exposure. Droplets cause a moderate burning sensation, but only a slight, transient corneal epithelial injury with rapid recovery.

Eye Contact - Chronic Exposure

GASOLINE, AUTOMOTIVE, UNLEADED: Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause conjunctivitis and possible gradual, irreversible loss of corneal and conjunctival sensitivity. BENZENE: Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause conjunctivitis. In one study, 50% of rats exposed to 50 ppm for more than 600 hours developed cataracts.

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE

SDS ID: NCR10340

Ingestion - Acute Exposure

GASOLINE, AUTOMOTIVE, UNLEADED: Lung damage may occur if aspirated into the lungs and may be fatal. Symptoms may include coughing, difficulty breathing, cyanosis, and pulmonary edema. May cause irritation and burning of the gastrointestinal tract with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Absorption may cause initial central nervous stimulation followed by depression. Symptoms may include a mild excitation, restlessness, nervousness, irritability, twitching, weakness, blurred vision, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, incoordination, confusion, delirium, unconsciousness, convulsions and coma. Cardiac arrhythmias may occur. Transient liver damage is possible. Signs of pulmonary involvement may include coughing, dyspnea, substernal pain, sudden development of rapid breathing, cyanosis, tachycardia and fever. Even small amounts may be fatal with death caused by cardiac arrest, asphyxia or respiratory paralysis. Depending on amount aspirated, death may occur rapidly or within 24 hours. BENZENE: Lung damage may occur if aspirated into the lungs and may be fatal. Symptoms may include coughing, difficulty breathing, cyanosis, and pulmonary edema. May cause local irritation and burning sensation in the mouth, throat and stomach, and hemorrhagic inflammatory lesions of the mucous membranes in contact with the liquid. Signs and symptoms of systemic intoxication may include nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, weakness, staggering, chest pain and tightness, shallow, rapid pulse and respiration, breathlessness, pallor followed by flushing, and a fear of impending death. There may be visual disturbances, tremors, convulsions, ventricular irregularities, and paralysis. Excitement, euphoria or delirium may precede weariness, fatigue, sleepiness and followed by stupor and unconsciousness, coma and death from respiratory failure. Those who survive the central nervous system effects may develop bronchitis, pneumonia, pulmonary edema, and intrapulmonary hemorrhage. The usual lethal dose in humans is 10-15 milliliters, but smaller amounts have been reported to cause death. A single exposure may produce long term effects with pancytopenia persisting up to a year.

Ingestion - Chronic Exposure

GASOLINE, AUTOMOTIVE, UNLEADED: No data available. BENZENE: Daily administration to humans of 2-5 grams in olive oil caused headache, vertigo, bladder irritability, impotence, gastric disturbances, and evidence of renal congestion. In female rats treated with 132 single daily doses over 187 days, no effects were observed at 1 mg/kg. There was slight leukopenia at 10 mg/kg and both leukopenia and anemia were seen at 50 and 100 mg/kg. Oral administration to rats and mice at various dose levels induced neoplasms at multiple sites in males and females. In a one year gavage study, rats given 50 or 250 mg/kg, 4-5 days/week for 52 weeks did not exhibit acute or subacute toxic effects, but a dose correlated increase of leukemias and mammary carcinomas was observed. There were other tumor types also reported. Reproductive effects have been reported in animals.

* * * Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION * * *

Component Analysis - Aquatic Toxicity

UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE (8006-61-9)

Fish: 96 Hr LC50 *Oncorhynchus mykiss*: 56 mg/L

Algae: 72 Hr EC50 *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*: 4700 mg/L

BENZENE (71-43-2)

Fish: 96 Hr LC50 *Pimephales promelas*: 10.7-14.7 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 *Oncorhynchus mykiss*: 5.3 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 *Lepomis macrochirus*: 22.49 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 *Poecilia reticulata*: 28.6 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 *Pimephales promelas*: 22330-41160 µg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 *Lepomis macrochirus*: 70000-142000 µg/L [static]

Algae: 72 Hr EC50 *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*: 29 mg/L

Invertebrate: 48 Hr EC50 *Daphnia magna*: 8.76 - 15.6 mg/L [Static]; 48 Hr EC50 *Daphnia magna*: 10 mg/L

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE

SDS ID: NCR10340

*** Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ***

Disposal Methods

Subject to disposal regulations: U.S. EPA 40 CFR 262. Hazardous Waste Number(s): D001. Hazardous Waste Number(s): D018. Dispose of in accordance with U.S. EPA 40 CFR 262 for concentrations at or above the Regulatory level. Regulatory level- 0.5 mg/L. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Component Waste Numbers

BENZENE (71-43-2)

RCRA: waste_number U019 (Ignitable waste, Toxic waste)
0.5 mg/L regulatory level

*** Section 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION ***

US DOT Information

Shipping Name: Gasoline

UN/NA #: UN1203 Hazard Class: 3 Packing Group: II

Required Label(s): 3

Component Marine Pollutants

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required by US DOT to be identified as marine pollutants.

Component	CAS	
UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE	8006-61-9	DOT regulated marine pollutant

TDG Information

Shipping Name: Gasoline

UN #: UN1203 Hazard Class: 3 Packing Group: II

Required Label(s): 3

Component Marine Pollutants (TDG)

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required by CA TDG to be identified as marine pollutants.

UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE (8006-61-9)

UN1203

ADR Information

Shipping Name: Gasoline

UN #: UN1203 Hazard Class: 3 Packing Group: II

Required Label(s): 3

ADR Tunnel Code Restrictions

UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE (8006-61-9)

D/E

BENZENE (71-43-2)

D/E

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE

SDS ID: NCR10340

RID Information

Shipping Name: Gasoline

UN #: UN1203 Hazard Class: 3 Packing Group: II

Required Label(s): 3

IATA Information

Shipping Name: Gasoline

UN #: UN1203 Hazard Class: 3 Packing Group: II

Required Label(s): 3

ICAO Information

Shipping Name: Gasoline

UN #: UN1203 Hazard Class: 3 Packing Group: II

Required Label(s): 3

IMDG Information

Shipping Name: Gasoline

UN #: UN1203 Hazard Class: 3 Packing Group: II

* * * Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION * * *

U.S. Federal Regulations

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370.21), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65), CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4), TSCA 12(b), and/or require an OSHA process safety plan.

BENZENE (71-43-2)

SARA 313: 0.1 % de minimis concentration

CERCLA: 10 lb final RQ (received an adjusted RQ of 10 lbs based on potential carcinogenicity in an August 14, 1989 final rule); 4.54 kg final RQ (received an adjusted RQ of 10 lbs based on potential carcinogenicity in an August 14, 1989 final rule)

SARA Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370 Subparts B and C)

Acute Health: Yes **Chronic Health:** Yes **Fire:** Yes **Pressure:** No **Reactive:** No

U.S. State Regulations

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Component	CAS	CA	MA	MN	NJ	PA	RI
UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE	8006-61-9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
BENZENE	71-43-2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 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 reproductive/developmental effects.

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE

SDS ID: NCR10340

Component Analysis

BENZENE (71-43-2)

Carc: carcinogen, initial date 2/27/87
Repro/Dev. Tox: developmental toxicity, initial date 12/26/97
male reproductive toxicity, initial date 12/26/97

Canada

Canada WHMIS

The following components are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE (8006-61-9)

1 %

BENZENE (71-43-2)

0.1 %

Canadian WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List (IDL)

Components of this material have been checked against the Canadian WHMIS Ingredients Disclosure List. The List is composed of chemicals which must be identified on MSDSs if they are included in products which fall under WHMIS criteria specified in the Controlled Products Regulations and present above the threshold limits listed on the IDL.

UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE (8006-61-9)

WHMIS IDL: 1 %

BENZENE (71-43-2)

WHMIS IDL: 0.1 %

Germany Water Classification

BENZENE (71-43-2)

Number 29, hazard class 3 - severe hazard to waters

EU Marking and Labelling

Symbols

F Highly flammable

error

T Toxic

Xn Harmful

Risk Phrases

R11 Highly flammable.

R48 Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure.

R45 May cause cancer.

R46 May cause heritable genetic damage.

R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

Safety Phrases

S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

S53 Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

Component Analysis - Inventory

Component	CAS	US	CA	EU	AU	PH	JP	KR	CN	NZ
UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE	8006-61-9	Yes	DSL	EIN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
BENZENE	71-43-2	Yes	DSL	EIN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE

SDS ID: NCR10340

*** Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION ***

Key / Legend

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADR - European Road Transport; AU - Australia; BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand; C - Celsius; CA - Canada; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CN - China; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; DFG - Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List; EEC - European Economic Community; EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; EPA - Environmental Protection Agency; EU - European Union; F - Fahrenheit; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IDL - Ingredient Disclosure List; IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; JP - Japan; Kow - Octanol/water partition coefficient; KR - Korea; LEL - Lower Explosive Limit; LOLI - List Of Lists™ - ChemADVISOR's Regulatory Database; MAK - Maximum Concentration Value in the Workplace; MEL - Maximum Exposure Limits; NFPA - National Fire Protection Agency; NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NJTSR - New Jersey Trade Secret Registry; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZ - New Zealand; OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PH - Philippines; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; RID - European Rail Transport; RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances®; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act; TWA - Time Weighted Average; UEL - Upper Explosive Limit; US - United States

Full text of R phrases in Section 3

R11 Highly flammable.

R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.

R45 May cause cancer.

R46 May cause heritable genetic damage.

R48/23/24/25 Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

Other Information

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Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: UNLEADED GASOLINE, N GRADE & A GRADE

SDS ID: NCR10340

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